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ANNALS  
OF THE  
COINAGE OF BRITAIN

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF AUTHENTICK HISTORY

TO

THE END OF THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY

KING GEORGE III.

BY THE REV. ROGERS RUDING, B.D.

VICAR OF MALDON IN SURREY, F. S. A. AND H. M. A. S. OF NEWCASTLE  
UPON TYNE.

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*It is time to give off Coining if the Value of Standard Silver be lessened by it. LOCKE.*

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VOL. III.

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LONDON:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY, RED LION PASSAGE,  
FLEET STREET; SOLD ALSO BY T. PAYNE AND H. FOSS, PALL MALL; T. CADELL  
AND W. DAVIES, STRAND: T. ASPERNE, CORNHILL; J. HATCHARD, PICCA-  
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M.DCCCXVII.

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ANNALS  
OF THE  
COINAGE OF BRITAIN, &c.

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS MINTS AND EXCHANGES WHICH HAVE  
BEEN ESTABLISHED IN BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

AT a very early period in the History of Britain, when the communication between its different parts was extremely imperfect, it became necessary to establish Mints and Exchanges not only in the chief City, but also in various other places, for the purpose of supplying the neighbouring districts with Money, to carry on their commerce<sup>a</sup>. To this necessity alone such establishment is to be ascribed; and accordingly we find that, by degrees, as the communication opened, the subordinate Mints and Exchanges sunk into disuse, and one fixed in the Metropolis was found to be amply sufficient for the supply of the whole Kingdom.

Athelstan appears to have been the first Monarch who enacted any regulations for the Government of the Mints. In his Laws, which were promulgated about the year 928, he provided that one sort of Coin only should

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<sup>a</sup> In the Wardrobe Account of the 28th year of Edward I. may be seen a variety of charges for the expense of carrying Money from one place to another. It was always conveyed on horseback, in baskets or paniers, and accompanied by a guard. [Lib. Quot. Contrarotuloris Garderobæ.]

be current throughout the Kingdom, and granted to various towns, by name, a number of Moneyers proportionate to their size and consequence, and to all boroughs of inferior rank one Moneyer each <sup>b</sup>.

These Mints were under the controul of that within the Tower of London, from whence, as paramount, the Dies were issued <sup>c</sup>; for which the Moneyers paid a regular fee upon every alteration of the Coins. They also paid an annual rent, which in the City of Lincoln amounted to £.75, (according to the statement in Domesday Book,) a very considerable sum at that time. The rents of the other Mints were, however, much inferior to this <sup>d</sup>.

Such was the state of the subordinate Mints which belonged to the Crown; but there were others likewise of which it is necessary that some account should be given. They were founded either upon usurpation, or upon grants from the Sovereign to individuals, or to bodies of men, on account of the offices held by them <sup>e</sup>.

Of the first kind were those unauthorized Mints which abounded in the turbulent reign of Stephen, when every temporal and spiritual Baron considered himself as the king of his peculiar district, and presuming upon the

<sup>b</sup> Wilkins's *Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ*, p. 59. See the names of these places, under the year 928, in the *Annals of the Coinage*.

<sup>c</sup> Except for a short period, by a particular Grant of King Edward IV. to the Bishops of Durham; but the privilege of engraving their own dies seems to have been revoked early in the next reign. See *Account of the Episcopal Mint of Durham*.

<sup>d</sup> See the *History of the different Mints*.

<sup>e</sup> Mr. Whitaker is of opinion that every Saxon Baron exercised in his mansion the most remarkable attribute of baronial royalty, and minted his own Money; and that this was, even below the Conquest, the common privilege of all the Barons in the Kingdom. [*History of Manchester*, vol. II. p. 223.] In a note, he derives this privilege from the right of sitting in Parliament, and says it was, in consequence, exercised by the Saxon Bishops; and that it was "*plainly mentioned*," in the *Laws of Athelstan*, which ordained that there should be one Coiner in every other Burgh. [*Id.* p. 231.] But it may justly be doubted whether that clause does not prove the reverse of Mr. Whitaker's position; for the grant was surely unnecessary, if the privilege were inherent in every Barony. I have not met with any evidence to prove that it was ever claimed by the Barons; and the only instance which is recorded of its being generally exercised by them, that is, in the reign of King Stephen, is strongly marked by all Historians as an usurpation of power.



weakness of the Executive Government, assumed all the prerogatives of royalty, and especially that valuable one of striking Money.

From the accounts given by historians it should seem that immense quantities of these Coins must have been struck, and it is therefore difficult to conceive in what manner they have been so effectually destroyed, as that not one of them should have reached to our times. This is, however, actually the case<sup>f</sup>, and it may perhaps be thus accounted for. As it must have been for the interest of those Lords that their Money should circulate beyond their own districts, for otherwise the quantity which they could coin would have been extremely limited, it is to be presumed, that although the Coins were actually struck in defiance of the reigning Monarch, yet they nevertheless bore his image and superscription; and therefore cannot, at this time, be distinguished from his legitimate Coins. If any one of these Barons, despising the profit, and eager to assert his own independence, stamped his own name and effigies upon his Money, such Coins would unquestionably be amongst the foremost which King Henry II. caused to be re-coined, soon after his accession to the Throne, when he had destroyed those Castles where the adulterate Mints were established.

I am conscious that these arguments are not conclusive as to the total disappearance of these Coins, though they may go some way towards accounting for it; and I am inclined to suspect, either that all such Money was struck in imitation of the Coins which were issued by the Sovereign, or that the number of the Mints has been greatly exaggerated by Historians.

The Grants from the Crown which authorized individuals to coin for their own profit, were confined solely to ecclesiasticks; to Archbishops and Bishops, and also to some Abbots of the higher order; but the privilege of impressing their own name and effigies seems to have been limited to the Archbishops alone, and appears to have been abolished by that clause in the Laws of Athelstan which ordained that there should be but one kind of Money throughout the Realm; at least it cannot be traced to any subsequent period.

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<sup>f</sup> Except that which forms No 21 in the second Plate of the Supplement, Part II. should be recognized as an English Baronial Coin.

By those Laws the Ecclesiastical Mints were confined to Canterbury, where the Archbishop was allowed two Moneyers, and the Abbot one; and to Rochester, where the Bishop was authorized to employ a single Moneyer.

In this Grant, and in all succeeding ones, not only to Archbishops and Bishops, but also to Abbots, the profits arising from the Mints were assigned to them, although they were restrained from using their own Dies, and were compelled to receive them from the chief Mint in the Tower of London<sup>f</sup>; and to pay an annual rent to the Master of that Mint.

They were permitted, however, in latter times to add distinguishing signs to their Money, such as the initials of their names, or a Mint-mark bearing some allusion to their family arms. Wolsey, by way of distinction, added the cardinal's hat<sup>g</sup>; but this was looked upon as an innovation, and, though it was connived at during his continuance in favour with Henry VIII. yet the placing it upon the larger Coins was made one of the articles of that impeachment which followed his disgrace.

The Dies which they were permitted to use were at first for Pennies only; for Edward III. granted to the Abbot of Reading power to coin Halfpence and Farthings, as well as Pennies which had been usual<sup>h</sup>; in later times Half-Groats were struck by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; and some Groats by the latter Archbishop.

I have not been able to discover whether the power of Coinage was granted by our Monarchs in a publick manner, but it is not improbable that it was, for such appears to have been the form in the neighbouring Kingdom of Scotland, where, about the time of King Edward the First,

“ Alysandyre oure Kyng,  
Þat Scotland had in governyng,

<sup>f</sup> Except in the very remarkable instance of the Grant of Edward IV. in his 13th year, to the Bishop of Durham, who was authorized by it to make standards and trussells, at his discretion. See Durham Episcopal Mint, under the year 1473.

<sup>g</sup> It should seem that Wolsey's Coins were not the first which bore this distinction; but I have mentioned him only, because it is not known, with certainty, to whom Nos 5 and 7, in Plate VII. are to be appropriated. It is probable, however, that they were struck by Archbishop Bambridge.

<sup>h</sup> Claus. 12 Edward III. p. 2. m. 20. The Bishops of Durham also had license from Edward IV. to coin Halfpennies; but it was soon revoked.



Come in-til his Ryawtè,  
 Til of Saynct Andrewys þe Cytè,  
 And in þe Kyrk standand þare  
 Devotly before þe hey Awtare,  
 In wytnes of all, þat þare wes by  
 Gaddryde and standand, all frely  
 Til God and til Saynct Andrewe he  
 Grauntyd þe strykyn of Monè,  
 Als frely, qwtly, and fullyly,  
 As ony tyme befor gane by  
 Ony Byschape had sic thyng;  
 Quhen þat his Fadyre before wes Kyng,  
 Or of hys Eldrys ony before,  
 As mycht be herd, or had memore;  
 Sawfand þe declaratyown  
 Of þe Inquisityown  
 Of þe feftment<sup>i</sup> of þat thyng  
 To remayne ay with þe Kyng.”<sup>j</sup>

The series of Metropolitan, and other Ecclesiastical Coins, terminates in the reign of King Henry VIII.; Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lee, Archbishop of York, being the last who exercised the privilege of striking Money. But it was not until the reign of Mary that the custom of coining in the subordinate Royal Mints entirely ceased. The whole of her Money was struck in the Tower, where the Coinage has ever since been exclusively conducted, except for a short period during the troublesome reign of Charles I. and a small portion of that of his son, and likewise during the great Re-coinage in the reign of William III. when Mints were opened in York, Chester, Exeter, Bristol, and Norwich, for the more speedy circulation of the new Money, in the Counties distant from the Metropolis. In these later times, indeed, a new exception has started up, but of such a kind as that I scarcely know how to designate it. I mean the Mint at Soho, near Birmingham: where the manufacture of Copper Coins has, of

<sup>i</sup> Feftment, the act of giving possession with the forms of law.— Glossary.

<sup>j</sup> Wyntounis Cronykil. B. VII. c. 10. line 405.

late years, been exclusively carried on, upon the account of Government; and where the stamping of a kind of Silver Tokens, to be issued by the Bank of England, has been performed by defacing the stamp of the King of Spain upon his Dollars, and impressing the effigies of the King, George III. in its stead <sup>k</sup>.

Such has been, and now is, the nature of the Mints which have been established at various times within the Kingdom of England. But our Monarchs have, at different periods, found it expedient to place them in distant parts of their dominions, whether acquired by conquest or otherwise. The earliest of these are the Mints which were worked in Ireland by some of the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Their origin is involved in great obscurity, and is indeed inexplicable, if we are to be compelled to consider as fictitious the conquest of Dublin, together with a great part of Ireland, by King Eadgar. It is true that no Irish Coins of that Monarch are known, but his son Æthelred, who succeeded to the throne about six years after him, undoubtedly struck Money in Dublin. Cnut also coined in the same place.

By what means these Monarchs became possessed of a right to coin in any part of Ireland, unless it were by right of conquest, it will not be very easy to explain, and yet they who deny that Dublin was in the possession of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, are bound to furnish some other solution of this question.

The Anglo-Gallic Mints were of two kinds; first, those which our Monarchs of Norman race possessed in right of their dukedoms, or other titles, within the dominion of France. Such was William the Conqueror's Mint at Rouen, in Normandy.

The second kind were those which were established in the Cities of France after they were taken by the English forces; as the Mint at Calais, which was placed there by Edward III. soon after that town surrendered to his arms.

The custom of placing the name of these Mints, and likewise that of the Moneyers, upon the Coins, is of high antiquity. The latter appears upon the very earliest of the Anglo Saxon Pennies, which have come down to these times, and the former occurs at the beginning of the ninth century <sup>l</sup>.

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<sup>k</sup> See Account of the Mint at Soho.

<sup>l</sup> See the Lists of Mints and Moneyers at the end of each reign.



EXCHANGES.

In order to put into circulation the Money which was made in these Mints, Exchanges were appointed in various places, from whence the newly-formed Coins were issued, and in which Bullion was purchased for the supply of the Mint.

At a very early period, the commencement of which cannot now be traced, the exclusive privilege of purchasing the precious metals was claimed by our Monarchs, who appointed proper officers, to whom they delegated that branch of their prerogative.

It appears to have been the duty of these Officers, not only to exchange the current Coins of one metal for those made of another, but also to receive wrought Plate and Bullion, and foreign Coins, according to their fineness respectively; and, as the exportation of the Coins of the Realm was prohibited, they furnished persons going out of the Kingdom with foreign Coins, in exchange for English; and also supplied merchants strangers coming into the Kingdom with English Coins in exchange for foreign. These Exchanges of Coin were regulated by a Table, which was hung up in the Exchanger's Office.

They seem also to have had sometimes the custody of the Dies; and, in the year 1270, the Keeper of the Cambium was appointed to assay the Coins throughout the whole Kingdom<sup>m</sup>.

In the earliest notice which occurs of the chief Exchanger, it appears that he was also the King's Moneyer, for Henry I. made a law, *quod nullus sit ausus cambire denarios nisi Monetarius Regis*, thus conjoining in one person both the office of Exchanger and of Master Worker of his Money. The succeeding Monarchs adopted his practice of confining the exchange to the Officers of the Crown, but preserved the two offices distinct from each other, until about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. when they were again united<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> Pat. 54 Henry III. m. 11.

<sup>n</sup> Cambium Regis; or the Offices of his Majesty's Exchange Royal, 4to, London, 1628, page 1. From this union, probably, sprung the use of the term Cambium for either the Mint or Exchange, which renders it impossible to discover, in some instances, which of the two offices is intended. For the above fact relating to Henry I. no authority is quoted.

In the reign of Richard I. Guido de Vee had and exercised the Office of Exchanger<sup>o</sup>.

1200. King John, in his first year, for the consideration of £.1700, committed to Hugo Cycell, *Cambium totius Angliæ*. And in his sixth year, 1206, when Ordinances were made per commune consilium, one of the articles expressly prohibited all persons from making exchange of Gold or Silver, except at the King's Exchange<sup>p</sup>.

1209. In the 9th of John, Nigel Rufus and Odo Le Petit accounted for the profits of the Cambium of London, to the amount of £.60. 1s. 10d. From their account it appears that the Keepers of the Cambium were occasionally employed in goldsmiths' work for the King<sup>q</sup>.

1217. In the first year of Henry III. the Mayor, &c. of London were commanded to deliver to Hubert de Burg, Justiciary of England, the King's Mint and Exchange in London. The writ is under the seal of William Mareschall, Rector or Guardian of the King and Kingdom, because the King had not then gotten a Seal<sup>r</sup>.

1218. In his second year, the King granted to William Mareschall the younger his Exchange in London, during pleasure, paying to Hubert de Bury 500 marks to sustain the Castle of Dover<sup>s</sup>.

1220. The profits of the Exchange were assigned by the King, in his fourth year, as part of the security for payment of the jointure, together with the arrears, due to the Lady Berengaria, relict of King Richard, uncle to the King<sup>t</sup>.

1222. In his sixth year, the King wrote to the Scabins and Men of Ipree, that, with the consent of his Council, he had made a Proclamation, that no Englishmen, nor other, should make exchange, but only at his Exchanges in London and Canterbury<sup>u</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> Id. *ibid.* In like manner without any reference.

<sup>p</sup> *Cambium Regis*, page 2.

<sup>q</sup> Madox's Exchequer, vol. I. page 283.

<sup>r</sup> Pat. 1 Henry III. m. 3.

<sup>s</sup> Pat. 2 Henry III. m. 5. February 21.

<sup>t</sup> Pat. 4 Henry III. m. 3. Rymer, vol. I. page 242. Berengaria, the wife of Richard I. was the daughter of Sanche IV. King of Navarre. [Sandford, page 76.]

<sup>u</sup> *Cambium Regis*, page 2. The Exchange was kept in London, near to St. Paul's church, and gave name to the street called the Old Change, but in evidence the Old Exchange.



In the same year, he demised the Exchange to Andrew Buterell, for three years, at a rent of 4000 marks, to be paid to the King<sup>x</sup>.

1225. The aforesaid Bukerelly, and Everard a goldsmith, rendered an account, in the 9th year of the same King, of the profits of the Exchanges of London and Canterbury, from St. Peter ad Vincula in the fourth year, to St. Edmund and Leonard in the seventh year<sup>z</sup>.

In 1229, the King committed to D. B. his Cambium of London and Canterbury, with the Dies appertaining, together with £.1248, *ad negotiandum inde*. He to pay to the King 700 marks *per annum*<sup>a</sup>.

And in the same year the said Cambium was granted to Richard de Renger, citizen of London<sup>b</sup>.

1235. William Hardell was Keeper of the said Cambium in London and Canterbury in the year 1235, when he was commanded by the King to provide, that the Keepers of the Dies at London and Canterbury should have twelve Pence out of every hundred Pounds which should be made in those places, as in former times it had been done<sup>c</sup>.

1245. Nothing further occurs respecting the Exchange until this year, when William Hardell rendered an account, as Keeper of the Cambium of London and Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past. He accounted for £.271. 6s. 10d. for the profits of the Cambium of London for the first year; and for £.276. 6s. 1d. for that of Canterbury in the same year; besides the portion belonging to the Archbishop of the profits of three Dies, which he was entitled to receive as his share of eight: and in like manner for other sums for the remaining years. The total amounted to £.1788. 15s. 10½d.<sup>d</sup>

In 1251, the allowance to the Keeper of the Cambium, for his expenses, was two Shillings a day<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> Pat. 6 Henry III.

<sup>y</sup> So the name is written.

<sup>z</sup> Claus. 9 Henry III. m. 17. dors. Tot. Exitus £.756. 19s. 9d. Sum. Tot. Cambii Cant. £.531. 13s. 3d.

<sup>a</sup> Fin. 13 Henry III. m. 10. and Claus. m. 3. The statement in the text is copied from Vincent's References to the Rolls in the Tower; but there is probably some mistake, as the passage is not to be found under that year.

<sup>b</sup> Fin. 13 Henry III. m. 10.

<sup>c</sup> Claus. 18 Henry III. m. 12.

<sup>d</sup> Mag. Rot. 29 Henry III. Rot. ult. a, m. 1 and 2. Madox Excheq. vol. II. page 134.

<sup>e</sup> Memor. 35 Henry III. Rot. 7. b. Madox Excheq. vol. II. p. 204.

1257. About six years afterwards, a Writ was directed to the Moniers, Clerks, and all others appointed to the Mints and Exchanges throughout England, to inform them that John de Somerket, Keeper of the Cambium, was about to go abroad with a message for the King, and that William de Gloucester, the King's goldsmith, had been appointed to the custody of the said Cambium <sup>f</sup>.

1258. The King commanded the Keeper of the Exchange in London to pay unto William de Gloucester £.20, which the said William was to dispose of as the King had given him orders <sup>g</sup>.

1263. By a Writ bearing date in this year, it appears that the custody Cambiorum in London and Canterbury had lately been committed to Roger de la Lye, the King's Clerk, and to John de Gisors, citizen of London, during pleasure; and that the said John was, from infirmity, unable to do the business of the office, and therefore William Fitz-Richard was substituted in his place during pleasure. He to account with the said Roger; and the said John was commanded to resign to the said William <sup>h</sup>.

1270. In this year, the King appointed Bartholomew de Castello, the Keeper Cambii sui, to prove and assay the King's Money throughout his whole Kingdom, with authority to seize corrupt Monies, and to keep them for the King's use <sup>i</sup>.

1272. King Edward I. had also his Exchanger, with prohibition that none else should exchange. For the ease of the merchants who imported Bullion, he caused Tables of Exchanges to be set up at several places.

From the Goldsmiths' Charter, of his first year, it appears that formerly no merchant, English or stranger, used to bring into the land any Money, but only Plate of Silver to make exchange with our Coin <sup>j</sup>.

1279. The Exchange was near to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; and is to this day called the Old Change, but in evidences the Old Exchange <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> Pat. 41 Henry III. m. 1.

<sup>g</sup> Memor. 42 Henry III. Rot. 9. a. Madox Excheq. vol. 1. page 384. It is probable that Somerket was now returned to England, and that he had superseded Gloucester in this office.

<sup>h</sup> Pat. 47 Henry III. m. 15.

<sup>i</sup> Pat. 54 Henry III. m. 11.

<sup>j</sup> Cambium Regis, page 2.

<sup>k</sup> Leake, page 78, quoting Strype's Stow, page 83.



In this Exchange alone the Halfpence and Farthings of the seventh year of Edward I. were coined<sup>l</sup>.

1280. In the ninth year of that Monarch, he granted to Alexander de Luk, merchant, his Exchange in Ireland, to hold for one year, under the same form, manner, and conditions, as Gregory de Rokesle and Orlandinus de Podio held the Exchange at London<sup>m</sup>.

1283. In this year it was forbidden, by Proclamation, to make use of English Money for exchange beyond the seas<sup>n</sup>.

1300. In his 28th year, John de Sandale was Keeper of the Exchange of England, and the subordinate Exchangers were ordered to account to him<sup>o</sup>.

It should seem that early in the reign of Edward II. the goldsmiths had interfered with the King's Officers with respect to the purchase of Silver, for in the year 1314 Proclamation was made in the City of London that no one, either goldsmith or other, should buy any Silver Plate, or Silver in Bullion; but that those who had such to sell should come to the King's Cambium in his Tower of London, and there exchange them, as it was accustomed to be done<sup>p</sup>.

1316. When the account of John Lincoln, the King's Keeper of the Exchanges of London and Canterbury, was examined, in the 9th year, it appeared that, after several sums were respited, he owed to the King cxix*l*. vijs. vijd.; for which he was committed to the Marshal on the 20th of February, but was released on the next day, on the manucaption of William Servat and William de Herdesete<sup>q</sup>.

1331. In the 5th year of Edward III. it was ordained that the mariners and fishermen should make their exchanges at the Table in Dover, and elsewhere in certain places appointed according to the form of the Ordinance which had been lately made<sup>r</sup>.

1335. By the Statute of Money which was made at York in the 9th of

<sup>l</sup> Id. page 82, quoting as before.

<sup>m</sup> Abbr. Rot. Orig. Scaccarii.

<sup>n</sup> Claus. 11 Edward I. m. 2. dors.

<sup>o</sup> Abbr. Rot. Orig. Scaccarii. See Exeter Exchange.

<sup>p</sup> Claus. 7 Edward II. m. 9.

<sup>q</sup> Madox. Hist. Exch. II. p. 241.

<sup>r</sup> Claus. 5 Edward III. Part II. m. 16.



Edward III. several provisions were made for the establishment and regulation of Exchanges<sup>s</sup>.

On the 20th of September, in the same year, a Writ was issued in which that clause in the above-mentioned Statute which related to the fixing a Table of Exchange at Dover, was recited, and others were appointed in London, Yarmouth, St. Botolph, and Kingston-upon-Hull. The custody of all these Tables, as well as that at Dover, was committed to William de la Pole, or his Deputies, during pleasure. The profits to be accounted for in the Exchequer.

At the same time, Proclamation was ordered to be made to enforce the said Statute of York<sup>t</sup>.

1336. In this year De la Pole was removed from his office<sup>u</sup>.

1339. The houses for the Office of Exchange in London and Canterbury being much out of repair in this year, a Writ was issued to John de Flete, Warden of the Exchange in both those places, commanding him to repair the same, as far as the sum of twenty pounds, which was to be allowed in his account<sup>x</sup>.

1344. By a Statute of this year, it was provided that Exchanges should be made in the good towns, according as it should seem best to the King, for his profit and for the advantage of his people; and that it should be ordained of a certainty, what should be given in exchange for every piece of Gold<sup>y</sup>.

This was done by an Ordinance which provided that an Exchange should be held in the street near Sarvates toure in the City of London<sup>z</sup>, and regulated the rates of exchange in the following manner, *viz.* for the Noble of Gold, one Penny less than the Half Mark; for the Maille of Gold, one Maille [*i. e.* an Halfpenny] less than forty Pence. And he that would buy the Noble of Gold with Esterlings, was to pay one Maille of Silver beyond

<sup>s</sup> See this Statute at length in the Annals, under the year 1335, where the several Exchanges are enumerated.

<sup>t</sup> Claus. 9 Edward III. m. 8. dors. Rymer, vol. IV. page 668.

<sup>u</sup> Claus. 10 Edward III. m. 37.

<sup>x</sup> Claus. 13 Edward III. Part II. m. 42.

<sup>y</sup> Statute 18 Edward III. Stat. 2. chap. 6.

<sup>z</sup> Stowe says, that in this year the King ordained his Exchange of Money to be kept in Serne's Tower, a part of the King's house in Bucklersbury. [Survey of London, page 44.]

the price [*i. e.* the current value]. - And that no one should make such exchanges, except by the King's permission, on pain of forfeiture of the Money so exchanged<sup>a</sup>.

1345. In this year Conrad Roger, and his companions, were authorized to hold Exchanges in London, York, and Canterbury. This was on account of the new Coinage of Gold<sup>b</sup>.

About the same time, Anthony Bythesea [*versus mare*] was appointed Supervisor and Warden of the Exchanges of London, York, and Canterbury; and the Mayor and Sheriffs of London were commanded to assist him<sup>c</sup>.

1350. But it should seem that other persons still continued to make exchanges without authority from the King, for in this year it was ordained that no one should presume to exchange, either privately or publicly, without license, on pain of forfeiture and imprisonment<sup>d</sup>; and an especial permission was necessary before foreigners could exchange their Coins for English Money, even when they came into the Realm upon the King's own affairs<sup>e</sup>.

In this year the exchanges were again regulated by the Statute<sup>f</sup>.

1352. But all these regulations appear to have been without any effect, for in the following year persons were appointed to return the names of those who held unauthorized Exchanges in the City of London<sup>g</sup>.

1353. By the Statute of the Staple, which was made in this year, it was ordained, that Bullion might be safely brought into the Realm, to be taken to the King's Bullion, or to his Exchanges, where lawful Money would be given for it according to the value<sup>h</sup>.

1354. In this year, the King demised, by Indenture, to Hugh Wichengham, all his Exchanges, as well of his Money as of all other Money,

<sup>a</sup> Claus. 18 Edward III. Part II. m. 23. dors. See this more at large in the Annals sub anno.

<sup>b</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. page 452. See this Proclamation at length in the Annals.

<sup>c</sup> Pat. 19 Edward III. Part I. m. 15.

<sup>d</sup> Claus. 25 Edward III. m. 21.

<sup>e</sup> Claus. 25 Edward III. Part I. m. 16. dors.

<sup>f</sup> Statute 25 Edw. III. Stat. 5. chap. 12. See the Annals under this year.

<sup>g</sup> Claus. 26 Edward III. m. 11. dors.

<sup>h</sup> Statute 27 Edward III. cap. 14. See the Annals sub anno.

Plate of Gold and Silver, and broken Silver. To be held in the King's name, by himself and his deputies, in convenient places where it should please him in the Realm of England. And that no one should change Gold or Silver, for profit, except the said Hugh. For this privilege he was to pay to the King *£.500 per annum*<sup>i</sup>.

1355. As the Exchanges were still carried on by persons unauthorized, a Proclamation was issued declaring such exchange to be a capital offence, and punishable by loss of life, and limb, and by forfeiture of every thing which could be forfeited<sup>k</sup>.

In the same year the Sheriff of London was ordered to make Proclamation that the King had appointed Henry Picard to be Keeper of all Exchanges, as well of Money as of Plate, &c. according to Indenture<sup>l</sup>.

1358. The same person was again appointed on the 30th of November in this year, from the Michaelmas preceding to the same time in the following year, paying to the King 200 marks for all profits, &c.<sup>m</sup>

1359. By an Indenture dated in his 33d year, Bartholomew Guy de Castilon, merchant of London, and Adam de St. Ive, of the same, were appointed Keepers of all the King's Exchanges, as well of his Money, as of all other Coins, Plate of Gold and Silver, and broken Silver, &c.<sup>n</sup>

1360. In this year that Indenture was repeated<sup>o</sup>; as it was also in 1361, when Proclamation was ordered to be made to that effect<sup>p</sup>.

1363. Great damage having been sustained by subtle exchanges of the Money which was made in the Mint at Calais, proper measures were taken for preventing such practices for the future<sup>q</sup>.

1364. The grant of the office of Exchanger, which in the years 1359, 1360, and 1361, had been made to Castilon and Ive, was now made to Ive alone; who was authorized to hold Exchanges in all sufficient places, where he should think fit, as well in the King's Mints [Cunagiis] as elsewhere, except in the city of York, for two years from Michaelmas preceding. No

<sup>i</sup> Claus. 28 E. III. m. 28 dors.

<sup>k</sup> Claus. 29 E. III. m. 13. dors. See the Annals.

<sup>l</sup> Claus. 29 E. III. m. 13. dors.

<sup>m</sup> Claus. 32 E. III. m. 7. dors.

<sup>n</sup> Claus. 33 E. III. m. 13. dors.

<sup>o</sup> Claus. 34 E. III. m. 13. dors.

<sup>p</sup> Claus. 35 E. III. m. 40 dors.

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 11. See account of Calais Mint.



other person was to make exchange, for profit, on forfeiture of every thing that could be forfeited <sup>r</sup>.

1366. He was again appointed in this year, when he was to pay a rent of £100. *per annum* to the King <sup>s</sup>.

1367. On the 8th of December a Proclamation was ordered to be made for continuing the Exchange at Bucklersbury, without any reservation of profit to the King <sup>t</sup>.

In the 2d year of Richard II. the King granted to William Salesburie, Goldsmith, to hold the Exchange in Lombard-street in London, by himself or his deputies, as well for the exchange of Gold and Silver, as for the merchandize of all kinds of Bullion, Plates, and Vessels of Silver and Gold in the King's name, paying yearly into the Exchequer £20. for the profit of the said Exchange. Provided always that the King should not change his Money; and that the said William should cause all such Plates and Vessels of Silver and Gold so exchanged, to be carried to the King's Mint in the Tower of London <sup>u</sup>. And the Mayor of London was commanded to proclaim the same; and that the Exchange should be held in no other place, on pain of forfeiture <sup>x</sup>.

1382 to 1393. The Laws which forbade the carrying of Bullion or Money out of the Kingdom were so strictly enforced during this reign, that when a bill of exchange was drawn by Nicholas Luke, merchant of the Society of Guinigi, or his associates in foreign parts, in favour of John Clerevaus, Archdeacon of Suffolk, the King's special license was necessary to permit it to be paid there; and that was granted only on condition that no Bullion, nor Money, of Gold or Silver should be carried out, under pretence of the said license, on pain of forfeiture. Divers writs were also directed to the keepers of the passage in the Ports of London, Dover, Jeremuth [Yarmouth] and Sandwich, to inform them that the King had granted his license to various persons, to pass out of the Kingdom, and to carry certain sums of Money with them <sup>y</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> Claus. 38 E. III. m. 10. dors.

<sup>s</sup> Claus. 40 E. III. m. 13. dors.

<sup>t</sup> Claus. 41 E. III. m. 4. dors.

<sup>u</sup> Fin. 2 R. II. prope initium Rotuli.

<sup>x</sup> Brevia Regis 2 R. II. part 1, article 3.

<sup>y</sup> Rot. Cambii ab ann. 6 usque anno 17 R. II. m. 9. Licenses were also granted in his 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th years to merchants to make exchange into foreign parts, at peace with the

1390. A Statute was made in his 14th year for the further regulation of Exchanges <sup>z</sup>.

1399. Henry the Fourth granted out the office of Exchanger in his first year, and in his ninth year prohibited all other but his own Exchanger <sup>a</sup>.

1413. Henry the Fifth, in his first year, granted the office of Exchanger, within the City of London and Town of Calais, in ample manner to Lodovic John <sup>b</sup>; and in 1414 the grant was renewed for three years, with prohibition of all others <sup>c</sup>; and the same also in 1417 <sup>d</sup>.

1421. By an Indenture of this year the King constituted John Patesley, citizen and goldsmith, his Exchanger, with several covenants <sup>e</sup>; and for the Out Ports and other parts of the Realm, out of London, a Commission was directed to the Justices of Assize throughout England, to communicate and to treat with any of his Majesty's liege subjects who would undertake the office of Exchange of the King's Money <sup>f</sup>.

In the same year a Statute was made for the appointment of Exchanges in London and elsewhere in the Realm <sup>g</sup>; and the Statute of the 25th of Edward III. chapter 12, was enforced by writ directed to the Sheriff of London <sup>h</sup>.

1422. At the demise of Henry V. Bartholomew Goldbeater was Exchanger by Indenture; and, notwithstanding the voidance of his Indenture by the King's death, he was commanded to continue the exercise of that office (as the record says) to the profit, of the King and his people; and upon supplication for allowance for waste, he was allowed for exchange one Penny Halfpenny per Noble <sup>i</sup>.

King, notwithstanding the statute to the contrary; provided that they should not, under colour of that license, carry out of the Kingdom any Gold or Silver, in Bullion or in Money, on pain of forfeiture. [See Rot. Franc. 6 R. II. m. 6.; 7 R. II. m. 26.; 8 R. II. m. 29.; 9 R. II. m. 38.]

<sup>z</sup> Statute 14 R. II. chap. 2.

<sup>a</sup> Cambium Regis, page 5.

<sup>b</sup> Pat. 1 H. V. p. 1. m. 28. The same grant appears to have been made at the same time to Jo. Kendale, the King's Secretary. [Bundell de privato Sigillo R. 3. in numero. 49. Vincent's Collections.]

<sup>c</sup> Pat. 2 H. V. part 2. m. 23.

<sup>d</sup> Pat. 5 H. V. m. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Cambium Regis, page 5.

<sup>f</sup> Pat. 9 H. V. part 2. m. 8.

<sup>g</sup> Statute 9 H. V. Statute 2.

<sup>h</sup> Claus. 9 H. V. m. 6. dors.

<sup>i</sup> Cambium Regis, page 6. I believe he was Exchanger in the city of York only. For Derlyngton was made Exchanger 1 H. VI.



In this year the Master of the Mint was allowed, by Statute, to hold the King's Exchanges, until the next Parliament, provided that he brought all Plate, &c. to the Mint, to be by him coined there.<sup>j</sup>

1423-4. An Indenture, under the Privy Seal, was soon after made between the King and Bartholomew Seman, alias Goldebeather, Master and Worker of the Mint in the Tower of London, by which the said Bartholomew was appointed Keeper and Changer of the Exchanges in the City of York, by himself or deputies for whom he should be answerable, from the 21st day of October in the preceding year, during the King's pleasure.

By the terms of the Indenture he was bound to receive all manner of Gold and Silver brought to the said Exchange, and to pay to the bringers thereof the reasonable value, abating five Shillings for the Seignorage and Coinage, and five Pence for the Exchange of the pound of Gold, of the weight of the Tower of London, and no more. Which five Shillings and five Pence were reckoned according to the rate of one Penny Halfpenny for a Noble of the same weight.

The above allowance for the pound of Gold, the King, with the advice of his Council, granted to the said Bartholomew for his own proper use, on condition that he should bear all charges, costs, and expenses of the said Exchanges during the said term.

He was also bound to give to the people, according to the said rate of Exchange, good and lawful Money of England by weight or by number, at their choice, without any delay. And if the said Money should prove to be greatly deficient in weight or in allay (which God forbid) he was bound to give sufficient Money for it immediately.

And the said Exchanger was obliged to carry, or to cause to be carried, all the Gold and Silver which he should receive in the said Exchanges, or should purchase by colour of his office, to the said Tower of London, there to be melted and made into Money, under the inspection and attestation of the King's Assayer and Controller for the time being, to the increase of the Money, profit of the Realm, and ease of the people, without applying it to any other use, on pain of forfeiting double the value to the King.

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<sup>j</sup> Statute 1 H. VI. chap. 4. See the Annals, under this year.



The Exchanger was always to have ready sufficient sums of Gold and Silver, to be delivered to the people repairing to the said Exchanges, without delay from want of Money.

And he was bound to the King that he would not for any advantage, &c. voluntarily delay any person bringing Gold or Silver to the Tower to be coined, nor would compel any one, on any pretence, to give up the coining of his Gold or Silver in the said Tower, in order to go to the said Exchanges, but would deliver the same without cost or hindrance, at the said Tower, according to the obligations of his Indenture with the King as Master and Worker of the Money, on pain of forfeiting double the Money which he ought to have given to the party aggrieved in that case.

And the King engaged to prohibit, by Proclamation, the holding any Exchange either publickly or privately in that City, and the making Exchange for profit, except by the King's Exchanger, under the pain and forfeiture contained in the Statute of the 25th year of King Edward III. Of which forfeiture the King, by the advice of his Council, ordained that the said Bartholomew should have twelve Pence in the Pound, whenever the same should be legally adjudged, at the suit of the said Bartholomew<sup>k</sup>.

1424. In order to maintain the provisions of the Statute of the 14th year of Richard II. chapter the second, it was ordained in 1424 that the Chancellor of England, for the time being, should, from 15 days to 15 days, return copies of the Briefs of Exchange into the Exchequer. And the Treasurer and Barons of the same were empowered, by the authority of Parliament, to examine the customers, and to punish such as should be found culpable<sup>l</sup>.

1434. From an account of the annual Revenue of the Kingdom which was made out by the Officers of the Exchequer, in the 12th year of the King, it appears that the profits of the Exchange for one year amounted to the following sums :

Within the City of London c marz.

To the Court of Rome, viz. for every Noble i<sup>id</sup>.; xx marz. by estimate as Stoppyngdon says<sup>m</sup>.

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<sup>k</sup> Bundle in the Tower unclassified.

<sup>l</sup> Rot. Cambii 2 to 14 H VI.

<sup>m</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 433.

1438. In this year the King remitted to the Bishop of Salisbury the sum of £26. 7s. 9d. which was due on account of the Exchange of a certain sum of Money, for the obtaining the Apostolical Bull of his Episcopacy. But the King was willing that the Keeper of his Exchange should have allowance of the aforesaid sum, towards the payment of the rent of the said Exchange <sup>n</sup>.

In the same year the Office of Exchange within the Realm of England, and at Calais, was granted to John de Paddesle, all others being prohibited <sup>o</sup>.

1445. Robert Mansfield was made Exchanger by Letters Patent, and Indenture, in the 24th year of the King <sup>p</sup>; and John Lematon was appointed Keeper of the Exchange and Coinage in the Tower of London in 1447, for life, with two Shillings and Sixpence per day for wages <sup>q</sup>.

1448. Richard Tunstall, however, had a grant of the Exchange in this year <sup>r</sup>, as had also he and William Avenor in the year 1453 <sup>s</sup>, in which latter year there stands upon the Rolls the appointment likewise of Thomas Montgomery and John Hynde to the office of Warden of Exchange and Mint, for life, with two Shillings and Sixpence per day for wages <sup>t</sup>.

On the 26th of June, in the year preceding, John Blakeney and Robert Caterton were appointed clerks of the Exchange and Mint in the Tower of London, for life, and the longer liver of the two to enjoy the office singly. The wages to be due to them from the 25th year of the King, and the arrears to be paid <sup>u</sup>.

1462. In this year King Edward IV. granted to William Hattcliffe, his physician, forty marks annually, out of the profits of his Exchange within the Realm of England to foreign parts <sup>x</sup>.

1463. By a writ, which bore date in this year, directed to the Warden of the Exchange in the Tower of London, it appears that Hugh Amory had been appointed to the office of porter of the Exchange, by himself or deputy,

<sup>n</sup> Pat. 16 H. VI. part 2. m. 17.

<sup>o</sup> Pat. 16 H. VI. part 1. m. 4.

<sup>q</sup> Pat. 25 H. VI. p. 2. m. 29.

<sup>r</sup> Pat. 31 H. VI. part 2. m. 33.

<sup>t</sup> Pat. 31 H. VI. part 2. m. 20 and 23. I am unable to account for these several appointments in this year, especially as two of them are for life.

<sup>u</sup> Claus. 30 H. VI. m. 17.

<sup>p</sup> Cambium Regis, page 6.

<sup>s</sup> Cambium Regis, page 6.

<sup>x</sup> Pat. 2 E. IV. p. 1. m. 5.



for life; and the Warden was commanded to pay to him three Pence per day for wages, such being the antient allowance, according to the account of John Thorp, Clerk, Warden of the Exchange, in the forty-fourth year of Edward III.<sup>y</sup>

1464. The office of Exchange within the whole Realm, was, in this year, granted to William Hatchliffe and M. Burhull for the term of ten years; they paying annually to the King thirty Pounds<sup>z</sup>.

But it should seem that the office was taken from them by the Act of Resumption in the same year; for William Lord Hastings was, by the King's Indenture of that date, made Keeper of all manner the King's Exchange and Outchange in the Tower of London, in the Realm of England, Territory of Ireland, and Town of Calais<sup>a</sup>.

1468. Lord Hastings appointed Hugh Brice to be his deputy, against whose proceedings in his office the following Petition was presented by the Commons in Parliament assembled :

To the Kyng our Liege Lord. Be hit remembred that the xx day of May, the viii yere of the reigne of oure Soverayn Lord King Edward iiiith, at Westm', into the House accustomed for the Commens of the Londe, afore the same Commens come oon George Wylersby, goldsmyth, desiryng to open and declare certeyn maters, concernyng the wele and profitt of oure seid Soverayn Lord, and this youre Reame, and thereuppon he was thereto admitted; atte which tyme and place, the same George opened and declared, that Hugh Bryce, of London, goldsmyth, Keper of the Kyngs Eschaunge in London, and one of the Governours of the Kyngs Mynte at his Toure of London, ayens the Proclamation made for oure said Soverayn Lord, duryng the tyme that he hath occupied, hath taken of every li. weight of Silver, bought in the said Eschaunge, xd. over all duetez, not understondyng that the Kyng nor the Marchaunt was answered thereof; and of every li. weight of Gold, bought in the same Eschaunge, over the duete for the cunage, and all

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<sup>y</sup> Claus. 3 E. IV. m. 18.

<sup>z</sup> Pat. 4 E. IV. part I. m. 18. It appears from the Act of Resumption which passed in that year, that they had likewise the office of Exchange for the town of Calais; that the old rent was £20. *per annum*, and that they were to pay £10. over of increase. [Rolls of Parliament, vol. V. p. 529.]

<sup>a</sup> Pat. 4 E. IV. part 2. m. 16. Indenture. He was also Master of the Mint.



other dueteez due by reason of the same *iiii s. iiii d.* to the grete losse of oure seid Soverayn Lorde, and hurte of all merchauntez, and other persons repairyng to the seid Eschaunge. Also the seid George then opened and declared, that the Money of Sylver coigned by the seid Hugh, and his felawes and servauntez in these dayes, was worse in alaye, then were the Herries Grotez, by *iiii d.* in the pounce weight. To which maters the seid Hugh by the seid Comens was admitted to answeere. And he seid, that he had resceyved *ix d.* ob. of every li. weight of Sylver, bought in the seid Eschaunge, by reason of his ferme taken of the Kyng; and that he had taken and resceyved of every Noble bought in the said Eschaunge *id.*; that is to sey, a ob. according to the seid Proclamation, and a ob. over, which maketh the somme of *iiii s. iiii d.* taken of every li. weight of Gold afore specified. Which seid maters and the dependauntez theruppon, for briefnesse of tyme, by the said Comens may not thoroughly be examined and understoud.

Please it therfore your Highness, by the advis and assent of the Lordes spirituall and temporell, in this present Parlement assembled, and be auctorite of the same, to assigne, name, and appoynt, the full Reverent Faders in God, Thomas Cardenall and Archebisshop of Caunterbury, George Archebisshop of York, Robert Byssshop of Bathe, Chauncellor of England, and the noble Lord Richard Erle of Warrewyk, Richard the Erle Ryuers, Tresorer of England, John Lorde Wenlok, John Markham, Knight, Chief Justice of your Comen Benche, Richard Illyngworth, Knyght, Chief Baron of your Eschequer, Thomas Billyng, and William Lakyn, ii Justices of the Pleez afore you to be holden, and John Say, Thomas Borough, John Howard, Thomas Tresham, Rafe Josselyn, Knight, John Delves, Thomas Urswyk, John Stanhop, Thomas Frowyk, William Eylond, and Henry Boteler, persones of the Comen House, by the Commens of the same House named, they *xxiiii*, *xxiii*, *xxii*, *xxi*, *xx*, *xix*, *xviii*, *xvii*, *xvi*, *xv*, *xiiii*, *xiii*, or *xii* of theym, whereof ii of the forseid Spirituall Lordes, ii of the seid Temporell Lordes, ii of the seid Justices, and vi of the seid other persones of the seid Commen House, be *xii*; they *xxiiii*, &c. or *xii* of theym, wherof ii, &c. &c. [as above] be *xii*; the same *xxiiii*, &c. or *xii*, to have poiar and auctorite be this Acte, to here and determyn all the maters aforeseid, and all other maters which shall be alleged be the said George, ayens the seid Hugh, concernyng eny default declared or hereafter to be declared

be the seid George, or be eny other persone, ayens the seid Hugh, concerning the Cunage, Alaye, and Eschaunge aforesaid, and every mater dependyng and concerning theym and every of theym, as well by the examination of the seid George and Hugh, as of eny other persone or persones, as otherwise, after the discretion of the forseid Lordes, Juges, and persones, be this Acte assigned, and accordyng to the same. And that the seid George and Hugh, and either of theym, personelly appere daily, at commaundement of the forseid Lordes, Juges, and persones assigned, but yf eny resonable cause of excuse happen to the contrarie, uppon the payn, yf the seid Hugh make default at eny day lymyt hym, to be convict of the maters alleged ayens hym; the seid George, upon such peyn as shall be thought resonable by the discretion of the seid Lordes, Juges, and persons assigned: the excuse of the default of either of the seid George or Hugh, yf eny happe, also to be weyed be the discretion of the same Lordes, Juges, and persones assigned as aforesaid. And that every action sued or to be sued be eny persone or persones ayens the seid George, in eny Courte within your Reame, be putte in respite; and in noo wise procede afore the xv of Seint Martyn in wynter next comyng after the makyng of this Acte; the same George in the mean tyme, in his persone or goodes, in noowise to be trobled, vexed, or greved, be eny of the seid actions, procez, or executions of the same, or eny of theym.

Responsio. Le Roye le voet: ovesque ceo q' ne soit prejudice ne damage a luy, ne a sa Corone, ne a son Prerogatyf Roiall.

The following schedules were added to this Petition.

*Tenor unius cedulae cedularum predictarum sequitur sub hiis verbis.*

Whereas George allegeth, that y take of everych Noble a Halpeny, contrary to the King's Proclamation, I answere thus. The Proclamation is this, that every man that bringeth a Noble of juste poys to the Kings Eschaunge, shuld have viiis. vid. ob. and so the King's intent is to have of every Noble but a Halpeny oonly. The Proclamation is long, and must have leyser and tyme, in case the trouth shuld be proved, the which to your wisdomes shall playnly appere; it must be proved by indifferent persones, wherefore yf it please you to give me resonable layser, I shall prove, that y have not offended the King's intent conteyned in the seid Proclamation, ne hurte noon other persone that ought to take any availe by the same.



Also, whereas dyvers of my maisters of this house thynk that my confession of the *ixd. ob.* shuld condempne myself, I will prove sufficiently afore your maisterships, that y owe to have the said *ixd. ob.* by reason of my farme, as the King's propre goodes belongyng to his corone, without any wrong doen to any persone in takyng of the same; the premises considered, I beseech you all my maisters, to take such directions as shall accorde with Goddes pleasure, worship to all, and as the trouth may be best knowen.

Tenor alterius cedulae cedularum prædictarum sequitur hanc seriem verborum continens.

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the King's Exchaunge in London, as it apperith by the boks of the seid Exchaunge and Tour, from the *xvi* day of September anno *v<sup>to</sup>*, unto the fest of Michaelmas anno *vi<sup>to</sup>* in gold, *CXXXVII. VIII. LXXV.* old Nobles by weight; whereof is reteyned of every such Noble above writen by way of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and weights *1d.*

Summa *v. LXXIIIIli. IXs. viid.*

Item, there was chaunged in the seid Exchaunge in the yere and tyme aforesaid; as it appereth by the seid books, in Silver, *III. VIII. XLVli.* troy; whereof is reteyned of every pound above writen, by way of emption, and for my costes, charges, and wages *IIII d. ob.*

Sum'a *LXXIIli.<sup>b</sup> XXII d. ob.*

Summa to' reteyned of the parcell aforesaid, in the Exchaunge in London *VI. XLVIIli. XIs. vd. ob.*

Wherof paid to the Kyng our Soverayn Lord for the tyme abovesaid *IIIIli.*

And so remayneth with me for my costes, charges, and wages, for me and my servauntez *CCXLVIIli. XIs. vd. ob.*

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the said Exchaunge, from the fest of Michaelmas in anno *vi<sup>to</sup>*, unto Michaelmas anno *vii<sup>o</sup>*; that is to say, in Gold *LX. CLXIII* olde Nobles by weight; whereof was reteyned of every such Noble above writen, by way of emption fore the King's ferme, and for my costes, oharges, and wages, *1d.*

Summa *CCLli. XIIIs. viid.*

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<sup>b</sup> Should be *LXXIII.*



Item, there was chaunged in the said Exchaunge, from Mighelmas afore-said in anno vi<sup>to</sup>, unto Mighelmas next suying anno vii<sup>o</sup>, that is to sey, in Sylver <sup>M C XX</sup> III.III.III.vi. pounde troy, wherof was reteyned of every li. above writ-ten, by wey of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, ix*d.* ob. Summa cxxxviii*li.* xix*s.* ix*d.*

Summa to' reteyned of the ii parcell aforesaid in the Kynge Exchaunge in London <sup>C XX</sup> III.III.viii*li.* xii*s.* iii*d.*

Wherof was paied to the King oure Soverayn Lord, for the tyme above-said ccli.

And so remayneth with me, for my costes, charges, and wages, for me and my servaunts <sup>XX</sup> c.III.viii*li.* xii*s.* iii*d.*

Memorand', that there was chaunged in the Kings Exchaunge in London, as it appereth by the books of the Exchaunge and Tour, from the fest of Mighelmas in anno vii<sup>o</sup>, unto the fest of Ester folowyng in anno viii<sup>o</sup>, that is to say, in Gold, <sup>M C</sup> xxxiii.III Nobles by weight; wherof was reteyned of every such Noble above written, by wey of emption for the Kyngs ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, ob. Summa lxxii*li.* iiii*s.*<sup>c</sup>

Item, there was chaunged in the Kyngs Exchaunge, from the seid fest of Mighelmas in anno vii<sup>o</sup>, unto the fest of Ester next folowyng in anno viii<sup>o</sup>, that is to sey, in Sylver <sup>C</sup> m.III*li.* pond troy; wherof is reteyned of every li. above written, by wey of emption for the Kings ferme, and for my costes, charges, and wages, iii*d.* Summa xxx*li.* vi*s.*

Summa to' reteyned of the ii parcells aforesaid in the Kyngs Exchaunge in London ciili. ix*s.*

Wherof paid to the Kyng oure Soverayn Lord, for the tyme above-said cli.

And so remayneth with me, for my costes, charges, and wages, for me and my servaunts xl*s.*

It is to be knowen, that I resceyve Gold and Sylver into the Tour by weight, and delyver it agayn by the same weight, therfore takyng the Kyngs Cunage accordyng to his Indenture, without eny profit to me or eny of myn as y will in this and all the poynts aforesaid be reported, by all merchaunts

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<sup>c</sup> 33,300 Halfpence make only £69. 7*s.* 6*d.*

bryngyng Gold and Sylver to the Tour or Exchaunge, and also by the Warden and Countroller, and other Ministres of the Mynt <sup>d</sup>.

In the same year the Exchange, within the whole Realm, was granted to William Hattcliffe, the King's Secretary, and E. C. merchant of Florence, at the annual rent of thirty Pounds, for the term of seven years, or until some one should be willing to pay more for the said office <sup>e</sup>.

1648. According to the author of the tract entitled *Cambium Regis*, the grant to Lord Hastings of the Exchange was renewed in the eighth year of the King <sup>f</sup>.

1482. The same office was granted to Bartholomew Read, citizen and goldsmith of London, in this year, by Letters Patent and Indenture <sup>g</sup>.

1483. Richard III. appointed John Kendall, his secretary, to this office, by Proclamation, in this year <sup>h</sup>.

1485. In the first year of Henry VII. there appear upon record appointments of two several persons to this office ; as Richard Fox for ten years, at an annual rent of £30. 6s. 8d.<sup>i</sup> ; and William Stafford, who was appointed by Patent, upon the 25th of September <sup>k</sup>. His Patent appears to have been renewed in the year 1487 <sup>l</sup>.

1486. Nicholas Flynt was appointed upon the 17th of May in this year <sup>m</sup>.

1508. On the 17th of March the custody of the Cambii, Escambii, and Recambii, was committed to the charge of Peter Corsy, merchant of Florence ; to be executed by himself or deputy, from the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary last past, to Easter in the year 1509. The said Peter to conduct all foreign exchanges and rechanges at the rate of three Pence for the exchange and rechange of each Ducat of Gold, over and above one Penny which used to be paid for the same.

An annual rent of £.240, and no more, to be paid by the Exchanger, who was to take all fines, mulcts, &c. which should be imposed by virtue of

<sup>d</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. V. p. 634.

<sup>e</sup> Rot. Fin. 7 E. IV. m. 11.

<sup>f</sup> *Cambium Regis*, page 7.

<sup>g</sup> Id. Ibid.

<sup>h</sup> Id. Ibid.

<sup>i</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. VI. page 377.

<sup>k</sup> Id. page 380.

<sup>l</sup> Id. page 407.

<sup>m</sup> Patent, amongst Mint Papers in the Court of Exchequer.



of any Statutes or Ordinances of King Richard II. or any other of the King's predecessors <sup>n</sup>.

"Thus the office of Exchanger," says the author of *Cambium Regis*, "continued to be granted during the reign of Henry VII. as it had been heretofore, and so on until the loose times of Henry VIII. 1509, (upon occasion of his base Money, whereupon no constant exchanges could be made) prepared the way for the encroachment of the goldsmiths, who (as Sir Robert Cotton hath observed<sup>o</sup>) having of late in our times cast off their proper trade of goldsmiths, are become unduly, to the King's prejudice, the Masters and Commanders hereby of the King's Mints. And so, by setting themselves in the Sovereign's dignity, bring the King to be waged and set on work by his own subjects; contrary to the use of the former best times in this state. And to the practice of the wisest and greatest Princes in foreign parts. The exchange of Coin or emption of Bullion being almost in all neighbouring states officium publicum; and in the power and donation of princes; none being at liberty to exercise l'estat de changeiur, but by faculty from the Prince, and with relation to his Mints."<sup>p</sup>

1530. In this year Proclamation was made that no one should make exchange contrary to the Statute of King Richard II.<sup>q</sup>

1539. But in a few years afterward the impolicy of restraints upon Exchanges appeared so forcibly, that they were first taken off for a limited time<sup>r</sup>; and very shortly after entirely abolished<sup>s</sup>.

1546. They were however soon resumed, for by Proclamation in this year a Statute of the 3d of Henry VII. (which expressly ratified and confirmed the Act of the 25th year of Edward III. ordained for Exchanges, and also

<sup>n</sup> Franc. 23 H. VII. m. 2. Rymer, vol. XIII. p. 216.

<sup>o</sup> See "The Manner and Meanes how the Kings of England have from time to time supported and repaired their Estates. Written by Sir Robert Cotton, Knight and Barronet; anno nono Jacobi Regis Annoque Domini 1609." Cottoni Posthuma, page 197.

<sup>p</sup> *Cambium Regis*, page 7.

<sup>q</sup> Grafton's Chronicle, sub anno.

<sup>r</sup> Proclamation in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, MS.

<sup>s</sup> Id. Ibid. This was occasioned by the remonstrances of Sir Thomas Gresham, who represented in strong terms how necessary it was that merchants should be permitted to exercise exchanges and rechanges without restraint. [See Life of Sir Thomas Gresham in Ward's *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, page 3, and Appendix No. I.

others in the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI.) was commanded to be put in execution <sup>t</sup>.

1558. Queen Elizabeth soon after her accession turned her thoughts to the state of the Coinage, and forbade the carrying of Money abroad by way of Exchange <sup>u</sup>.

1572. In the month of April the Queen granted to Richard Martyn, citizen and goldsmith of London, the office of Keeper of the Exchange and Mint within the Tower of London <sup>x</sup>.

1575. In this year Sir William Cecil, Knight, Baron of Burghley, had a grant of the office of Keeper of the Change, Exchange and Rechange in the Realm of England, and all other the Queen's dominions, by himself or deputy; with power to contract for the Exchange, &c. with all merchants, &c. for all sums to be delivered within or toward the Realm of England and the Queen's dominions, and to grant letters of license to all merchants and others, to make change, &c. taking for the said letters such sums as should be agreed upon by him and the merchants, &c. To hold the same for twenty-three years; and no other Letters Patent, for the same purpose, were to be granted to any other person during that term. One half of the forfeitures which should arise in that time, to go to the patentee.

For these privileges he was to pay to the Queen thirty Pounds yearly, at Michaelmas.

And whereas her Majesty had the appointment of the Brokers of Exchange, wherever they were the chief persons through whose hands exchanges were made; she was pleased to give such appointment, during the said term, to the said Sir William Cecil <sup>y</sup>.

1576. From the Statute of the 18th of Elizabeth, for reformation of the abuses in goldsmiths, it appears, that the Exchange and Mint were then distinct offices <sup>z</sup>.

In that year a Proclamation was issued for ordering the exchange

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<sup>t</sup> Cambium Regis, page 7.

<sup>u</sup> Camdeni Annales Elizabethæ, vol. I. p. 27.

<sup>x</sup> Pat. 14 Eliz. part 12. m. 43. Rymer, vol. XVI. page 700.

<sup>y</sup> Harleian MSS. 698. folio 91.

<sup>z</sup> Statute 18 Eliz. chap. 15.



of Money, in which notice was given that the Laws and Statutes formerly made for the regulation of Exchanges would be put in execution, and that the following orders should be set up in places convenient, declaring the rates of exchange, as the same should and ought to be paid to the use of her Majesty, or to her Ministers and Officers thereto authorizsd.

1. All persons are given to understand that by the Laws of the Realm no man ought to make exchange or rechange of Money, but such as are authorized by her Majesty.

It is therefore ordered, that Edmond Calthorp, Thomas Maston, of the City of London, haberdashers, and John Wanton, of the said City, grocer, men well acquainted with the manner of exchanges and rechanges, to and from the City of London, and to and from foreign parts, may make and give sufficient warrant to all persons for exchange and rechange, agreeable to the Statutes; and therefore, from henceforth, all Bills of exchange and rechange indorsed or subscribed with the name and hand writing of them, or any of them, shall be sufficient warrant both for the deliverer and the taker.

Item, that no one do go about, by any fraudulent colour or device, to alter, or discontinue, the antient manner of delivering or taking of Money by exchange.

Item, though it appears that there hath been always answered to her Majesty's progenitors, and to the Masters and Keepers of the Exchange, upon every English Noble one Penny by the deliverer, and the like by the taker, which made upon every Pound Sixpence; yet for the more ease of her subjects this is reduced by her Majesty to one Farthing per Noble, by the deliverer and taker, amounting to one Halfpenny only on the Noble.

Item, that the Exchange, &c. be so ordered, that as near as may be, and as times of trade may suffer, the Money of the Realm may not be delivered under the just values of their standard, and that no exchanges of Money be used but for the use of known merchants, or others who by her Majesty's license, or by the Laws and usages of the Realm, have, or hereafter may have, permission for their needful business, to make their exchanges of the Monies of this Realm, for Monies in foreign places.

Finally, if any further matter shall appear needful to be ordained, for the better usage of the Exchange, or for the explaining of any doubts that may arise, the same shall, with the advice of wise and expert men in the trade of merchandise, and of exchange, be notified in like tables, from time to time, to be seen and read in this place<sup>b</sup>.

1600. Notwithstanding these orders, the practice of defrauding the Exchange appears to have continued with undiminished vigour, for on the 18th of October the loss by such abuse was stated at no less a sum than £.500,000 annually<sup>c</sup>; and in the following year, 1601, Proclamation was made, that the Statute of the 25th of Edward III. concerning Exchanges, was enjoined to be duly observed<sup>d</sup>.

In the same year, Sir George Carey, Treasurer at War, and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, had a patent granted for erecting an office, called the office of her Highness her Exchange, between England and Ireland; and by Indenture between her Majesty and the said Sir George Carey, he was constituted Master of the said office in England and Ireland; with power to have deputies in London, Bristol, and Chester, in England; and in Dublin, Cork, Galway, and Carrickfergus, in Ireland; or within other cities, towns, or ports, in England and Ireland, or either of them. This office was established, because the Money then ordered to be coined for Ireland, was to be remitted from England by way of Exchange<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Harl. MSS. No. 38, folio 228.

<sup>c</sup> Id. folio 229, b.

<sup>d</sup> Cambium Regis, page 7. This Statute was also mentioned in various Indentures of the Kings with their Exchangers, as

28 E. III. with Wickingham.

9 H. V. with Patesly.

10 H. VI. with William Rus.

24 H. VI. with Mansfield.

36 H. VI. with Tonstall.

8 E. IV. with Lord Hastings.

22 E. IV. with Reed.

In all which, and in all other Indentures of this office, the King covenanted to proclaim, that none should hold any common Exchanges, or take profit for exchanging. [Cambium Regis, page 8.]

<sup>e</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, page 41. See the Indenture in the Annals, sub anno.



From this time nothing occurs respecting the Exchanges, until the 9th year of James I. 1611, when Sir Robert Cotton recommended the erecting again the King's Exchange ; by which, he says, the King might make more of Bullion than he now doth. The profit of which is now ingrossed amongst a few goldsmiths, and would yield above £10,000. a year, if it were heedfully regarded ; and then should the King himself keep his Mint in continual work, and not stand at the devotion of others to supply Bullion, and should never want the materials if two things were observed : the one to permit all men, bringing in Bullion, to trade outward the value thereof in domestick commodities at an abated custom.

The other to abate the mighty indraught of foreign manufactures, and unnecessary wares, that the outward trade might overbalance the inward, which otherwise will (as it hath done) draw on this desperate consumption of the Commonwealth<sup>f</sup>. It is probable that this advice produced a petition from the Company of Goldsmiths to Sir Julius Cæsar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, against the revival of this office<sup>g</sup>, and that the reasons stated therein were sufficiently strong to prevent the adoption of the measure, as it appears from Proclamations made in different periods of this reign that the Exchange was not established.

1612. In this year the prices of foreign Gold and Silver Coins were fixed by Proclamation, and it was commanded that no one should take any profit, beyond those prices for exchange. But in that Proclamation the Exchanger is not mentioned, as he unquestionably would have been, provided such an officer had then existed<sup>h</sup>.

1618. In like manner, another Proclamation, which prohibits (amongst other things) the exchange of Money for profit, speaks of the Mint only, and not of the Exchange<sup>i</sup>.

1627. From these circumstances I conclude, that the office of Exchanger in England was not revived until the 3d of Charles I. though it seems that there was a Master of the Exchange of Monies between England and Ireland about the middle of the reign of King James I.<sup>k</sup>

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<sup>f</sup> The manner and means how the Kings of England have supported and repaired their estates. Written by Sir Robert Cotton, 9 James I. Cottoni Posthuma, page 197.

<sup>g</sup> See it in the Appendix.

<sup>h</sup> Proclamation in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

<sup>i</sup> Id. Ibid.

<sup>k</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, page 45, referring to a Proclamation of Charles I.

The revival of the office was announced on the 25th of May in that year, by a Proclamation which recited, that the exchange of Monies had ever been, and ought to be, part of the royal prerogative, and antient revenue, and that no person whatsoever ought to intermeddle with it, unless by special license from the King; being thereto forbidden by various Acts of Parliament and Proclamations.

That his Majesty, and divers his royal predecessors, had for some time now past tolerated an indifferent and promiscuous kind of liberty to all, but especially to some of the mystery and trade of goldsmiths, not only to make the said exchanges, but to buy and sell Bullion of Gold and Silver; and that from thence some of them had grown to that licentiousness, that for divers years they had presumed, and daily did presume, to sort and weigh all sorts of Monies current within the Realm, to the end to cull out the old and new Monies, which either by not wearing, or by any other accident, might be weightier than the rest. Which weightiest and best Monies had not only been molten down for the making of Plate, &c. but even traded and sold to merchants, strangers, and others, who had transported the same; whereby the consumption of the Coin had been greatly occasioned, not only to the scarcity of current Monies, especially of Silver Coins, but also to the great depravation and enfeebling of the remainder of the Silver Monies, not exported or consumed by the practices aforesaid, and to the raising of the Silver, even of our own Monies, to a rate and price above the Mint, and above what they were truly current for. By reason whereof no Silver could be brought thither, but to the loss of such as should bring the same, contrary to the laws and policy of the Realm, and of divers Acts of Parliament, and late Proclamations, in that case provided and published.

Therefore his Majesty had resolved, with the advice and consent of his Privy Council, to resume his said right of exchange, and to commit the trust and exercise thereof to such as should duly administer the same, to his profit, and the good of the Realm. And that accordingly he had, by Letters Patent, appointed Henry Earl of Holland to have the office of the King's Changes, Exchanges, and Outchanges, wheresoever, within the Realms of England and Ireland, and the dominion of Wales; to be exercised by himself or deputy.



And it was likewise commanded, that no goldsmith, nor other person or persons, of what trade, mystery, or quality, soever, other than the said Henry Earl of Holland, his deputies, or assigns, their factors and servants, within three miles of the City of London, from and after the four and twentieth day of June next, or in any other place of the Realm of England, and Dominion of Wales, from and after the nine and twentieth day of September next, should presume to change, exchange, buy, broke, solicit, or drive, the changing, exchanging, selling, or buying, of any manner of Bullion, in any species of foreign Coin, or in billets, ingots, or other pieces, or mass, of Gold and Silver, whatsoever, fine, refined, or allayed, or of what other nature or quality whatsoever.

And that no person, or persons, whatsoever, other than those above-mentioned, and respectively after the terms aforesaid, should presume to give, take, or receive, for, by reason, or upon the changing or exchanging of any of the then current Coins, or which in future should be made and declared the current Money of the Realm of England and Dominion of Wales, by way of payment, computation, reward, or any thing for telling, or otherwise howsoever, any sum or sums of Money whatsoever, above or more than the said current Coins so exchanged, should be current for.

In this Proclamation were stated the remedy and abatement at which the Gold Coins should be current; and all which should exceed in deficiency such remedy, were commanded not to be received by any person or persons, but that they should be, by the Proclamation, cried down and uncurrent; and that it should be lawful for every person to whom they should be offered to brand them, by striking an hole through them, after which they should restore them to the owners, who were commanded to bring them to the King's Exchanges or Mints, there again to be molten, and converted into Coin<sup>1</sup>.

In order to prevent the rates and prices of Gold and Silver, which were fixed in the Mints and Exchanges, from being exceeded, the Proclamation forbade the bringing in, selling, or venting, any false, deceitful, or counterfeit Gold or Silver Plate, &c. &c. and ordered that no such should

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<sup>1</sup> See the Annals sub anno.

be made, or sold, less in fineness, or standard, than the Money of England.

It was further declared not to be his Majesty's intention to restrain any merchants who should import Bullion, or any of his subjects possessing Bullion, found within the Realm, from carrying the same to the Exchange, or to the Mint, there to be made into Coin. But at the same time the Proclamation restrained all goldsmiths, or others trading as goldsmiths, under pretence of being factor to such merchant, &c. from buying, &c. or bringing to the Mint such Bullion; but, after the time limited, they were commanded to carry it to the Exchange, there to be sold and exchanged.

Goldsmiths were allowed, by the Proclamation, to exercise their trade as heretofore, but they were not to buy at a rate above the Mint, nor to buy, &c. any foreign species of Money, or other Bullion imported, or found within the King's Dominions; all of which it was his Majesty's pleasure should be brought to his Mint, or Exchanges, to be converted into Coin.

The penalties which would be incurred by offending against the provision above recited, were forfeiture, according to Statute, and censure in the Star Chamber<sup>m</sup>.

By a Patent and Indenture bearing date on the 22d of August, the Earl of Holland had a particular grant of the Office of Keeper of the Exchanges between Ireland and England, for the term of 31 years; and was bound to exchange any sums of Money which should be brought to his Office, to be remitted to and from England and Ireland, at a reasonable premium, not exceeding six Pence in every twenty Shillings<sup>n</sup>.

His Patent of appointment as general Exchanger, according to the recital of it in the Proclamation of the 25th of May, contained no limitation of time, but this was afterwards done, on the 12th of October, when the grant was made to continue for thirty-one years<sup>o</sup>.

1627-8. On the 25th of February following, a Special Commission was

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<sup>m</sup> Proclamation in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. From a Note at the foot of the Proclamation, it appears that the Office of his Majesty's Exchange for the City of London was kept at the house of the late Sheriff Westthrow, over against the Inn called the George, in Lombard-street.

<sup>n</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, page 46.

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<sup>o</sup> Rymer, vol. XVIII. page 889.

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appointed for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the Proclamation into execution <sup>p</sup>.

1628. This re-establishment of the King's Exchange was so unpopular a measure, that it was found necessary to publish, by authority, a justification of it, and a representation of its conveniences. It was justified on the ground that it did not restrain the liberty of the subject in general; nor that of the goldsmith, or other tradesman, in particular; that it was not founded upon the absolute power and prerogative royal of the King, but that the pre-emption of Bullion belonged to him by right and prerogative royal; that it was not a monopoly, which included a restraint of what was lawful, and the setting a price upon a free merchandize at the pleasure of private persons; for the metals of Gold and Silver, when considered as the materials of Coins with reference to the Mint, were the sole prerogative and right of Princes, nor was the promiscuous buying of Bullion ever permitted in any well-governed foreign State.

The chief advantage was represented to be the prevention of the practice of culling and melting down the Coins, which had been carried to such an extent by the goldsmiths and others that Melchior Winkis, late Mint Master of Amsterdam, boasted, in a Memorial, that he had gained to the State £.60,000 *per annum* by melting down English Coin <sup>q</sup>.

It was not probable that the goldsmiths would suffer the re-establishment of this Office, which was professedly intended to deprive them of considerable gain, to take place without some opposition. Accordingly, their Company petitioned the Commons against it on the 17th of May, and in consequence the Exchangers were ordered to bring all their Patents before the House <sup>r</sup>.

On the 13th of June a Committee was appointed to take the case into consideration, and hear the cause, *and the King's Counsel if they would.*<sup>s</sup>

<sup>p</sup> Pat. 3 Charles I. p. 35. n. 9. dors. Rymer, XVIII. p. 970.

<sup>q</sup> Cambium Regis: or the Office of his Majesties Exchange Royall. Declaring and justifying his Majesties Right, and the convenience thereof. Published by authority, London, 1628, 4to. See the Address to the Reader, and page 15.

<sup>r</sup> Commons Journals, vol. I. page 899.

<sup>s</sup> The sentence in Italicks strongly marks the spirit of the times. It is probable that the

Each party to bring any principal merchants to inform concerning importation, on the next day at two o'clock, in the Star Chamber. With power to hear Counsel, and to send for any merchants, or records, or others, for their information<sup>t</sup>.

Their Report was made upon the 23d of that month, when they stated, that *for want of Lawyers*<sup>u</sup> *they would not meddle with the right*, but with the inconvenience. This they represented thus: That nine merchants had been examined, who had brought in great quantities of Gold, which they had sold to goldsmiths, who made it into ingots, with some gain; whereas now they must carry it either to the Mint or to the Exchanger. To the Mint they could not, before the goldsmith had fitted it to the allay, and then must wait for their Money; whereas the goldsmiths paid them ready Money. If they brought it to the Exchangers, they would give Sixpence an ounce less than the goldsmiths, and might take one Penny in the Noble<sup>x</sup>.

That West Country merchants, who brought in for fish £.80,000 *per annum*, were put to four Shillings *per cent.* charge in carrying it to London, and as much in carrying it down, besides the adventure<sup>y</sup>, and twenty Shillings to the Exchanger; in all twenty-eight Shillings.

That Deputy Exchangers confessed that they had kept no books.

That many merchants affirmed that the Exchangers had no money to pay for the bullion which they brought to them.

That there was great danger to merchants by bringing Money to one Money<sup>z</sup>, wherefore they brought none in, which prevented importation.

That the Deputy Exchangers made Deputies.

That the Deputy Exchangers had bought much, but had brought none to the Mint.

House considered the revival of the Exchange as an attempt on the King's part to raise Money independent of his Parliament.

<sup>t</sup> Commons Journals, vol. I. page 912.

<sup>u</sup> An Argument by Selden, against the measure, is in the third volume of his Works, col. 1996.

<sup>x</sup> This is a mis-statement, for in the year 1576 the payment to the Exchanger was reduced to one Halfpenny.

<sup>y</sup> Id est, the *risk* of conveying it so far.

<sup>z</sup> So the printed Journals.



The Committee resolved, that the Patents were an inconvenience, and that there had been abuses in the execution. That £.160,000 were imported in Gold last year less than formerly.

Sir Edward Coke (one of the Committee) reported the legal part of the Patent.

It was agreed that there was an Office of Cambium Regis: what belonged to that Office, the question.

The matter was heard, but not voted<sup>a</sup>.

Sir Nathaniel Rich said, that the Earl of Holland was persuaded the Patent was beneficial to the Commonwealth, because it was so much debated before the King and Council. If the House should find it either illegal or inconvenient, he submitted it wholly to the House; for he respected not his private, with prejudice to the publick.

The Patent, Proclamation, and Indenture, under the Great Seal, were afterwards read, and resolved to be a grievance, both in creation and execution.

Andrew Palmer, Say Master of the Mint, was ordered to be warned to attend the House on the morrow<sup>b</sup>; but I do not find that he did attend, or that any further proceedings were had in this business, which probably gave way to more important considerations, on account of the disputes between the King and his Parliament, which were now commencing.

The re-establishment of this Office has never since been attempted, and probably never will be; for it is certain that no advantage whatever could result from it, and the only effect likely to be produced by confining the liberty of purchasing Bullion to the King's Exchanger, and that at a fixed price, would be an immediate stop to the importation of Bullion, and the carrying it to a better market.

A List of the Keepers of the Exchange is given in Vol. I. p. 115.

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<sup>a</sup> Commons Journals, vol. I. page 917.

<sup>b</sup> Commons Journals, page 918.

ANNALS  
OF THE  
COINAGE OF BRITAIN, &c.

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PLACES WHERE MINTS AND EXCHANGES HAVE BEEN FIXED IN  
BRITAIN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

IN BRITAIN\*.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD<sup>a</sup>.

THE Mint at Bedford first occurs on a Coin of Edwy, and is afterwards found upon those of

Eadgar,	Edward the Confessor,
Eadweard the Martyr,	Harold II.
Æthelred II.	William I.
Cnut,	Henry I. and
Harold I.	Stephen.

I cannot trace this Mint any further. It is probable that the privilege of coining was lost at the general resumption, soon after the accession of King Henry II.

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\* For the more ready reference to these Mints, &c. I have placed the Counties in alphabetical order, and have also arranged the Towns in each County in the same manner.

<sup>a</sup> To prevent unnecessary repetition, the Reader is referred to the List of Mints at the end of each reign for the various readings of the name of this and the other Towns.



## BERKSHIRE.

## BESILES-LEE.

Hearne imagined that a Mint was placed here, but its existence depends entirely upon the intention of those words in the Law of Æthelstan, “alias in aliis Burgis unus” [*i. e.* Monetarius], which he understands absolutely, but which more probably had a restrained meaning, as it can scarcely be supposed that every Burgh had its separate Mint. His words are, “Adeo ut tantus ipso regnante [*i. e.* Æthelstano] officinarum comparuerit numerus, ut etiam nulli burgo (ne quidem, ut videtur, Burgo illo, modo revera tunc temporis Burgus fuerit juxta Abendune, unius Militis mansione<sup>b</sup>, quod Lea olim, nunc Basiles-Lee nuncupatur, excepto) deesset officina. [Monetaria nempe].”

## READING.

A Penny of Æthelred II. reads RAID, by which it is probable that this place was intended.

In the Foundation Charter of the Abbey, granted by Henry I. in 1125, his 25th year, the King, amongst other privileges, granted to that Monastery a Mint, and one Moneyer, in Reading<sup>c</sup>.

This Charter was confirmed by Stephen (but the Mint and Moneyer were to be in London)<sup>d</sup>, and afterwards twice by Henry II. In his first Charter the Mint does not occur, but the second follows the words of the original Grant by Henry I., except that the Mint and Moneyer might be either in Reading or in London<sup>e</sup>.

It was again confirmed, according to the form of the last Grant, by Richard I.<sup>f</sup>

In King John's Charter the Mint and Moneyer were fixed at Reading<sup>g</sup>.

Henry III. confirmed the Charter, in his 11th year, but without noticing either the Mint or the Moneyer<sup>h</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Registr. de Abendune, a clariss. Seldeno citat. in notis ad Hengham. [Hearne's Preface to Johan. Glaston. Chronica. p. xxix.]

<sup>c</sup> Chartulary of Reading Abbey, Harl. MSS. 1708, folio 14.

<sup>d</sup> Id. folio 26.

<sup>e</sup> Id. folio 20. b.

<sup>f</sup> Id. folio 29. Dugdale, in Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. I. p. 418, has, by mistake, given this as the Confirmation Charter of Henry II., and has omitted his two Charters above-mentioned.

<sup>g</sup> Id. folio 31. b.

<sup>h</sup> Id. folio 34.

At a subsequent period, however, the Bishop of Salisbury, by the King's command, granted to Abbot Hugh, and the Monks of Reading, one Moneyer in London, where he was authorized to coin, and also to hold an Exchange, and where he and his family were to live free from all pleas; and in all causes and customs to be within the power of the Abbot and Monks of Reading, as if he resided in Reading; and this privilege was to descend to the successors of Edgar, who was then Moneyer. And the said Edgar, and whosoever should be Moneyer after him, was to pay for the Mint to the Abbot and Monks all such profits and customs as the other Moneyers of London paid to the King; and he had power to exchange within the Abbot's land in Reading, according to the Abbot's Grant to him, or his successors, for ever<sup>i</sup>.

Notwithstanding the numerous Grants referred to above, no Coins have yet been discovered of an earlier date than the reign of Edward I., and it should seem that but few of them were struck, as they are extremely rare. They are Pennies only, and read on the Obverse EDW, which fixes them to Edward I., and on the Reverse VILLA RADINGY<sup>k</sup>, with an Escallop Shell in the second quarter of the Cross, such being the Mint Mark of the Abbey, whose Arms were, Azure, three Escallop Shells Or.

The privilege of coining was withdrawn by Edward II. in his eighth year, his Charter of Confirmation having these words: "*prædicta clausula de moneta et uno monetario excepta.*"<sup>1</sup> But Edward III. not only restored the Mint, in his twelfth year, but added a license to strike the smaller Coins.

This Grant is referred to in a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, which bears date on the 8th of November, 1338. In it

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<sup>i</sup> Chartulary, folio 111. This Charter is without date, and there were two Bishops of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III., the initial of whose Christian name would agree with that inserted in this instrument, *viz.* Richard Poor, from 1 H. III. to 13; and Robert Bingham, from his 13th year to his 31st.

<sup>k</sup> The name of this place was for a long time read HADINE, and was supposed to mean Haddington in Scotland. Under this impression it was published both in the Antiquaries' Plates to Folkes's Table, and in Snelling's View. The Escallop, in conformity with this error, which arose from the imperfect state of the Coin, was mistaken for a Thistle. Mr. Bartlet first pointed out the mistake in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 338, and gave a correct engraving of the Coin, which may be seen in the second Supplement, Plate I. No 27.

<sup>1</sup> Chartulary, folio 39. b.



the King declares, that he had, by his Charter, granted to the Abbot<sup>m</sup> and Monks of Redyng, that they and their successors should for ever have one Moneyer and one Die for the making as well Halfpennies and Farthings as Sterlings, which they had been accustomed to make, without hindrance from the King, his Heirs, &c.; and commands the said Treasurer and Barons to deliver to the said Abbot and Monks, or their Attorney, without delay, one Die for Sterlings, another for Halfpennies, and a third for Farthings, provided the aforesaid Die for Sterlings should not be sufficient for making the Halfpennies and Farthings also<sup>n</sup>.

Another Writ, dated on the 17th of the same month, was directed to John de Flete, Warden of the King's Mint in London. It likewise referred to the above-mentioned Grant, and commanded Flete to make without delay, at the expense of the Abbot, three Dies of hard and sufficient metal, *viz.* one for Sterlings, another for Halfpennies, and the third for Farthings, for the making of Money in a certain place in Reading, with such impression and circumscription as the Abbot should appoint; and to send the same, as soon as possible, to the King's Exchequer at Westminster, that they might be delivered to the said Abbot within fifteen days from the Feast of St. Martin next ensuing, at the furthest<sup>o</sup>. Coins were struck by virtue of this Grant, for some of the Halfpennies have come down to these times. They read EDWARDVS on the Obverse, and on the Reverse VILLA RADINGY, with the Escallop in one quarter of the Cross, like the Pennies which were struck in the reign of Edward I.<sup>p</sup> None of the Farthings have as yet been discovered.

#### WALLINGFORD.

The earliest Coin which has been appropriated to the Mint in this place was struck in the reign of Eadgar.

Æthelred II. also coined here; as did

Cnut,

Harold I.

Edward the Confessor, and

Harold II.

<sup>m</sup> John Appleford, who became Abbot in 1327.

<sup>n</sup> Chartulary, folio 43. b.

<sup>o</sup> Chartulary of Reading Abbey, Harl. MS. 1708, folio 44.

<sup>p</sup> Mr. Bartlet's Memoir on the Episcopal Coins of Durham, *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 338.

From Domesday Book it appears, that, at the time of composing that Survey, this Town possessed all the privileges which it had enjoyed heretofore. Amongst these was a Mint; for it is stated, that the Moneyer had an house, without rent, so long as he continued to coin here<sup>q</sup>.

Coins of William I., struck in this Mint, are known; as are those also of

William II.

Henry I.

Henry II.

In the 33d year of Henry III. [1248 or 1249] the King commanded the Bailiffs and Men of this Borough, that in full Town Court they should chuse (by the oath of four-and-twenty good men) four persons of the most trusty and prudent of their Town, for the office of Moneyers there; and other four like persons, for the keeping of the King's Mints there; and two fit and prudent Goldsmiths to be Assayers of the Money to be made there; and one fit and trusty Clerk, for the keeping of the Exchange; and to send them to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to do there what by ancient custom and assize was to be done in that case<sup>r</sup>.

This is the last notice which I have met with respecting the Mint in this Town.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

### BUCKINGHAM.

No records remain of a Mint in this place; but as it was of sufficient importance, in the reign of Ælfred, to be made the Capital of the Shire, when he divided the Kingdom into Counties, in the year 886<sup>s</sup>, it is probable that the following Coins were struck here:

One of Æthelred II. which reads, . . . . . BVCIG.

One of Cnut . . . . . BVC.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

### CAMBRIDGE.

King Eadweard the Martyr is the first Monarch who is known to have coined here. A Penny of his has GRANT on the Reverse. There are also

<sup>q</sup> Domesday, vol. I. folio 56.

<sup>r</sup> Memor. 33 H. III. Rot. 1. a. Madox's Hist. of Exchequer, vol. II. p. 88. The like commandment was given to the Bailiffs and good Men of Bristol, Ivecester, Hereford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Carlisle, Shrewsbury, and Wilton.

<sup>s</sup> Willis's Buckingham, p. 23.



Coins of

Æthelred II.

Harold I. and

Cnut.

Edward the Confessor.

Domesday Book is silent as to the existence of a Mint in this place ; but it was worked in the reign of William I., as appears from Coins still remaining.

It was also used by William II. ; but after his time I find no further mention of it, nor have any Coins been discovered of a later date.

#### ELY.

Of the Mint in this City no records, it is believed, now remain ; and all the information at this time to be obtained respecting it must be gathered from the Coins which still exist. From them we learn that Eadgar and Cnut coined here.

Beyond that period its existence cannot be traced, for nothing is to be found in Domesday, and no other Coins but those of the above-mentioned Monarchs have yet been produced with the name of this City.

### CESHIRE.

#### CHESTER.

A Mint was established here by Æthelstan, when he regulated the Coinage of his Kingdom ; and his Coins struck in this Mint are still extant.

Eadgar,

Æthelred II., and

Eadweard the Martyr,

Cnut,

also coined here ; as did Edward the Confessor, in whose reign there were seven Moneyers in this City, who paid seven Pounds to the King, and the Earl, over and above the Rent, whenever the Money was changed <sup>t</sup>.

Coins of Harold II. are likewise known of this Mint.

It is not noticed in Domesday Book as existing in the reign of William I. although the name of the City appears upon his Coins.

Pennies of Henry I. and of Stephen are known, which read LE on the Reverse ; but we have no means of determining whether they were struck here or in the Leicester Mint.

Henry II. and Edward I. coined here.

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<sup>t</sup> Domesday, vol. I. folio 262. b.

In the year 1601, when Sir George Carey was appointed to the office of Exchanger between England and Ireland, he was authorized by his Patent to fix an Exchange in this City; but it is not known whether it was ever established <sup>u</sup>.

A Mint was opened here by King Charles I. during the Civil War, the Coins of which were distinguished by the letters CHST, and by a Mint Mark composed of three Garbs, or Wheatsheaves, which are the Arms of this City <sup>w</sup>.

There was also a Mint in this place during the great Re-coinage in the reign of King William III. The Coins struck there are known by the letter c, which is placed under the head. At that time were coined 101,660 lb.<sup>x</sup>

### CUMBERLAND.

This County and also Northumberland were allowed to make payments into the Exchequer, in Money of any Mint, provided it was Silver, and not deficient in lawful weight; because they had not Moneyers of antient appointment, and therefore derived their Money from all quarters. This practice continued, from the time of Henry I., during the reign of Henry II.; but ceased when it was ordained that one Weight and one Money should be used throughout the Realm <sup>y</sup>.

### CARLISLE.

Coins of Henry II. read CARDV and CARDVL, possibly for this Mint. If a MS Note by Mr. North to Folkes's Table be correct, Richard I. had a Mint here.

In the year 1208, the ninth of King John, the Moneyers, Examiners of Money, and Keepers of the Dies, of this Mint, were commanded, immediately upon sight of the Writ directed to them, to seal up their Dies with their own seals, and to appear with them at Westminster on the Quinzime of St. Denys, to receive there the King's commands; and to summon all the

<sup>u</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 41.

<sup>w</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXVI. No 2.

<sup>x</sup> See the History of that Coinage, and the XXXVIth Plate of Silver Coins, Nos 10, 15, and 20.

<sup>y</sup> Dialogus de Scaccario, p. 355.



Workers of Money in their City, and those who were skilled in the art of making Money, to be there at the same time <sup>z</sup>.

In the 33d year of Henry III. the same Writ was directed to the Magistrates of this City as was addressed to those of the Town of Wallingford in Berkshire <sup>a</sup>.

Coins of this Monarch, the produce of this Mint, still exist.

During the Siege, in the reign of the unfortunate Charles I., Money was struck here. The specimens of it, which remain, are round. The Shilling has a Crown on the Obverse, and under it C. R., with XII for the value in Pence. The Reverse has, in three lines across the field, OBS. CARL. 1645.

The Piece of three Shillings differs from this only in having III<sup>s</sup>. on the Obverse, and in the Legend on the Reverse being contained in two lines <sup>b</sup>.

#### JERBY

is a Market Town in this County, which Camden takes to have been the Roman Arbeia; and says, that traces of the antient Town plainly appear; the antient vaults are uncovered, and many altars, inscriptions, and statues, are dug up here <sup>c</sup>.

Mr. Gough, however, in his Additions, says, there are no remains here; and that Ireby, as he writes it, has little pretensions to Roman antiquity <sup>d</sup>.

A Penny of William I. with IERBIRGE on the Reverse, was probably struck either at this place or at some other town of that name, two of which occur in Domesday, one in Yorkshire, and the other in Lincolnshire.

### DERBYSHIRE.

#### DERBY.

This Town was of considerable importance in the early Saxon times, and accordingly received from Æthelstan the privilege of a Mint. This appears from the Coins of that Monarch which are still extant, bearing on the Reverse DEORABV, or DEORABVI.

<sup>z</sup> Pat. 9 John, m. 5. n. 29. Similar Writs were sent to Winchester, Exeter, Chichester, Canterbury, Rochester, Ipswich, Norwich, Lynn, Lincoln, York, Northampton, Oxford, St. Edmundsbury, and Durham.

<sup>a</sup> See the account of Wallingford Mint, p. 4.

<sup>b</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXVIII.

<sup>c</sup> Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 171.

<sup>d</sup> Id. p. 184.

Here Eadgar likewise struck Money; as did also  
 Eadweard the Martyr, and  
 Æthelred II. Edward the Confessor.

In Domesday Book this Mint is unnoticed, although Coins exist which were minted there in the reign of William I.

A very remarkable Penny of Stephen, struck here, with the Martlets on the Reverse, is represented on Plate II. of the Second Part of the Supplemental Plates.

Mr. Hutton, in his History of this Town, gives a singular account of a Mint, which was clandestinely worked here, for a short time, in the year 1676. A person of the name of Noah Bullock built, what he called, an Ark in a boat upon the River Derwent, for the residence of himself and his family. This was for some time looked upon merely as a whim; but it at last came to the knowledge of Sir Simon Degge, a Justice of the Peace in Derby, that it was intended as a secure place to coin Money. He accordingly sent for Bullock, and desired to see a specimen of his work; when, on being assured "that no evil should ensue, provided he relinquished the trade, he pulled out a sixpence, and told Sir Simon he could make as good work as that." The Knight smiled; Noah withdrew, broke up his Ark, and escaped the halter<sup>e</sup>.

## DEVONSHIRE.

### BIDDEFORD.

This place had a Mint in the reign of Henry III. A Penny of his reads  
 PHELIP ON BID.

### MANSION-HOUSE OF COPLESTONE.

The Author of the History of Devonshire has thought fit to give an account of a Mint, most singularly situated in that County. His words are these: "This Manor of Coplestone is now divided into several little Farms; and scarcely are there any remains at present of a Mansion-house, heretofore so noted for one of the first in the County. Here were a Chapel, a MINT, a Prison, and Lodge, now all destroyed."<sup>f</sup>

<sup>e</sup> Hutton's History of Derby, p. 236.

<sup>f</sup> History of Devon, vol. II. p. 35.



The existence of a Mint in a private house, even though that house was the residence of the great Coplestone, appeared to me so extraordinary a fact, that I took the liberty to request from the Author a reference to his authority. He was pleased to forget what was due not only to me, but also to his own character, and did not return an answer either to that letter, or to two others which I addressed to him, under the conviction that the former must have miscarried. I likewise stated the fact of his inattention in a letter to Mr. Urban, which was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1801, and some of my friends have occasionally given him hints in that respectable Miscellany. Still he has continued obstinately silent; and from his silence I feel myself to be justified in assuming that he has no authority whatever to produce; that it was a random assertion, suggested by an imagination accustomed to deal in fiction; and that, like other dealers in fiction, having said what is not true, he is ashamed to own that it is false.

Coplestone's Mint, therefore, must wait for higher authority than that Author's assertions, before its existence can be admitted. But although I never believed the tale, yet I did not feel myself at liberty wholly to omit it, because it stands recorded in a book which is not professedly a work of fiction.

The truth of that record can only be supported by the production of the document on which it is founded.

This Mint is not mentioned in Prince's Worthies of Devon, nor in Sir William Pole's Collections for the History of that County.

#### EXETER.

If the Poetico-Antiquarian conjectures, in which the Historian of this County has indulged himself, may be admitted as authority for historical narration, then Devonshire may boast, that from her Mints have issued some of the earliest Coins which this Island has produced. But, unfortunately for the cause of truth, that Author is a native of the South-west parts of Britain. To the mild and genial temperature of the climate of Devon it is owing that his "imagination is the strongest of his faculties, and his distinguishing excellence." Had he been born in a climate more severe, "good sense and just reasoning would have predominated in his productions; and even in the

wildest of his flights, a methodical plan, the result of thought and reflection, would have appeared to restrain the irregularities of licentious fancy.”<sup>g</sup>

As he himself confesses that he is sometimes hypothetical, and that to enliven a barren subject it is almost necessary to be so; but that to indulge often in theory is to throw a romantic colour over the truth of history<sup>h</sup>; he will not be surprized if his conjectures are received with some grains of allowance for the predominance of imagination.

The facts on which he founds his assertions respecting the Danmonian Coinage are all taken from Dr. Borlase; but in boldness of appropriation he far exceeds that sober Antiquary. What in the History of Cornwall is only conjectured to be British Money, he says hath been proved to be so without a doubt<sup>i</sup>.

Dr. Borlase modestly says, if this inference is right, these Coins are elder than the Roman Invasion<sup>k</sup>: but Mr. Polwhele says, it is really surprizing that, after having so minutely examined these Coins, and so clearly determined their antiquity, Dr. Borlase should have stopt short in this place; without the slightest suspicion of a probability which their appearance hath very strongly suggested to me.

This probability is, by the strength of imagination, soon formed into an absolute certainty; for he thus concludes this branch of his Devonshire Views: “Thus have I presented my Readers with a description of the Danmonian Commerce, Shipping, and COINS, from the very earliest times to the period of Cæsar’s invasion.”<sup>l</sup>

Having once proved these Coins to be Danmonian, it costs him but little trouble to ascertain the precise situation of the British Mint in that part of the Island, which he thus *satisfactorily* makes out: “Amongst the British

<sup>g</sup> It is thus that Dr. Knox [Essays, eighth edition, vol. II. pp. 331, 332], as quoted by Mr. Polwhele, accounts for the prevalence of imagination in the Eastern, and of solid good sense in the Northern, parts of the Globe, from the influence of Climate. [Devonshire Views, vol. I. p. 170, note (b).] Should it turn out that Mr. Polwhele is not a native of Devon, but only a settler there, that circumstance will strengthen Dr. Knox’s argument, and will prove still more forcibly than he has attempted to do, the irresistible power of climate over the human mind.

<sup>h</sup> Devonshire Views, vol. I. p. 111.

<sup>i</sup> Id. p. 158.

<sup>k</sup> Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 275.

<sup>l</sup> Devonshire Views, vol. I. p. 158.



Gold Coins found at Karn-bre, in 1749<sup>m</sup>, is one remarkable Coin, on which is engraved the Plan of a City. Borlase has given us a view of those Coins<sup>n</sup>, and he thus describes the Coin in question: — ‘N<sup>o</sup> XII. has, on the head, ‘several parallel lines, fashioned into squares, *looking like the Plan of a ‘Town*; of which the streets cross nearly at right angles; and the whole is ‘cut by one straight and wider street than the rest.’<sup>o</sup> The Doctor afterwards adds, ‘the figure in the head of N<sup>o</sup> XII. has been before observed to resemble ‘the ichnography of a City, and was probably inserted in the Coin by the ‘founder, to record the erection of some City; for that the Britans had such ‘Cities is very plain from the noble ruins (containing in circuit about three ‘or four miles) near Wrottesley in the County of Stafford, where (as Dr. Plot ‘thinks, Staffordshire, p. 394) the parallel partitions, within the out wall, ‘whose foundations are still visible, and represent streets running different ‘ways, put it out of doubt that it must have been a City, and that of the ‘Britans.’<sup>p</sup>

“I am rather surprized,”<sup>q</sup> continues Mr. Polwhele, “that Dr. Borlase should have thus remarked upon the ground-plot of this City without venturing to conjecture what City it was. The Gold Coin on which this Plan is exhibited *is evidently a Coin of the Britons. It represents a British City*; and it was found in Danmonium. *Is it not natural to suppose then that this was a City of Danmonium — and probably the Metropolis?* This Plan of the Danmonian City must immediately suggest the idea of the original Exeter, even to those who have never seen the modern. But who-

<sup>m</sup> Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 258.

<sup>n</sup> Plate XXIII.

<sup>o</sup> Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 261.

<sup>p</sup> Id. p. 281.

<sup>q</sup> Mr. Polwhele is very apt to be surprized when Dr. Borlase stops short, and does not risk conjectures which he himself ventures without scruple. At this I am not surprized; but I cannot help expressing great surprize indeed when I find such a man as Dr. Borlase stopping short in a quotation, and omitting what immediately follows the word Britons in Plot's Staffordshire; as the remainder of the passage shews on what slight grounds these foundations are determined to be British. Add then, after the word Britons — “for that I could hear of no name it ever had; nor have the inhabitants hereabout any tradition concerning it, of any sort whatsoever, somewhat whereof would have certainly been preserved, had it either been Roman; or so late as either the Saxon or Danish Conquests of this Nation.” [Plot's Staffordshire, p. 395.] Nor ought Dr. Borlase to have concealed that Dr. Plot, in a subsequent part of the same volume, pronounced these remains to be the old Theotenhall of the Danes. [Id. p. 415.]

ever has visited the modern Exeter must instantly recognise it in the Karnbre Coin.

“It exhibits a very good Ground-plot of Exeter. We have here the Fore Street, from East to West, running through the City in straight lines. And there is a wonderful accuracy in the Plan. The Fore Street does not pass through the centre of it; but the larger part of the plot lies to the South, and the smaller segment to the North<sup>r</sup>; which is precisely true of the City of Exeter.

“Surely this was not a random Plot of a British Town. Though, possibly, the other streets that intersect it may not bear examination, as compared with the present Exeter, yet it sufficiently resembles the modern City to be received as an engraving of the antient. What should rather excite our admiration is, that this engraving should be so similar to the present Exeter, allowing for the alteration in the streets and buildings in such a course of time. That this is the ichnography of the British Exeter is certainly a new discovery, and, on account of its novelty, will be regarded at least with a suspicious eye. But if the Coin on which it is found be British, *which Borlase has clearly proved*, it is, assuredly, the ichnography of a British City. And if it represents a British City, has not Exeter, for the reasons I have stated, the best claim to be considered as its Archetype?”<sup>s</sup>

Thus it is, that when Poets write History, their

“eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,  
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;  
And, as imagination bodies forth

<sup>r</sup> As Mr. Polwhele is here speaking of the Coin, it is obvious to ask him, by what means he discovered the cardinal points of the Compass upon it? Because, supposing what he calls East and West should turn out to be North and South, it is evident that the Plan could not have been intended for the Capital of Danimonium.

The circumstance, on which he so much relies, of the principal street dividing the City into two unequal parts, is by no means peculiar to Exeter, as he might have discovered by looking at the old Plans of Towns in Speed's Maps.

It may perhaps be thought to savour of Antiquarian hypercriticism to remark that on the Coin the main street is in a right line, but that in Speed's Plan of Exeter its direction is considerably curved.

The side streets, as he well observes afterwards, will not bear examination with the Plan.

<sup>s</sup> Devonshire Views, vol. I. p. 47.



The form of things unknown, the Poet's pen  
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing  
A local habitation and a name." <sup>t</sup>

But this, which is the soul of Poetry, debases History, and reduces it to a level with Romance. I therefore turn with disgust from these idle visions, to examine authentick sources of information.

It appears, from Æthelstan's Laws, that he allowed two Moneyers in Exeter; and, from Coins now actually existing, it will be found that the following Monarchs coined in the Mint there:

Æthelstan,	Æthelred II.
Eadmund I.	Cnut,
Eadred,	Edward the Confessor,
Eadgar,	and
Eadweard the Martyr,	Harold II.

In Domesday Book nothing occurs respecting this Mint; but Coins are known of

William I.	Stephen, and
William II.	Henry II.

Our Records are silent concerning it until the ninth year of King John, when the Moneyers, &c. of Exeter, together with those of various other places, were summoned to attend at Westminster <sup>u</sup>.

Henry III. coined here, as did also Edward I., in the eighth year of whose reign it was ordained that there should be two Furnaces in this City <sup>w</sup>; and in 1300 an order was given for the building of houses for the workmen, and for sending beyond seas for workmen <sup>x</sup>.

From this time no notices occur of the Mint here until the reign of King Charles I., when it formed one of the numerous Mints which his necessities obliged him to establish <sup>y</sup>.

It ceased to be worked at some little time before the end of his reign, and was opened again at the time of the great Re-coinage in 1696 and 1697, for

<sup>t</sup> Midsummer Night's Dream, act V. scene 1.

<sup>u</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint, p. 7.

<sup>w</sup> Liber Rubeus Scaccarii, folio 259.

<sup>x</sup> Cl. 28 E. I. m. 9.

<sup>y</sup> See Silver Coins, Plates XXV. and XXVI. and Suppl. Pl. V.

the supply of the Western parts of the Kingdom. The Coins were distinguished by the letter E, which was placed under the King's bust. The amount of 147,296 lb. were then coined <sup>z</sup>.

#### EXCHANGE.

In the 28th year of Edward I. Taldus Isaniam and Coppus Cottere, and their Fellows, Merchants of the Company of Friscobalds of Florence, were appointed Keepers of the Exchange in this City during pleasure. The said Merchants were to bear the expenses of the Exchange out of their own Money, and to render an account of the profits to the King's Clerk, John de Sandale, Keeper of the Exchange of England <sup>a</sup>.

#### LIDFORD.

Mr. Southgate, in a Letter to Mr. Polwhele, says, that the Mint in this place continued but a short time, chiefly through the boisterous reign of Æthelred II.; the Coins are consequently rare <sup>b</sup>.

I have no notice of Coins of this Mint, unless those with LI, LVD, LVDA, LVDAN, or LYDA, amongst those of Æthelred, should be what Mr. Southgate alludes to.

LI, LV, and LHVDA also occur on Pennies of Cnut; LY and LV on those of Edward the Confessor; and LV on Coins of Harold II.

It is possible that all these may refer to this place, as it is written LIDEFORDE and LVDEFORD in Domesday Book; and Lambarde, in his Topographical Dictionary, spells it, LYDEFORDE, and gives the Saxon name Llydanforde.

#### TEIGNMOUTH.

The name of this Mint first occurs upon a Penny of King Eadgar, which reads TINTMI.

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<sup>z</sup> See the account of the Re-coinage, and Silver Coins, Plate XXXVI. The Mint was in St. Mary Arches Lane. The more antient Mint was in a lane or passage which still retains that name. [Brice's Geographical Dictionary, London, 1759, folio.]

<sup>a</sup> Abbreviatio Rot. Orig. Scacc. By the same Writ they were appointed Keepers of the Exchange in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Kingston-upon-Hull.

<sup>b</sup> History of Devon, vol. I. p. 242



One of Edward the Confessor has TINC on the Reverse, which may possibly have been struck here.

In Domesday Book no notice of it occurs; but a Penny of William I. reads TIIN, which seems to have been intended for this place.

#### TOTNES.

According to Mr. Southgate's Letter to Mr. Polwhele, referred to before under Lidford, the Coins of this Mint are rare, as it existed during a short period only, chiefly in the reign of Æthelred II.<sup>c</sup> On that Monarch's Coins the name is written either TOTA, TOTAN, TOTTAN, or TOTTANÆS.

A Penny of Cnut reads also TOTA.

The Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book; but a Coin of William I. has TOTN on the Reverse, which I think can be no other than this place.

### DORSETSHIRE.

#### BRIDPORT.

No notice of this Mint is to be found prior to the Survey in the reign of William I., unless, possibly, a Penny of Cnut, which is inscribed BRI, may have been struck here. It is, however, more probable that it issued from the Mint at Bristol, where that Monarch certainly coined Money.

From Domesday Book it appears that Edward the Confessor had one Moneyer here, who paid to the King one Mark of Silver<sup>d</sup>; and twenty Shillings whenever the Money was changed. At that time there were 120 houses in this place; but when the Survey was taken, 20 of them were in such a state that those who inhabited them were unable to pay taxes<sup>e</sup>.

No Coins have yet been discovered which can be appropriated to this Mint with certainty.

#### DORCHESTER.

According to Leland's Copy of Æthelstan's Laws, that Monarch ordained one Moneyer in this place<sup>f</sup>. No Coin of his has, however, yet been found.

<sup>c</sup> History of Devon, vol. I. p. 242.

<sup>d</sup> This is not stated very clearly in the Record. I suspect that the Mark of Silver was paid annually.

<sup>e</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 75.

<sup>f</sup> Collectanea, vol. III. p. 213.

This Mint first appears upon a Penny of Æthelred II.; Cnut also struck Money here.

Domesday Book records that Edward the Confessor had two Moneyers in this Town, each of whom paid to the King one Mark of Silver; and twenty Shillings whenever the Money was changed <sup>g</sup>.

One of his Coins in the Bodleian Collection, which reads SWRTINC ON DORTH, was probably struck here. It is of type N<sup>o</sup> 18.

In Domesday the Mint is not mentioned as then existing, although Coins of William I., struck here, are known.

William II. also coined in this place.

#### SHAFTESBURY.

Two Moneyers were established here by Æthelstan; and Coins struck during his reign are still extant.

Cnut also coined here.

In the time of Edward the Confessor there were three Moneyers in this place, each of whom paid one Mark of Silver to the King, and twenty Shillings whenever the Money was renewed <sup>h</sup>.

Harold II. had a Mint here.

Though Domesday Book is silent with respect to the existence of this Mint at the time that Survey was taken, yet it was then worked, for Coins of William I. bear its name.

William II. likewise had a Mint here.

This place was antiently called Burgus Sancti Edwardi; and I suspect that Coins of Henry III., which read SANTED, SEINTED, or SENTED, were struck here. Those of St. Edmundsbury seem always to have been distinguished by the addition of the letter M.

#### WAREHAM.

In the reign of Æthelstan this place was of sufficient importance to have two Moneyers; and there is a Coin of this Monarch with VERI on the Reverse, which was probably struck here, although Dr. Nash and Mr. Green have appropriated it to the Mint at Worcester.

<sup>g</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 75. <sup>h</sup> Id.



One of Eadwig's Pennies has WE for the place of Mintage; but it is not possible to ascertain whether it is of this Mint or of those at Worcester or Wallingford.

A Coin of Æthelred II. reads WERE, and was, I presume, struck here.

Cnut has one with the uncertain letters WE only.

From Domesday Book we learn that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there were two Moneyers here, each of whom paid one Mark of Silver to the King, and twenty Shillings whenever the Money was changed<sup>i</sup>.

Although that Record gives no intimation that this Mint was in existence at the time it was compiled, yet it was certainly worked during the reign of William I., whose Coins struck here have WERH on the Reverse.

William II. also had a Mint in this place; as had likewise Henry I.; but I have not been able to trace it lower than his reign.

## DURHAM.

### ROYAL MINT.

The commencement of this Mint is unknown. No Money struck here in the Saxon times has yet occurred; and this County is one of the four Northern ones which are not noticed in Domesday Book.

The earliest Coin which can be appropriated to this Mint is one of William I., which reads DVRRI on the Reverse.

Henry II. also coined here.

In the ninth year of John, the Moneyers, &c. of this place, as well as those of many other Mints, were ordered to appear before the King at Westminster<sup>k</sup>.

Of Henry III. there are Pennies of this Mint, both with the short and the long Cross.

Edward I. also coined here.

In the 12th year of Edward II. the Barons of the Exchequer were commanded, by Writ, to cause the Money which had been coined at this Mint to be assayed; because, during the reign of Edward I., and down to the

<sup>i</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 75.

<sup>k</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

date of the Writ, no Assay had been made<sup>1</sup>; by reason that, as it appears, the King would not permit it<sup>m</sup>.

Coins were likewise struck here during the reigns of

Edward III.

Richard III.

Richard II.

Henry VII.

Henry VI.

and

Edward IV.

Henry VIII.

I have not been able to discover when the Royal Mint here ceased to be worked; and I know not whether the Coins of the last four reigns are not all of the Bishop's Coinage.

#### EPISCOPAL MINT.

The date of this Mint is likewise unknown. If the assertion which is made in the History of Westmorland and Cumberland can be established, it must have commenced some time in the seventh century, for St. Cuthbert, who was made Bishop in 685, is there said to have had the privilege of coining<sup>n</sup>. But of this no proof, as I believe, exists.

Bishop Beck, in his Pleadings respecting the Privileges of the See, in the year 1293, stated, that he and his predecessors had enjoyed all Regal Rights and Privileges within the Liberty of Durham from the time of the Conquest

<sup>1</sup> Hil. Brevia. 12 E. II. Rot. 79. Madox, History of Exchequer, vol. I. p. 292. It appears, from the Close Roll of this year, m. 22, that the King would not permit the Assay to be made during that term.

<sup>m</sup> Cl. 12 E. II. m. 22.

<sup>n</sup> Nicholson's and Burn's History of Westmorland and Cumberland, vol. II. p. 246, where is an indistinct relation of the finding some Coins when the Steeple of St. Cuthbert's Church in Carlisle was rebuilt, in the time of Queen Elizabeth; which Coins are said to be such as St. Cuthbert and some of his successors had a privilege to coin. They are called St. Cuthbert's Pence, but no description of them is given.

"Lastly, so deare was this Sainte to King Alfred, that he made him share with him in his Soveraigntie, and honoured his name upon his owne Coyne, as it appeareth out of the true pourtraicts of some Silver Money found 1611 in Lancashire, and sent to the learned Antiquary Master Thomas Allen of Gloucester Hall in Oxford." [History of St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne. By Robert Hegg, 1626. Darlington, 4to, 1777, at Mr. Allan's private press.] The Coin represented in this work is the same as No 13 of Ælfred's Coins in our XVIth Plate, and has CVDBERT on the Reverse, the name of the Moneyer.



and before<sup>o</sup>. This plea was admitted by the King and Council; but no evidence is at this time existing which will enable us to carry back the right of Coinage (the principal privilege which was then questioned) so far by nearly one hundred years. The earliest Record that mentions it is the Boldon Book, which bears date in the year 1183. In that Survey, which is of the nature of Domesday Book, it is recorded, that the Money Dies used to pay a rent of ten Marks; but that King Henry II. reduced the said rent to three Marks, on account of the Dies which he first placed in Newcastle; and at last took away the Dies which had been used for many years back<sup>p</sup>.

As no date is affixed to any of the facts above stated, we have no means of ascertaining either the time when the rent of ten Marks was originally paid, or when the abatement took place. It may, however, be conjectured, with some degree of probability, that the privilege of Coining was taken away by the General Act of Resumption, in the year 1154.

This privilege was not restored until the year 1196, when King Richard I. gave to Philip of Poitiers, Bishop elect, license to make Money in his City of Durham; a permission which had not been granted to his predecessors for a long time back<sup>q</sup>.

The date of this Grant seems to be fixed to the latter end of this year, by a Compotus of the Bishoprick, which accounts for the first three quarters, when it was in the hands of the King. The Custodes do not charge themselves with any profits of a Mint during that period, but only with those arising from the Exchange<sup>r</sup>.

In the year 1211, the 13th of John, the Bishoprick was again in the King's hands; when the Custodes, Eimericus Archdeacon of Durham, and Philip de Vlecote, accounted for xvij*l.* and x*s.* for the profit of the Dies,

<sup>o</sup> See the proceedings under the year 1293, in the Annals.

<sup>p</sup> *Collectanea Curiosa*, edited by the Rev. John Gutch, vol. II. p. 98. That very antient Record called the Boldon Book was, as is stated at the beginning of it, drawn up in the presence of Hugh Pudsey, then Bishop of that See, and contains an account of all the Rents and Customs of the Bishoprick.

<sup>q</sup> Hoveden, p. 768.

<sup>r</sup> *Mag. Rot.* 8 R. I. Rot. 20. a. and b. *Madox, History of Exchequer*, vol. I. p. 715.

from the Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the tenth year of the King, to the Feast of St. Martin next following, and thence for three years next ensuing<sup>s</sup>.

1252 or 1253. Henry III., in his 37th year, upon the testimony of various persons worthy of credit, and the exhibition of antient Dies, and of Money struck from them, which Walter<sup>t</sup> Bishop of Durham brought before him, allowed that the Bishop's predecessors were accustomed to have their Dies at Durham; and he restored to him seisin of his Dies, to have them in the Church of Durham, as his predecessors used to have<sup>u</sup>.

1272. It appears, from the Rolls of Parliament, that Edward I., in his first year, restored to the Bishops of Durham the privileges of their See<sup>w</sup>. I have not, however, met with any evidence of their having been taken into the hands of the Crown, or otherwise forfeited, between that period and the 37th of Henry III., when the privilege of coining was, as we have seen, confirmed to them by that Monarch, without any intimation that they did not then enjoy all the other liberties which of old belonged to their Bishoprick.

1283. In his 11th year, Anthony Beck was appointed to this See. To that opulent and ambitious Prelate are attributed, with great probability, those Pennies of Edward the First and Second which are distinguished by the Mint Mark of a Cross Moline, his Family Arms; and which he also placed upon his Episcopal Seal, in the style of the Temporal Barons of those days<sup>x</sup>.

1293. At a plea which was held before Hugh de Cressingham and his Fellows, Justices Itinerant, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the 21st year of Edward I., the Jury presented that the Bishop of Durham had his Moneyer at Durham.

<sup>s</sup> Mag. Rot. 13 John, Rot. 4. b. Madox, History of Exchequer, vol. I. p. 644. Mr. North says, this, according to the usual rate of Coinage, must be 1484 Pounds, or 356,160 Pennies. MS Note to Folkes's Tables.

<sup>t</sup> Walter de Kirkham.

<sup>u</sup> Pat. 37 H. III. m. 9.

<sup>w</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 427.

<sup>x</sup> Bartlet on the Episcopal Coins of Durham, Archæologia, vol. V. p. 336. Some of his Coins read EDW, and others EDWAR.



The Bishop not claiming his privileges in the accustomed manner, it was determined that they should be seized, by the Sheriff of Northumberland, into the King's hands, until they were replevined. The Bishop immediately petitioned the King and Council, stating that his privileges were not within the jurisdiction of the Sheriff; and that he and his predecessors had enjoyed all Royal Rights and Privileges within the Liberty of Durham from the time of the Conquest of England and before, without any interruption, as of the Right and Liberty of the Church of St. Cuthbert in Durham.

By the King and Council the aforesaid judgment of the Justices was reversed, and the said privileges restored to the Bishop; saving the King's right, &c.<sup>y</sup>

1310. Bishop Beck died in the third year of Edward II., and was succeeded by Richard Kellow; who having no pretensions to Family Arms, is supposed to have distinguished his Coins by placing the head of a pastoral staff, turned to the left, on the upright limb of the Cross upon the Reverse<sup>z</sup>.

At the death of Bp. Kellow, in 1317, Lodowic Beaumont was appointed to the Bishoprick. He was nearly related to the Royal Family of France, and bore for his Arms, Azure, semy of Fleurs de Lis, a Lion rampant, Or. In allusion to which bearing, he placed on his Coins a Lion rampant, sometimes alone, and sometimes accompanied with one or two Fleurs de Lis<sup>a</sup>.

On his decease, which happened suddenly, on the 10th of September 1333, in the seventh year of Edward III., he was succeeded by Richard Bury.

It is uncertain whether this Prelate struck any Money, though Writs for the delivery of Dies to the Mint were issued during his time<sup>b</sup>. They, however, bear date in his last year, and either came too late to be made use of, or else the Money which was made cannot now be distinguished from that of his successor Thomas Hatfield, who became Bishop in 1345. He, like Bishop Kellow, placed the head of a pastoral staff, but turned towards the

<sup>y</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. I. p. 118.

<sup>z</sup> Bartlet, as above, p. 336. These Coins have the King's name written EDWAR.

<sup>a</sup> Bartlet, as above, p. 336.

<sup>b</sup> In the sixth volume of Rymer's *Fœdera*, Manuscript in the British Museum, are the following Patents for coining Money at Durham: 1344, 18 E. III. Index 32, No 93, pro (Richard Bury) Episcopo Dunelm. de Cuneis pro Sterlingis faciend. Also, at Numbers 102 and 136, other Grants of Dies to the same Bishop. [Noble's Dissertation, Appendix (D).]

right, upon the Cross on the Reverse of his Coins. They read EDWARDVS, and the head and weight fix them to Edward III., and to his third Coinage in 1353, when the weight of the Penny was reduced to 18 Grains <sup>c</sup>.

No Coins of this Episcopal Mint can be distinguished during the reign of Richard II.; but that Monarch, in his seventh year, 1384 <sup>d</sup>, and again in his fifteenth <sup>e</sup>, ratified and confirmed to the Bishops those privileges which had been restored to them by Edward I. in his first year <sup>f</sup>.

In his seventh year, also, the Barons of the Exchequer were commanded to receive from Bishop John [Fordham] the old Dies which Thomas [Hatfield] his predecessor had for coining Money within the Royal Liberty of Durham, and to deliver to him new Dies, *i. e.* three Standards and six Trussells <sup>g</sup>.

During the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., no Episcopal Coins are known; although in the 11th and 12th year (1433) of the latter Monarch, Thomas Langley, then Bishop of Durham, in a Petition to the King in Parliament, stated his privileges, and, amongst others, that he had a right to have his Moneyer in Durham; and prayed that certain Inquisitions and Presentations, which had been entered in Chancery, by virtue of the King's Commission issued in his 11th year, respecting the same, might be withdrawn and annulled; which was granted <sup>h</sup>.

1473. In the 13th year of Edward IV., Laurence Booth, Bishop of this See, received from the King, by Letters Patent, a License to coin Halfpennies. The Grant stated that Laurence the present Bishop, and his predecessors, had, from time immemorial, enjoyed the privilege of coining Money of Sterlings; that the King had been informed that the said Bishop, not regarding the Royal displeasure, intended to coin Halfpennies within the Liberty of Durham, although he had never coined Money of that kind before; that, notwithstanding, the King was content that the then present Bishop should have the privilege, during pleasure, to coin as well Sterlings as Halfpennies, in that place, as often as he should think fit, without incur-

<sup>c</sup> Bartlet, as above, p. 337.

<sup>d</sup> To John Fordham, then Bishop.

<sup>e</sup> Walter Skirlaw being at that time Bishop.

<sup>f</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 427.

<sup>g</sup> Claus. 7 R. II. m. 13.

<sup>h</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 427.



ring the Royal displeasure. The Grant further gave to the Bishop license to make Standards and Trussells, for the said Money of Sterlings and Halfpennies, to any number, as occasion might be, from time to time, during the King's pleasure, without any prosecution, either by the King or the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, or others his Majesty's Officers and Ministers<sup>i</sup>. And that neither the then present Bishop, nor his successors, should, on account of the premises, or their acceptance of them, be estopped or any way prejudiced with respect to the said liberty in any manner in future, but that they should enjoy all their liberties and royalties which they had aforetime enjoyed, those presents notwithstanding. This Grant was confirmed by the authority of Parliament<sup>k</sup>.

On the 26th of August, in the same year, the Bishop, by virtue of the above Grant, assigned and licensed William Omoryghe, of York, Goldsmith, to grave and print two dozen Trussells, and one dozen Standards for Pennies, and four Standards and eight Trussells for Halfpennies, within the Castle of Durham, under the inspection of Henry Gyllowe, Chancellor of Durham<sup>l</sup>.

The small proportion of the Dies for Halfpennies is remarkable; and it should seem that even that very limited number was but little used, as none of the Coins have ever been discovered; and in a similar license to the same person, in the following year, 1474, he was authorized to make three dozen Trussells, and two dozen Standards for Pennies only<sup>m</sup>.

The Coins of this Bishop are marked with B, the initial of his surname.

Mr. Noble is of opinion, that a Penny with c on the Obverse belongs to this Prelate, and that it is the initial of Cancellarius, and therefore coined by him after his appointment to the office of Lord Chancellor, in imitation of Kemp Archbishop of York<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> I believe that no instance is to be found where license was granted to make the Dies for any subordinate Mint, except this of Durham, instead of receiving them from the Mint in the Tower.

<sup>k</sup> Pat. 13 E. IV. pt. 1. m. 12.

<sup>l</sup> Claus. Durham Chancery, Roll A. No 2. Noble's Mint and Coins of Bishops of Durham, Appendix (F).

<sup>m</sup> Id. Appendix (G).

<sup>n</sup> Dissertation on Mint and Coins of Bishops of Durham, p. 43.

But it may be questioned whether, in the instance of this Bishop, the c may not be a d, reversed by mistake of the Engraver of the Die<sup>o</sup>; and, in the case of the Archbishop, an e for Ebor.

There is likewise a Durham Penny of Edward IV. with a kind of Rose in the centre of the Reverse, which he thinks this Bishop also copied from the York Mintage<sup>p</sup>.

But the meaning of those figures which are found in the centre of Crosses upon the Money of this æra is not sufficiently ascertained to allow of their being admitted as proofs that the Coins were from Ecclesiastical Mints; and therefore we must hesitate before we pronounce this Coin to be such, and not the produce of the Royal Mint, as there is no evidence that it had ceased to work at this time. And I am the more inclined to doubt in the present instance, as the letter M occurs in the centre of the Cross upon Coins both of Canterbury and Durham, in the reign of Henry VI., probably without any reference to either of those places, but it is merely the initial of the name of the Master of the Mint in the Tower of London, Robert Manfeld, by whom the Dies were issued.

In 1476 William Dudley, the successor of Booth in this Bishoprick, soon after his consecration, did, by virtue of the License granted to this See in 1473, authorize William Omoryghe<sup>q</sup>, then of Durham, Goldsmith, to make, grave, and print, three dozen of Trussells, and two dozen of Standards for Pennies, and two dozen of Trussells, and one dozen of Standards for Halfpennies, within the City of Durham, under the inspection of Master John Kelyng, Chancellor of Durham, and John Raket, the Bishop's Deputies appointed for that purpose<sup>r</sup>. None of these Halfpennies have yet been discovered; indeed the only ones which are known of this reign are of the London Mint.

The Pennies of this Prelate are distinguishable by the letter D, or by DV, on the Obverse.

<sup>o</sup> That letter is placed in the centre of the Cross on a Penny of this Mint, which is engraven in Silver Coins, Plate V. N<sup>o</sup> 12.

<sup>p</sup> Noble's Dissertation, p. 42.

<sup>q</sup> This is probably the same person to whom the License was granted by Bp. Booth in 1473. He then resided in York.

<sup>r</sup> Claus. Durham. Dudley. Rot. A. N<sup>o</sup> 13 Lic. faciend. lez Conyng Irens apud Dunelm. Noble, Appendix (H).



Mr. Noble ascribes to him those Coins which have no other designation than D in the centre of the Reverse; but as one of Bishop Booth's has that letter so placed, and as this Prelate's Penny with DV on the Obverse has it likewise, it should seem that on those Coins it stands for the place of Mintage only; and consequently the Penny with no other characterizing mark may belong either to Booth or Dudley, or possibly to the Royal Mint.

Another Penny, which Mr. Noble appropriates to this Bishop, has no note of distinction, except a kind of Cross on each side the head; but this cannot with any certainty be attributed to the Ecclesiastical Mint, as the same Crosses are found upon a Coin of the London Mint, where no Prelatical Money was ever struck.

The extraordinary privilege of cutting Dies, which was granted to this See by Edward IV., was soon withdrawn; for in the second year of Richard III., 1484, an Order was issued, by the King, commanding the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, as soon as they should have received from John Bishop of Durham three Standards and nine Trussells, all broken (which had been lately made for the Coinage of Sterlings within his Royal Liberty of Durham), they should cause the same number to be made and delivered to him<sup>s</sup>.

This Bishop was John Sherwood, who succeeded Dudley in the year 1483. His Pennies have an s upon the King's breast<sup>t</sup>.

No Coins of this Mint are extant of the early part of the reign of King Henry VII.; but after his 18th year, in which the type was altered, there are Pennies of the succeeding Bishops.

But though no Money of Bishop Sherwood, who filled this See until the 10th of Henry VII., has yet been found, there can be little doubt but that he coined here, as an Indenture is still preserved in the Chancery of Durham, dated September 20, 5 Henry VII., 1489, by which he appointed George Strayll of Durham, Goldsmith, to occupy his Mint of Durham with the Coin of Pennies only, for three years. During which time the said George was to discharge the Bishop of four Marks yearly, to be paid at

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<sup>s</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. XII. p. 252. Ex Bundel. infra Turrin London. n. 58.

<sup>t</sup> See Supplement, Part II., where one of his Coins is represented from Mr. Southgate's Cabinet.

Easter and Michaelmas to the Warden of the Tower of London for the time being, if the said Coinage should so long continue. The said George to work good and lawful Silver, of the same Allay, Assay, and Weight, after the manner and custom of the Mint in the Tower of London. He was also to save the Bishop harmless against the King, and all other, as well for the Silver wrought in the Mint as for Silver left there to be coined.

For the performance of these covenants the said George and four Sureties were bound in three hundred Pounds of lawful English Money, to be paid to the Bishop, or his assigns, at the Feast of St. Martin next coming<sup>u</sup>.

As Bishop Sherwood lived beyond the time limited by this Indenture, it is reasonable to suppose that it was acted upon; and therefore it has been conjectured that a Penny with *ɹ. s.* was struck by him. It is engraven in Plate IV. of the Supplement, N<sup>o</sup> 5; and in the Explanation of the Plates it is remarked that John Sherwood was Bishop of this See from 1485 to 1494; which remark was, I presume, intended to appropriate the Coin to him. As his death, however, happened nine years before the second Coinage of Henry VII., I suspect the *ɹ* to be an imperfect *ɔ*, and that the Penny belongs to Bishop Sever, whose Money is marked *ɔ. s.*; and has also the Crosier placed in the same manner on the Reverse. Mr. Bartlet had in his Collection a Penny exactly similar to this, excepting that in the place of *ɹ* it had *ɔ*<sup>w</sup>.

1495. There is also another Indenture previous to the 18th of Henry VII. between Richard Fox, then Bishop, and William Richardson of Durham, Yeoman; by which the Bishop appointed the said William Master and Worker of his Money of Silver in his Palace of Durham, by himself or deputy, during pleasure. The said William to make the same Money under the peril and form following; that is, the number of Pennies, called Sterlings, in the Pound Troy, to be four hundred and eighty, and the fineness eleven Ounces two Pennyweights fine, and eighteen Pennyweights of allay, being the right Standard of the Money of England, and according to which the Silver Money was then made in the Mint within the Tower of London.

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<sup>u</sup> Claus. Chanc. Durham, Roll A. N<sup>o</sup> 57. Noble, Appendix (K).

<sup>w</sup> Mr. Bartlet's MS.



The Bishop granted to the said William the same Remedies as were allowed by the King in his Mint; that is to say, two Pennyweights in the weight of every Pound, or two Pennyweights in the Allay, above the Standard or under, or two Pennyweights in both.

The Chancellor of the Bishoprick for the time being, as Comptroller of the Mint, was to have power to take of every Pound of Silver, so coined, one Penny, to be put into a bag by the said William, and the bag put into a coffer with two locks, one key of which to be kept by the Comptroller, and the other by the said William.

And the said William covenanted that the aforesaid Money should be well and perfectly printed, coined, and fine fashioned, with a privy mark in the print, to be appointed by the Bishop, so that it might be evidently known from other Money counterfeited.

He also covenanted to save, defend, and save harmless the said Bishop, against the Merchants, for all Money that should be brought to the Mint to be coined.

For the keeping of the above covenants the said William and four Sureties were bound in a penalty of two hundred Pounds<sup>x</sup>.

None of Bishop Fox's Money is, however, known of a date prior to the 18th of Henry VII.; after which, Pennies occur distinguished by R. D. on the Reverse, for the Christian name of the Bishop, and the initial of the See. On some the D is placed before the R; and on some the King's Arms are surmounted by the Mitre.

Bishop Fox was translated to Winchester in 1502<sup>y</sup>; and was succeeded in this See by William Sever, Bishop of Carlisle.

His Pennies are distinguished by D. S., the initials of the See and of the Bishop's surname; they have also a Crosier behind the Throne on the Obverse, and another which terminates the upper limb of the Cross on the Reverse.

Mr. Noble appropriates to this Prelate a Penny which has no distinguishing mark, except a Crosier behind the Throne<sup>z</sup>. Possibly it may have been struck in his time.

<sup>x</sup> Claus. Chanc. Durham, Roll 13, No 46. Noble, Appendix (L).

<sup>y</sup> According to Godwin; which date will just allow him time to have coined in the 18th of Henry VII. Richardson, in his Edition of Godwin's Work, fixes his translation in 1500.

<sup>z</sup> Dissertations on the Mint, &c. of Durham, p. 61.

Christopher Bambridge, or Bainbridge, the successor of Sever, held this See only one year. He was not consecrated until 1507, for the See was vacant two years; and in 1508 he was translated to York.

There is no evidence that the Mint was worked during that short period, unless a Penny with the initials D. B. on the Reverse should have been struck by this Bishop.

To him succeeded Thomas Ruthall, according to Richardson, in 1509, the last year of Henry VII. Godwin dates his consecration in 1508. Whichever of these is right, he could have held the Bishoprick but a few months during this reign (for Henry VII. died in the month of April), and consequently but little, if any, of his Money is to be found. There are Pennies, however, with D. R. on the Reverse, which, as they differ from those usually attributed to Bishop Fox, with R. D., may possibly belong to this Bishop.

But there can be little doubt that he exercised the regal privilege of Coinage during the next reign; and the Pennies with T. D. over the Arms on the Reverse are supposed to have been struck by him.

He was succeeded, in 1523, by Cardinal Wolsey, whose Pennies bear his initials T. W., or in some instances D. W.; and are further distinguished by the Cardinal's Hat, which terminates the lower limb of the Cross on the Reverse; except in one instance, where the Letters occur without the Hat. As this Penny has the same Mint Mark, the Mullet, which is upon those with the Hat, it probably also belongs to the Cardinal <sup>a</sup>.

On the 11th of March, in the 13th year of Henry VIII., a Patent was granted to him for the delivery of Coining Irons (for Pennies only) sufficient to supply his Mint at Durham <sup>b</sup>.

1523 or 1524. In an Act, which was passed in the 14th and 15th of the same King, entitled, "An Act concerning Coiners, that shall coin and make any Money at any Mint within this Realm of England," it was specially enacted, that its provisions should not in any wise be prejudicial to the

<sup>a</sup> Noble, p. 71.

<sup>b</sup> Harl. MSS. 660.—16. Rev. George North's MS. There must be some mistake in this date, as the 11th of March, 13th Henry VIII., falls in the year 1522, before Wolsey was Bishop of this See.



Coiners and Mint Masters of Durham, York, and Canterbury, for any Money to be coined there other than heretofore had been accustomed <sup>c</sup>.

That the Cardinal coined considerable sums here appears probable from the conclusion of a letter addressed to him by William Frankelyn, his Chancellor, in which he says, "at my last being in London I spake to a frend to provyde me Silver for coyning at Duresme; and on good fryday I received a l're from hym, wherby I p'ceive that I shall have of hym every yere 1200 li. of Silver, whiche wilbe very profettable bothe to your Grace and also to all the Cuntrie. I intend to bringe downe with me from London as miche Silver as I can get, and 2 or 3 moo Coynars; and also we must have many moo coyning yrons, for I received but 24 from Mr. Tonyes; which yrons will endure but a litell space, if we have plentie of Silver and Workmen, as I trust to have." <sup>d</sup>

On the translation of Wolsey to Winchester, in the year 1529, he was succeeded by Cuthbert Tunstall, whose Coins are distinguishable by c. d. on the Reverse. But there is one kind which has no appropriating sign, except the Mint Mark, a Mullet, which is supposed to give it to this Bishop, because it appears upon his other Coins. Mr. Noble thinks that it was probably struck just before this See was deprived of its Mint, when, "to avoid that jealousy which the King discovered at these Charter Mints, it might be judged prudent to omit every episcopal and local distinction that could give offence." <sup>e</sup>

With this Bishop the privilege of Coining at Durham ceased, probably for ever.

In his time, that is, in the year 1534, a valuation of the Bishoprick was taken, one article of which was this :

<sup>c</sup> Statute 14 and 15 H. VIII. Chap. 12, Rastall's Edition.

<sup>d</sup> From the original in the Cotton Library. Printed amongst Mr. Allan's Miscellaneous Collections, relating to Sherburn Hospital, at his private press in Darlington, 1773, 4to.

Mr. Noble quotes the same, from Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, p. 165; and says that Frankelyn B. D. was then Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Archdeacon of Durham, and Temporal Chancellor there. p. 70.

<sup>e</sup> Dissertations on Mint, &c. of Durham, p. 76.—I know not where Mr. Noble met with any intimation of this jealousy respecting the Charter Mints. Tunstall was Bishop during the whole reign of Henry VIII., and it is impossible to say when his last Coin was struck.

The Scite of the Castle of Durham, with the Coinage	£.	s.	d.
of Money - - - - -	8	6	8. <sup>f</sup>

But this account affords no means of distinguishing how much of the above sum is to be placed to the Scite of the Castle, nor how much to the Coinage.

Whenever the situation of this Mint is mentioned, it is always stated to be within the Castle.

## ESSEX.

### COLCHESTER.

If Colchester be Camulodunum, which appears to be highly probable <sup>g</sup>, and if the Coins with *CUNOBELINVS* and *CAMV* belong to Cunobeline and Camulodunum, which can scarcely be doubted, then Colchester may boast of a Mint in the British times.

Camden speaks of a Coin struck here by Claudius, inscribed *COL. CAMVLODVN*<sup>h</sup>; but no such Coin is now known to exist; so that, in all probability, that legend had its origin in error.

Dr. Stukeley also possessed a Coin of Block Tin of *CAMVLODVNVM*, which he interprets Colchester<sup>i</sup>. This has likewise vanished out of mortal ken.

The earliest Anglo-Saxon Coin which I have met with from this Mint is of the reign of Cnut; the next is of Edward the Confessor; in whose reign every house in this Town was rated at six Pence annually for the maintenance of the King's Soldiers; on account of which annual payment the whole City

<sup>f</sup> Lambe's Battle of Floddon, Appendix No I. p. 108. The source from whence this valuation was derived does not appear, nor the occasion of its being made.

<sup>g</sup> "Camulodunum is said by Dion Cassius [Lib. IX. p. 781] to be the royal seat or residence of King Cunobeline. Now more of his Coins have been and are daily found at Colchester than in any other part of the Kingdom, both in Gold, Silver, and Brass." [Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. 13.] If to this fact we add the agreement in distance with the Itinerary, which is much nearer than that of either Maldon or Walden, it will appear that Colchester is, with great appearance of probability, considered as the scite of Camulodunum.

<sup>h</sup> Britannia, Gough's Edition, vol. II. p. 44.

<sup>i</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 69.



paid in every year fifteen Pounds five Shillings and three Pence, of which sum the Moneyers paid four Pounds <sup>k</sup>.

Harold II. likewise struck Money here.

Coins of William I. are known; and when Domesday Book was compiled, the Burgesses of Colchester and Maldon were rated at twenty Pounds for the Mint; but it seems that the King had remitted one half of that sum <sup>l</sup>.

The proportion which was paid by these two places is not stated; and, from Moneta being in the singular number, it is not clear whether Maldon paid for its own Mint or for this in Colchester.

Coins are also known of

William II.

and

Henry I.

Henry II.

Two pieces of Silver are found in Collections, which are supposed to have been struck here during the siege of this place in the Grand Rebellion. They are both stamped with a Castle of nearly the same form, and have engraved round it CAROLI FORTVNA RESVRGAM. They are thin plates of Silver, the one octagonal, and the other round<sup>m</sup>. I know not on what authority they are given to this place.

In the British Museum is a piece of Gold, rudely cut into a circular form, incuse on one side, stamped with a Castle between the letters c. and r. crowned. Underneath, in two lines, OBS. COL. 1648. <sup>s</sup>X.<sup>n</sup>

#### HORNDON.

To this place, which in Domesday Book is spelled Horninduna, probably belongs a Penny of Edward the Confessor, which reads on the Reverse HORNIDVNE.

#### MALDON.

Camden fixes here the British Camalodunum; but it seems the better opinion that Colchester occupies the Scite of that City<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 106. b.

<sup>l</sup> Id. folio 107. b.

<sup>m</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXIX. Numbers 7 and 8.

<sup>n</sup> See Supplement, Part II.

<sup>o</sup> See Colchester Mint.

The first notice of any Mint in this Town occurs upon a Penny of Æthelred II.

Cnut had a Mint at this place.

Edward the Confessor also coined here; as did

Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears that the Burgesses of this place, conjointly with those of Colchester, were rated at twenty Pounds for the Mint; but the entry is so obscurely worded that it is difficult to determine whether that sum were paid for the Mint in this place or for that in Colchester<sup>p</sup>.

No Coins, however, have yet been discovered of a later date than the reign of Harold II.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

### BERKELEY.

In the fourth year of Edward III. Thomas Lord Berkeley acquired from the King a full confirmation of Berkeley, &c. and likewise liberty of Coinage<sup>q</sup>.

To this account Rudder, in his History of Gloucestershire, has made the following addition — but those privileges have been long since disused, because the expense of passing accounts in the Exchequer exceeded the profits arising from them<sup>r</sup>. For this he gives no authority; and I presume the whole originated in his own imagination.

In Atkyns's History of this County the Mint is not mentioned; nor does it any where appear that it was ever worked.

### CIRENCESTER.

Dr. Stukeley describes a Coin of Carausius, published by Genebrier, with c in the Exergue, probably signifying, as he says, CORINIVM, our

<sup>p</sup> Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 107. b.

<sup>q</sup> Cart. 4 E. III. n. 62. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 357.

<sup>r</sup> P. 269.



Cirencester<sup>s</sup>. But in his own History of that Emperor, the same letter, upon the very same Coin, is said to stand for CATARACTONIVM, Catteric<sup>t</sup>.

Upon as frail a foundation stands a Mint which Mr. Rudder announced to belong to the Abbat here. The Abbat, says he, had the privilege of Coinage. I have seen a Brass piece, something smaller than a Copper Halfpenny, which was found in the year 1772 in Mr. Masters's garden. On one side was a Coronet, charged with three Rams' Heads (part of the Arms of the Abbey), and round it this inscription: AVE MARIA GRACIA PLEN. On the Reverse a Cross Flory between four Fleurs de Lis, and round the Quarters the letters G. A. G. A. for George Abbas. From which it appears that it was coined between the years 1445 and 1461, during which time William George was Abbat<sup>u</sup>.

Sir William Atkyns does not notice this privilege which Mr. Rudder has given to the Abbat. I believe the Coin he mentions is his sole authority; and suspect that the Rams' Heads are three imperfect Fleurs de Lis, and the piece itself to be nothing more than a Nuremberg Token, several of which, nearly resembling that above, may be seen in Snelling's Plates<sup>w</sup>.

#### GLOCESTER.

Dr. Stukeley ascribes a Coin of Carausius to the Mint in this place. It reads on the Reverse LEG. VII. CLA.; from which, and the letters D. X. in the area, he pronounces that it was struck by the Decuriones of Gloucester on the first of August, the birth-day of their Founder. It is, says he, a Colony Coin; they were stationed there. Claudiocestria thence called<sup>x</sup>.

To pass by this vision. It is probable that this place did not possess a Mint until the reign of Æthelstan, when, in consequence of the general words of his Law for the Regulation of the Mints, one was opened here; at least, the earliest Coin now known, which bears the name of this City, was struck in his reign.

<sup>s</sup> Palæographia Britannica, N<sup>o</sup> III. p. 21.

<sup>t</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 259.

<sup>u</sup> History of Gloucestershire, p. 359. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that if this were really an Abbatial Coin, the letters would probably have been W. A. for William the Abbat.

<sup>w</sup> View of the Origin, &c. of Jettons.

<sup>x</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 176.

There are also Coins of

Eadgar,	Harthacnut,
Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor,
Æthelred II.	and
Cnut,	Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears that William I. received twenty Pounds for the Mint in this City<sup>y</sup>.

Coins of that Monarch still exist; as do also those of

William II.	Stephen, and
Henry I.	Henry II.

Rudder says that King John granted a Mint here, but that it seemed to be no more than the confirmation of a more antient Grant<sup>z</sup>.

This Mint appears to have ceased after the reign of Henry III., for no Coins of any succeeding King have been discovered.

In the reign of Henry II., during his fifth, sixth, and ninth years, the Mint was near Trinity Church<sup>a</sup>.

## HAMPSHIRE.

### SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. Stukeley gives a Coin of Carausius, which bears in the Exergue of the Reverse CLA; that is, according to his interpretation, CLAVSENTVM, Southampton<sup>b</sup>.

In the Anglo-Saxon times the two Towns which are now known by the names of Northampton and Southampton were generally called Hamtune, without the distinguishing prefix. But the former place was, from its inland situation, of but little importance when compared with the maritime consequence of the latter. To that Town, therefore, I have no hesitation in ascribing those Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Coins which bear Hamtune on the Reverse; and shall likewise assume that it was intended in Æthel-

<sup>y</sup> Volume I. folio 162.

<sup>z</sup> History of Gloucestershire, p. 90.

<sup>a</sup> Id. *ibid.* note \*.

<sup>b</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 253. But see Gloucester Mint.



stan's Law, which was promulgated about the year 928, for the Regulation of his Mints. In that Law Hamtune was allowed two Moneyers.

No Coins, however, of that Monarch have yet been discovered which can be supposed to have issued from this Mint.

A Penny of Eadmund I. reads *AMTD*. Quære, whether it be not blundered, and whether this place were not intended?

Eadwig coined here; as did also

Eadgar,

Cnut,

Eadweard the Martyr,

Edward the Confessor, and

Æthelred II.

Harold II.

When Domesday Book was compiled, the two Counties, which had before been frequently called by the common appellation of Hamtun-scyre, were distinguished into Hamtescire and Northamtscire<sup>c</sup>; and Southampton was written Hamtune, and Northampton Northamtone<sup>d</sup>.

No notice occurs in that Record of a Mint in either of those Counties or Towns.

It is observable, that, notwithstanding the adoption of this mode of distinguishing the two Counties by the Compilers of Domesday Book, yet the Coins of William I. read *HAMTVNE* only as Southampton is written in that Survey.

William II. had a Mint here; as had also Henry I. and Stephen.

A Writ of the ninth of John is the earliest Record, relating to the Mints, in which, as far as I have discovered, the distinction of Northampton from Southampton occurs. It is there written *Norh̃*; and as Norwich also is in the Writ, there can be no doubt what Town is intended<sup>e</sup>.

On the Coins of Henry III. the Southampton Mint does not appear, but that of Northampton is frequent.

<sup>c</sup> It appears, however, from Bede, that Hampshire was sometimes called, by the Anglo-Saxons, Suthamteschire. And Camden says, that the Anglo-Saxon name of Northamptonshire was *Nop̃apend̃on-ŕc̃ype*.

<sup>d</sup> Lambarde says the Anglo-Saxons called the latter place *Nop̃apend̃une*. See his *Topographical Dictionary*. The distinctions mentioned in the Text do not occur on any Coins of that time which I have seen.

<sup>e</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

## WINCHESTER.

This City must have been of considerable importance in the reign of Æthelstan, as that Monarch established here six Moneyers<sup>f</sup>, only two in number less than the complement which was allowed to London.

Coins of that Monarch remain to this time; as do also those of

Eadgar,	Cnut,
Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor, and
Æthelred II.	Harold II.

Domesday Book does not notice this Mint, although Coins are known of William I.

There was a Mint here in the reign of William II. also, as appears from his Money.

“In 1102, 2 Henry I., a fire broke out in the centre of this City, which destroyed the Royal Palace, the MINT, &c. and a great proportion of the inhabitants' houses <sup>g</sup>. The Mint was soon restored; as this City, from the earliest times, had been the chief, and now, on a particular occasion, 1125, became the only place for coining Money. The fact is, the current Specie of the Kingdom was so much debased, in consequence of the great number of Mints established in different Cities, the Masters of which seemed to contend with each other who should enrich themselves the most at the expense of the Publick<sup>h</sup>, that it would pass neither in foreign markets nor even in our own. The King, by the advice of his Chief Minister, the celebrated Roger Bishop of Sarum, was determined to remedy this evil. With this view he gave orders to all the Coiners throughout England to repair to Winchester, against Christmas day in the same year, *viz.* 1125<sup>i</sup>. Here,

<sup>f</sup> The Historian of Winchester renders the word *Mynetepar* Mints, and considers this as a privilege to coin six different sorts of Money. But even allowing his translation to be correct, I should imagine that a number of Mints does not imply so many different sorts of Money, but the privilege of coining so much as six Mints could strike. See the History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 148.

<sup>g</sup> “*Annales Wint. ad dict. ann.* Trussel, whose Chronology is exceedingly faulty, places this disaster in 1112.”

<sup>h</sup> This competition in villainy is a poetical addition, by the Historian of this City, to the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1125.

<sup>i</sup> “*Chron. Sax. ad an. 1125.*”



being separately examined, they were all found guilty of the frauds imputed to them, except three persons of that profession in this City<sup>k</sup>, and accordingly underwent the severe punishment of mutilation, and the loss of their right hands<sup>l</sup>. To the above-mentioned Artists of Winchester was therefore committed the charge of making a new Coinage, to supply the whole Kingdom<sup>m</sup>, all the base Money being cried down and cut to pieces.”<sup>n</sup>

Coins are known which were struck in this Mint by Henry I., but they are extremely scarce (as are indeed all his Coins), which could hardly have been the case had this Re-coinage been as general as it is here represented.

From a MS Survey of Winchester taken in the reign of Henry I. it appears that five Mints in this City were put down by the King's order; and that the Monks of St. Swithin held of Godwin Socche, Master of the Mint, one house, for which they paid thirty-seven Shillings, *præter consuetudinem* — *faciunt consuetudinem & reddunt 27 Sol.*<sup>o</sup>

Stephen coined here.

1180. In the 27th year of Henry II., the King having ordered a new Coinage to be made (which was accordingly issued throughout the Realm in 1181)<sup>p</sup>, whilst the Workmen of the Mint here were employed in fabricating the Coin, a fire broke out, which consumed the Mint, and the greater and more valuable part of the City<sup>q</sup>. This was probably the part to the South of the High Street, where the Mint, Guildhall, and other publick offices stood<sup>r</sup>. His Coins still remain.

1189. Richard I., in his first year, granted to the Citizens of this place, belonging to the Merchants' Gild, that they should not be compelled to

<sup>k</sup> “Annal. Wint.”

<sup>l</sup> “Chron. Sax.”

<sup>m</sup> “Will. Malm.” Mr. Milner appears to have taken the whole of this transaction much too literally; and would find it difficult to prove that all the Coinage, at this time, proceeded from the three individuals above-mentioned. I cannot find the passage referred to by him in William of Malmsbury.

<sup>n</sup> History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 202.

<sup>o</sup> British Topography, vol. I. pp. 388, 389. There is an evident mistake in the sum, which is given as above.

<sup>p</sup> Mat. Paris, an. 1181, quoted by Milner. The Historian says merely *Nova Moneta in Anglia facta est*.

<sup>q</sup> Annal. Winton. ann. 1180.

<sup>r</sup> History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 222.

plead without the Walls of their City, except in Pleas of foreign Tenures; the *Moneyers*, and the King's own Officers, excepted<sup>s</sup>.

1208. In the ninth year of John, the King granted to them and their heirs that there should be a Moneyer and an Exchange, with all the privileges belonging to them, in this City for ever. At the same time he confirmed to them the above-recited privilege which they had received from Richard I.<sup>t</sup>

In the same year the Officers of this Mint, as well as those of several others, were ordered to attend the King at Westminster, there to receive his commands<sup>u</sup>.

1248. Henry III. "also continued the Mint here. Hence the current Coin of the Kingdom being clipped to almost half its size<sup>w</sup>, he caused a new Coinage to be executed here, commanding<sup>x</sup> all the former Coin to be cried down, or only taken in exchange for the new, according to its weight. This inconveniency, though unavoidable, caused much murmuring, and some distress."<sup>y</sup>

In the year preceding this, the Citizens gave LXs. that the Drapery might be removed from the Mint into the High Street<sup>z</sup>.

There are Coins still remaining which were struck by Henry III. in this City.

In 1249 Peter Delveday, who had been chosen Assayer, in the Mint here, by the Mayor and Citizens, was admitted to that office in the Court of Exchequer, having first taken the oath<sup>a</sup>.

Mr. Milner supposes that the alteration in the form of the Coins which took place in the year 1279 was effected principally in this Mint. But the Author to whom he refers does not justify that supposition<sup>b</sup>; and Leake says

<sup>s</sup> See the Charter in the Appendix to the History of Winchester, vol. II. p. 202.

<sup>t</sup> Charter ubi supra, p. 203.

<sup>u</sup> See the Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>w</sup> "Mat. Paris, ann. 1247 and 1248."

<sup>x</sup> "Annal. Wint. 1248."

<sup>y</sup> "Mat. Paris." Milner's History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 250.

<sup>z</sup> Mag. Rot. 31 H. III. Rot. 4. b. m. 1. Madox, Hist. of Exchequer, vol. I. p. 509.

<sup>a</sup> Memor. 33 H. III. Rot. 1. b. Madox's History of Exchequer, vol. II. p. 89.

<sup>b</sup> Mat. Westminster, sub anno, quoted by Milner, History of Winchester, vol. I. p. 269.



the Coins were made only in the Exchange at London, near St. Paul's, still called the Old Change<sup>c</sup>. But in this there must be some mistake, as an Exchange was not a place where Money was coined. The Money, or the greater part of it, was most probably struck in the Tower.

Indeed Henry III. may be considered as the last Monarch who coined here, as no Money has been discovered of later reigns.

In 1311, the 18th year of Edward II., the sum of sixty Shillings, which, it appears above, the Men of Winchester were to give, in the 31st year of Henry III., that the Drapery should be removed from the Mint to the great Street where it used to be, remained unpaid<sup>d</sup>. As it did also in the 12th year of Edward IV.<sup>e</sup>

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

### HEREFORD ROYAL MINT.

This appears to have been one of those Mints which were established by Æthelstan, as his Coins are the earliest which are known to have been struck here.

Eadwig and Harthacnut had likewise a Mint in this City.

In the time of Edward the Confessor there were seven Moneyers here, one of which was the Bishop's. When the Money was made anew, each of them paid eighteen Shillings for the Dies to be received; and within one month afterward, each of them gave to the King twenty Shillings<sup>f</sup>. When the King came to the City these Moneyers made him as much Money as he would; that is, of the King's Silver. And these seven had their Sac and Soc.

<sup>c</sup> History of English Money, p. 82. He refers to Strype's Edition of Stow's Survey of London, p. 93. Qu. what was Stow's authority?

<sup>d</sup> Mag. Rot. 18 E. II. tit. Suthampton. m. 1. a. Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 19.

<sup>e</sup> Mag. Rot. 12 E. IV. tit. Suthamt. m. 1 and 2. a. Firma Burgi, p. 19.

<sup>f</sup> The words of Domesday are, *Quando moneta renouat' dabat quisq; eor' xviii solid' pro cuneis recipiendis. & ex eo die quo redibant usq; ad unu' mense' dabat quisq; eorum regi xx solid.* That part which is in Italicks I cannot explain. The double payment occurs in the Mint of Shrewsbury, where the second sum is likewise twenty Shillings; the first sum is not stated. See account of Shrewsbury Mint.

Whenever any one of the King's Moneyers died, the King had twenty Shillings for a Relief. But if he died without devising his property, the King took the whole.

If the Earl went into Wales with the Army, these men went with him. And whoever of them, being commanded, did not go, forfeited to the King forty Shillings <sup>g</sup>.

Harold II. also coined here.

Although the state of this Mint in the time of William I. is not mentioned in Domesday Book, yet Coins are known to have been struck here in his reign; and also in the reigns of Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., and Henry III., in whose 33d year a Writ was issued for the election of certain officers for this Mint, in like manner as for Wallingford, and for other places <sup>h</sup>.

#### HEREFORD EPISCOPAL MINT.

The Bishop's Moneyer, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was under precisely the same regulations as those who belonged to the Royal Mint.

In stating the possessions of the Church of Hereford, it is said, in Domesday Book, that in Hereford Port Bishop Walter<sup>i</sup> had, in the Confessor's reign, certain lands, &c.; and that he had also one Moneyer. And that when Bishop Robert<sup>j</sup> succeeded he found the City so impoverished that of one hundred houses which Bishop Walter had, only sixty remained; and that the rent of them was then decreased, from ninety-four Shillings to forty-three Shillings and three Pence; but at the time of making that Survey the rent had risen again to fifty Shillings <sup>k</sup>.

As in this account the Mint is not noticed, it is probable that, for some reason now unknown, the Bishop had lost the privilege of coining.

#### LEOMINSTER.

A Penny of William II., which reads *LEOF* on the Reverse, for the name of the Mint, is supposed to have been struck here, as the Anglo-Saxon name of this place was *Leofmynrten*.

<sup>g</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 179.

<sup>h</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

<sup>i</sup> According to Godwin, Bishop Walter was consecrated in 1060.

<sup>j</sup> Robert Losinga was consecrated in 1079, on the 29th of December; that is, in the 14th year of William I.

<sup>k</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 181, b.



## HERTFORDSHIRE.

## ST. ALBAN'S.

There can, I think, be little doubt but that those Coins which bear the letters VER and VERLAMIO were struck in this place; but it is by no means so easy to decide by what Monarch they were coined.

A comparison of them, however, with the Coins of Cunobeline, within whose dominions Verulam was included, will warrant the conjecture that they are probably of his time.

## HERTFORD.

A Penny of King Eadweard the Martyr first announces the existence of a Mint here.

Another of Æthelred II. reads HERFORD; by which, I presume, this place is intended; whilst those Coins with an E after the first R are of the Hereford Mint.

The following Monarchs also coined here:

Cnut,	William I. and
Edward the Confessor,	William II.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

## HUNTINGDON.

I am unable to ascertain the particular Coins to which the following passage in Leland's Collectanea refers:

“Venandunum, vulgo Huntingdune.

Habent et oppidani in sigillo publico venatorem cum suis armis. Habent numisma vetustissimum, non procul ab opp: erutum, cum imagine canis leporarii, sed inscriptio præ vetustate oblitterata est.”<sup>1</sup>

The earliest Coin known to be struck here is one of the reign of the unfortunate Eadwig.

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. IV. p. 14.

Æthelred II. had a Mint in this place; as had also

Cnut, and

Harthacnut.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor this Burgh was rated to the King's Tax, as the fourth part of Hyrstingestan Hundred, for fifty Hides; but when Domesday Book was compiled it was not so taxed in that Hundred, after King William I. had imposed a Tax of the Mint upon the Burgh.

There were here three Moneyers, who paid forty Shillings between the King and the Earl [Eustace]; but when that Survey was taken they were not here<sup>m</sup>.

The Mint which was in this place during the Confessor's reign continued to be worked in the time of Harold II.

It is not easy to understand what is meant above by the Moneyers not being in this Burgh when Domesday Book was compiled, for Coins of this Mint exist, to this day, both of William I. and also of his son William II. Can it be that this Burgh had, previously to 1086, lost the privilege of coining, and that it was afterwards restored by William I.?

From this period I have not met with the name of this place on any Coins, unless Mr. North be correct in a legend which he has given in one of his manuscripts. It reads FVLRE ON HVND; but I am inclined to suspect some mistake, as in his first Plate of Coins of Henry III. he has engraven one as belonging to this place, which is, in fact, of the Rochester Mint; the four letters HVNT, which he has placed beneath the Penny as signifying the place of Mintage, being the first four letters of the Moneyer's name, and the whole legend, when properly read, being ✠ HVNTREI . ON . RO .<sup>n</sup>

It is most probable that this place never recovered the privilege of coining after the general Resumption in the first year of King Henry II.

<sup>m</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 203.

<sup>n</sup> The Plate referred to is the first of two which Mr. North prepared for the illustration of a Treatise on the Coins of Henry III., which he had long designed, but never carried into execution. Those Plates are now, by the kindness of my much-respected and lamented friend Mr. Gough, in my possession.

A Penny of Henry III. in the British Museum reads FVLKE ON LVND. It is possible that Mr. North wrote from an imperfect specimen of this Coin.



## KENT.

## CANTERBURY ROYAL MINT.

It is probable that this Mint was worked at a very early period, as the Coins of the Kingdom of Kent afford the first specimens of Anglo-Saxon Coinage. None of them can, however, be with certainty appropriated to this Mint until the reign of Beldred<sup>o</sup>, who ascended the throne about the beginning of the ninth century.

After his time there is no evidence that the Mint was worked until the reign of Ethelvulf, the second of those Kings who are usually but incorrectly called Sole Monarchs of England. He received the Kingdom of Kent from his father Egbert<sup>p</sup>.

Aelfred also coined here; and in his Coin the name of the City is singularly placed on the Obverse with that of the King<sup>q</sup>.

In the reign of Æthelstan there were no less than seven Moneyers employed in this City (a greater number than was allowed in any other place, except London); four of whom belonged to the King, two to the Archbishop, and one to the Abbat [of St. Augustine]<sup>r</sup>. Coins of this Monarch still remain; as do those of

Eadgar,

Cnut,

Eadweard the Martyr,

Edward the Confessor, and

Æthelred II.

Harold II.

In Domesday Book this Mint is not noticed; but Coins are known of

William I.

Stephen,

William II.

and

Henry I.

Henry II.

1199. In the first year of King John there was a Grant of three Dies and three Moneyers in this City<sup>s</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> His Coin has in the centre DOVR CITS. See Plate III. of Anglo-Saxon Coins.

<sup>p</sup> See Plate XIV. of Anglo-Saxon Coins, No 4, and Plate XV. No 5.

<sup>q</sup> See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XV. No 10. This circumstance occurs, as I believe, only on this Coin and on that struck at Oxford by the same Monarch, Plate XVI. No 14.

<sup>r</sup> Leges Anglo-Saxonicae, p. 59.

<sup>s</sup> Hasted's History of Kent, vol. IV. p. 431, quoting Cart. 1 John, p. 1. m. 6. n. 46. in these words: pro III Cuneo & tribus Monetariis habendis in Civitate Cantuar. This must, I presume, mean for the Royal Mint, as the Archbishop had only two Moneyers.

1208. In the ninth year of the same King, the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint, together with those of several other places, were ordered to appear before the King at Westminster, there to receive his commands<sup>t</sup>.

1229. King Henry III., in his 13th year, committed to Richard Reinger the Cambium of London and Canterbury<sup>u</sup>.

1230. In the following year he granted to William his Taylor the custody of the Money Die of this Mint, which had been in the keeping of Simon Chich deceased; and which, upon the death of the said Simon, was committed to the said William, during the King's pleasure<sup>w</sup>.

On the Monday immediately following the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the year 1238, Thomas Mareschal and five others, Burgesses of this City, came to the Exchequer, and presented there, on the part of the City, Lambine Dravet, elected by the oath of twelve men, as a fit person to have the keeping of the King's Die in Canterbury: which office Adam Mercer had held by the King's Writ. The said Lambine was accepted and sworn; and the Keeper of the Cambium was commanded to receive him<sup>x</sup>.

1245. In the 29th year of Henry III. William Hardell, as Warden of this Mint as well as of that in London, rendered an Account of the Issues of the Cambium of Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past, from the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra in the 22d year to the eighth day of April in the 30th year<sup>y</sup>.

In the first of those years he accounted for CCLXXVI *li.* vj *s.* jd. of the part belonging to the King (exclusive of the Archbishop's portion), arising from eight Dies, out of which the Archbishop received the issues of three Dies. In the second year he accounted for <sup>xx</sup>cciiij and iij *li.* xvj *s.* besides the Archbishop's portion. And in the third year for ccclj *li.* xv *s.* vij *d.*, the Archbishop's share being deducted; and also that of the Custodes of the Archbishoprick, who were bound to answer for the issues during the vacancy of the Archbishoprick<sup>z</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>u</sup> See this fully stated in the account of the London Mint, under that year.

<sup>w</sup> Pat. 14 H. III. m. 3. pt. 2.

<sup>x</sup> Memor. 22 H. III. Rot. 10. b. Madox's History of the Exchequer, vol. II. p. 87.

<sup>y</sup> So it stands in Madox's copy of the Record; but how can that be reconciled with the date of the 29th year?

<sup>z</sup> Mag. Rot. 29 H. III. Rot. ult. a. m. 1 and 2. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 134.



1247. Before the alteration of the Coins took place, Stamps were ordered to be engraven of a new incision, or cut, and to be sent to this Mint, and to other places <sup>a</sup>.

1248. In the next year the Bailiffs of this City presented before the Barons of the Exchequer Geoffrey Rikeward, whom, by the King's command, they had elected Assayer in this Mint. Accordingly he was admitted to the office, after having taken the oath <sup>b</sup>.

In 1256 the custody of one of the King's Dies in this Mint was granted to John Terri for life, with all profits, &c.; for which he was to pay one hundred Shillings annually into the Exchequer.

The same, upon the same terms, to William Cokyn.

Another also, in like manner, to Robert de Canterbury; and John Somerket, Keeper of the Exchange, was commanded to deliver the Die to him; and Philip de Luvel and the other Barons of the Exchequer were commanded to enrol the same <sup>c</sup>.

1257. In the next year a Grant was made to William de Glocester of the custody of that Die which Robert de Canterbury, son of Robert de Canterbury, lately deceased, had held. On the same terms <sup>d</sup>.

About the same time the King granted to the Officers of this Cambium, that they should not partake with the Citizens in the common Tallages of the City. And the Bailiffs, &c. were ordered to appear in the Exchequer, on the fifteenth day after Easter, to receive judgment for having distrained upon Henry Clerk and other Officers of the Cambium <sup>e</sup>.

1258. One William, the King's Goldsmith, was sworn in the Exchequer into the office of Keeper of the King's Cambium for London, and for this place, in the 42d year of the King <sup>f</sup>.

Various Coins of Henry III. were struck in this Mint.

In the year 1273 it was determined by Robert Burnel and others of the King's Council, at the Exchequer, that the wages of the Moneyers, Exchangers, and Assayers, &c. should be allowed to Bartholomew de Castell,

<sup>a</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 13.

<sup>b</sup> Trin. Commun. 32 H. III. Rot. 8. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 88.

<sup>c</sup> Pat. 40 H. III. m. 14 and 21.

<sup>d</sup> Pat. 41 H. III. m. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Ex Hill. Record 41 H. III. Rot. 10. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 748.

<sup>f</sup> Memor. 42 H. III. Rot. 1. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89.

the Warden of the Mints here and in London, in his account for the Mint in this City, for the 56th year of the late King Henry III.<sup>g</sup>

In 1279 there were to be eight Furnaces here, three of which were for the Archbishop.<sup>h</sup>

About 1281 or 1282 an Assay was ordered to be made of the Money which had been coined here.<sup>i</sup>

1286. In the 14th year of the King a Writ was issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to deliver the Pixes of the Mints of London and Canterbury to John de Caturco and Gerald Mauham, in order to coin Money; and to administer to them the oath requisite upon that occasion.<sup>k</sup>

On the 29th of March in the year 1300 it was ordained that there should be eight Furnaces in this City.<sup>l</sup>

1319. In the 12th year of Edward II., John de Wengrave appeared before the Barons of the Exchequer as the executor of William Trente, deceased, late Warden of the Mint in this City.<sup>m</sup>

1351. In the 25th of Edward III. a Writ was issued for three Dies and three Moneyers to be in this place.<sup>n</sup>

1381. King Richard II., in his fifth year, appointed Stephen Rummelow to be Keeper of the Coinage of Gold and Silver in the Tower of London, and in this City.<sup>o</sup>

Snelling says there are Half Groats of Henry IV. and V. which were struck here.<sup>p</sup> But he has not informed us how they are to be distinguished from the Coins of Henry VI.

Henry VI., in the year 1426, issued a Writ exactly similar to that of the 25th of Edward III.<sup>q</sup>

<sup>g</sup> Memor. 1 E. I. Rot. 6. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 207.

<sup>h</sup> Lib. Rub. Scacc. folio 247. See the Annals under this year.

<sup>i</sup> Trin. Com. 9 and 10 E. I. Rot. 5. b. See Trial of the Pix under this year.

<sup>k</sup> Trin. Com. 14 E. I. Rot. 12. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

<sup>l</sup> Liber Rubeus Scaccarii, folio 259.

<sup>m</sup> Trin. Com. 12 E. II. Rot. 37. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 234. See London Mint.

<sup>n</sup> Claus. 25 E. III. m. 10. From Mr. North's MS Notes.

<sup>o</sup> Pat. 5 R. II. pt. 1. m. 15. See London Mint.

<sup>p</sup> Silver Coinage, p. 14.

<sup>q</sup> Hasted's History of Kent, vol. IV. p. 431.



This Mint continued to be worked during the reigns of Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Edward VI.

According to Somner, this Mint was kept in a place neighbouring upon the Exchange, but on the other side of the Street<sup>r</sup> [*i. e.* the High Street], even there where now the Inn called the Crown, or some part of it, stands<sup>s</sup>.

Another Mint Office was situated in the Parish of St. George, over against the Pillory of the City<sup>t</sup>.

Somner says he had a piece or two coined at Canterbury by Henry VIII., not in the Mint above-mentioned as being situated in the High Street, but, as he conceived, at the place now called The Mint, by the Court Gate of Christ Church; where, after the Dissolution, he coined Money for the service (they say) of his French Wars. Ever since which time the place retains the name of The Mint, and the Court or Yard, which it incloseth, is called The Mint Yard<sup>u</sup>.

The Almshouse of the Cathedral was taken from the Church at the Dissolution, but restored by Queen Mary. In the Charter of Restitution mention is made of a Mint there, some time kept by King Henry VIII.<sup>w</sup>

#### THE KING'S EXCHANGE

appears to have been granted by King John in his sixth year, 1204, to the Archbishop, by the name of The King's Change, at a rent of 100 Marks *per annum*<sup>x</sup>; and there is an order of his successor, Henry III., that none should make change of Plate, or other Mass of Silver, but in his Exchange of London or Canterbury<sup>y</sup>: and he wrote to the Scabines and Men of Ipre, in the sixth year of his reign, 1221, that he and his Council had given a prohibition to that effect<sup>z</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> Battely's Edition of Somner's Canterbury, p. 64.

<sup>s</sup> Somner's Canterbury, p. 123.

<sup>t</sup> Battely's Additions to Somner's Canterbury, p. 64.

<sup>u</sup> Battely's Somner's Canterbury, p. 65.

<sup>w</sup> Id. p. 113.

<sup>x</sup> Pat. 6 John, m. 5. and m. 7.

<sup>y</sup> Stow's Survey, B II. 52. See London Mint.

<sup>z</sup> Id. p. 351. Battely's Somner's Canterbury, p. 64; from whence the foregoing account of the Exchange is taken.

1313. In the Iter of H. de Stanton and his Sociates, Justices Itinerant, in the seventh year of Edward II., Hugh Pykard, Clerk, was indicted within the Liberties of the Priory of Christ Church for stealing 32lb. of Silver, which was in the Change of Canterbury<sup>a</sup>.

1316. The Keeper of the King's Exchange here and in London was, in the ninth year of Edward II., committed to the Marshal, for Money due to the King upon his account<sup>b</sup>.

1337. In the 11th year of Edward III., Geoffrey de Thoresby was appointed, on the 12th of May, to the offices of Assayer of Money and Exchanger in the Exchange here, during his good behaviour. To hold them in the same manner, and at the same wages, as Lapine Roger, deceased, held them during his life<sup>c</sup>.

1345. In the 19th year of the same King, Conrad Roger and others were appointed to hold the Exchange here and in other places<sup>d</sup>; and Anthony Bythesea [Versus Mare] was made Supervisor and Warden of the Exchanges of London, Canterbury, and York<sup>e</sup>.

This Exchange was standing, it seems, until the reign of Edward III., and in all probability received its final period from him; for that Prince gave the scite and building of it, called Le Chaunge, then almost wholly in ruins, situated in the High Street<sup>f</sup>, and in the Parish of All Saints, to the Master of the Hospital of Eastbridge, in this City, in augmentation of the endowment of it<sup>g</sup>.

There was some time a family in this City which, from their neighbourhood or other relation to this place, took name from it, and were surnamed De Cambio<sup>h</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Hasted's Kent, vol. IV. p. 431.

<sup>b</sup> Hil. Status & Visus 9 E. II. Rot. 139. <sup>b</sup> Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 241. See the account of the Exchange at London.

<sup>c</sup> Pat. 11 E. III. pt. 2. m. 24.

<sup>d</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 452. See Annals of Coinage.

<sup>e</sup> Pat. 19 E. III. pt. 1. m. 15.

<sup>f</sup> Where now the George Inn is. [Harris's Kent, p. 59.] Somner calls it the Crown Inn. [p. 123.]

<sup>g</sup> This was in the year 1375, when Thomas New of Walton was Master; to whom, for his life, and to his successors for ever, the above Grant was made.

Here was a Table of Exchange in the ninth year of Edward III., which was established in furtherance of the Statute of Money made in that year. See Yarmouth Exchange.

<sup>h</sup> Battely's Edition of Somner's Canterbury, p. 64.



## ARCHIEPISCOPAL MINT.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had, from very early times, the privilege of striking Money.

The date of its origin is, however, involved in obscurity, for it cannot be ascertained by any record now existing; and there is no reason to conclude that the most antient Archiepiscopal Coin which has hitherto been discovered is the first that was struck in this Mint.

The earliest Money which can be ascertained to have been coined here is a Penny of Jaenberht, the thirteenth Archbishop, who was consecrated in the year 763, and died in 790. At some time in this period the Kingdom of Kent must have become subject to Offa King of Mercia, by whose permission, as it should seem, this Coin was struck, for it bears his name on one side, and the Archbishop's on the other<sup>i</sup>.

Æthilheard, the successor of Jaenberht, possessed the Archiepiscopal See during the remainder of the life of Offa, through the short reign of his son Egcbert, and likewise in the former part of that of Coenvulf, for he did not die until the year 803.

This Archbishop's Coins mark, in some degree, the extent of his rule over this See; for whilst there is one only which is stamped with the name of Offa, there are no less than three known which were struck in the reign of Coenvulf<sup>j</sup>. They all, like those of his predecessor, have the name of the King on one side, and that of the Archbishop on the other.

After his death, in 803, Vulfred succeeded to the Archbishoprick. This Prelate seems to have coined in a manner more independent of the reigning Monarch than hitherto had been permitted. His Money has his own effigies on the Obverse. On the Reverse of one of his Coins his Moneyer's name appears with the place of Mintage; and on others the name of the Mint is found alone, and is expressed either by a Monogram or in words at length<sup>k</sup>.

His Moneyer's name is SAEBERHT.

Theogild his successor, in the year 830, died in about three months after he had taken possession of the Archiepiscopal seat. No Coins of his have

<sup>i</sup> See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XII. Jaenberht is styled Archiepiscopus upon his Coin.

<sup>j</sup> See Plates XII. and XIII. On his Coin, which bears the name of Offa, he is called Pontifex; upon the others, Archiepiscopus.

<sup>k</sup> See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XIII.

yet been found; but Ceolnoth, who was consecrated in the same year, and died in 870, seems to have struck a considerable quantity of Money, as no less than eleven varieties of his Coins still exist. They are all, like those coined by Vulfred, without the name of the Monarch, and bear on the Obverse the Archbishop's bust, and on the Reverse the Moneyer's name, sometimes alone, and sometimes with the name of the Mint<sup>l</sup>. N° 8 of his Coins is evidently an imitation of the type of Burgred's Money.

His Moneyers' names were,	LI,
BIANERD,	LIL,
BIORNMOD,	SVIBHEARD,
DIALA,	TOCGA,
ETHELVALD,	VVNRE,
HEBECA,	VVNERE.

After Ceolnoth no Coins occur until the time of Plegmund, who was not consecrated until the year 891. His portrait does not appear upon his Money; but the Obverse has his name and title, except in one instance, where the name of the Mint follows that of the Archbishop. The Reverses have invariably the Moneyer's name<sup>m</sup>.

Four varieties of his Coins are known, all struck by different Moneyers, whose names are,

ÆTHELVLF,	ENSAM,
EICMVND,	SIGEHEIM NOR <sup>n</sup> .

From this time, until the reign of Æthelstan, it does not appear, either from Records or from Coins, that the privilege of coining was exercised by the Archbishops of this See<sup>o</sup>. That Monarch allowed to the Archbishop two

<sup>l</sup> See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XIII. and Appendix, Plate XXVII.

<sup>m</sup> Plate XIII.

<sup>n</sup> Qu. whether the last three letters are not blundered, and intended for MON. Monetarius?

<sup>o</sup> Besides the above Coins which can be appropriated to the several Archbishops by whom they were struck, there are others which have only the names of the Moneyer and of the Mint. They have on the Obverse a rude Portrait with the name of the Moneyer round it; and on the Reverse DOROVERNIA CIVITAS, in three lines across the field; except in one instance, where the Moneyer's name is repeated on the Reverse, and the letters DRV. CITS. only are placed within the inner circle. See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XIII. Uncertain Coins.

The Moneyers are, SVVEFNERD and SIGESTEF; whose names are to be found upon the Coins of Ecgbeorht, the first sole Monarch. See Plate XIV.

Another, of the same type and Reverse as N° 4 of the Uncertain Coins, reads on the Obverse LYNING MONETA. In Dr. Hunter's Cabinet.



Moneyers <sup>p</sup>. No Coins, however, of this reign have yet been discovered; nor indeed any until the time of Archbishop Warham, a space of nearly 600 years.

It seems probable that Æthelstan's Grant was revoked by Æthelred II.<sup>q</sup>, when the inferior Mints were resumed into the hands of the Crown; and that it was not restored until the first year of Richard I., 1189, who gave to Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors the liberty of three Dies and three Moneyers in that City <sup>r</sup>.

1199. This Grant was confirmed by King John in his first year <sup>s</sup>.

1200. In his second year he again confirmed the same, with the addition of a Grant of an Exchange of Money, to be made by the said Dies, with all liberties, &c. and all profit, &c. belonging to the same. The Archbishop and his successors to hold the said Dies and Exchange for ever, as by the above Grant of Richard I.<sup>t</sup>; and a Writ was issued to Reginald de Cornhull, the Sheriff of Kent, commanding him, without delay, to give the Archbishop seisin of the said Dies with the Exchange <sup>u</sup>.

1229. It appears that this Mint was worked between the 17th of July 1228, and the last day of March in the following year; for the Archbishoprick being vacant by the death of Stephen Langton on the 9th of July, the Custodes of the See, Bertram de Criol and Allan Punnaunt, answered in the Exchequer for *xv l. vi s. xj d. ob.*, being the profits of the Dies <sup>w</sup>.

1245. In the 29th year of Henry III. William Hardell rendered an Account, as Custos, of the Cambium of Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past, in which the three Dies belonging to the Archbishop are particularly mentioned, and his right to them acknowledged <sup>x</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> Leges Ang.-Sax. p. 59.

<sup>q</sup> He ordained, in his Laws, that no person should have a Mint except the King. Leg. Anglo-Sax. p. 118.

<sup>r</sup> Lib. Chart. Cantuar. Archiep. MS. in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. Dugdale, in his Origines, seems to refer to the same authority for this fact [p. 9]. The Moneyers, which in the reign of Æthelstan were no more than two, are now increased to three, probably by the Abbat of St. Augustine's Moneyer being at this time given to the Archbishop.

<sup>s</sup> Id.

<sup>t</sup> Id.

<sup>u</sup> Id.

<sup>w</sup> Mag. Rot. 13 H. III. in Rot. Compotor. m. 2. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 718.

<sup>x</sup> Mag. Rot. 29 H. III. Rot. ult. a. m. 1 and 2. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 134. See the King's Mint under this year.

In the year 1267 Richard le Espee was sworn, in the Exchequer, a Moneyer of this Mint, being presented by the Archbishop's Steward <sup>y</sup>.

1278. King Edward I. in his seventh year granted to the Archbishop, of his special grace, that he should, for the present, deliver his own Coins to the Keepers of the Exchange there; and should have the profits of his own Coinage, as far as should arise from three Dies which the Archbishop claimed to belong to the Archbishoprick; as had been done in the times of his predecessors, and in the times of other Exchanges; the King's right being saved <sup>z</sup>.

1279. From the Red Book of the Exchequer it appears that in the eighth year of the same King there were three Furnaces belonging to the Archbishop, besides the eight which were the King's <sup>a</sup>.

1308. Edward II., in his first year, directed a Writ to Everia de Friscombald, Keeper of the King's Cambium here; in which it was stated that the Archbishop had pleaded, that, notwithstanding he by Charters of preceding Kings of England ought to have three Dies and three Moneyers at Canterbury, as he and his predecessors in the Archbishoprick had always had, yet that the said Keeper of the Cambium had, from the date of his commission, obstructed, and did still continue to obstruct, the Archbishop in the enjoyment of them, voluntarily and unjustly, to his great loss.

The King, being unwilling that the Archbishop should receive such injury, commanded that he should be permitted to have the said Dies and Moneyers, according to the tenor of the said Charters; and that the said Keeper of the Cambium should restore to him, without delay, the profits of the said Dies, during the time that he had been deprived of them <sup>b</sup>.

These Dies were still further confirmed to the Archbishops by Henry VI. in his 25th year, 1446, and by Edward IV. in his second and third years, 1462 and 1463, the title of the Roll being, "*De tribus Monetariis cum tribus cuneis ad monetam fabricandam in Civitate Cantuar. concess. Archiep. Cantuar.*" <sup>c</sup>

<sup>y</sup> Memor. 52 H. III. Rot. S. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89.

<sup>z</sup> Hasted's Kent, vol. IV. p. 762, quoting Pryne, p. 237.

<sup>a</sup> Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 247.

<sup>b</sup> Claus. 1 E. II. m. 3. May 22. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 81.

<sup>c</sup> Hasted's History of Kent, vol. IV. p. 762, quoting Rot. Cart. de Annis 2 and 3 E. IV. In



Mr. Pegge has engraven an Half Groat minted at Canterbury, with the letter B on the King's breast; which, on the authority of Mr. White's opinion, he thinks was minted in the reign of Richard III. by Thomas Bouchier, then Archbishop<sup>d</sup>. This Coin was then in the possession of Mr. Solly; and was, from Mr. Pegge's engraving of it, in such a state as to be easily turned to almost any other purpose that Mr. White's ingenuity might have suggested.

In our third Supplemental Plate, N<sup>o</sup> 35, is given an Half Groat of King Henry VII., which, from the letter M in the centre of the Reverse, is supposed, in the Explanation of the Plates that is given at the end of the Antiquaries' Edition of Folkes's Tables, to have been struck in this Mint by Archbishop Morton, who filled this See from 1486 to nearly the end of the year 1500. The justice of the appropriation may, however, be doubted, as that letter appears frequently, thus situated, upon Coins where it can have no possible reference to this Archbishop.

At length, however, after the lapse of nearly 600 years, we again meet with genuine Coins of this Mint, struck by Archbishop Warham, who was translated from the See of London in the year 1504, and died on the 23d of August 1532.

His Coins are distinguished by the letters W. A., for Willielmus Archiepiscopus, and are found of the reign of Henry VIII. only, though he was made Archbishop by Henry VII., nearly four years before his son came to the throne<sup>e</sup>.

To him succeeded Thomas Cranmer, with whose Coins this Mint finally closed. They were struck in the reign of Henry VIII., and are marked T. C., for Thomas Cranmer, or Thomas Cantuariensis<sup>f</sup>.

Amongst the Manuscripts in the Lambeth Library is preserved an Indenture between Archbishop Cranmer and William Tillesworth, of London, Goldsmith, in the 25th year of Henry VIII. By that instrument the Arch-

the 49th year of Henry VI. a Warrant of Privy Seal was granted to George Archbishop of Canterbury, Legate of the Apostolick See, the King's Chancellor, authorizing him to make Letters of Indenture according to the terms of the Royal Mint Indenture of that year. Writs of Privy Seal, in the White Tower, marked 49 H. VI.

<sup>d</sup> Assemblage of Coins of Archbishops of Canterbury. Addenda at the end of Advertisement.

<sup>e</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate VII. Numbers 4, 6, 11, and 17, and Supplement, Plate IV. N<sup>o</sup> 14.

<sup>f</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate VII. Numbers 12 and 20.

bishop appointed the said William to be the Master and Worker of his Monies of Silver within the Mint of Canterbury; and Tillesworth engaged to make three sorts of Monies, *viz.* the Half Groat, the Penny or Sterling, and the Halfpenny, according to the terms of the Indenture, which were the same as that of the 18th of Henry VIII.

For the Coinage of every Pound Troy the Master was to take 12 Pence by number, out of which he was to pay to the Archbishop one Penny, and to retain to himself 11 Pence for wages and all other charges.

If upon the Trial of the Pix it was found that the Standard was not kept, the Master was to make fine and ransom to the Archbishop, at his will. He took an oath to the Archbishop for the performance of covenants, and bound himself, his heirs and executors, by the present Indenture.

Respecting his transactions with the Merchants, on account of Bullion, he gave security, himself in four hundred Marks, and four Borrowes in one hundred Marks each <sup>g</sup>.

#### ARCHIEPISCOPAL EXCHANGE.

The Archbishop had likewise an Exchange distinct from the King's, granted, as above-mentioned, in the second year of John; and in the sixth year of the same King, when he forbade the Exchange of Money in every place except the King's Exchange, a particular exception was made in favour of the Archbishop's Exchange here; and it appears to have been the only one which was then allowed to exist; at least no other is mentioned in the Writ<sup>h</sup>.

From a Writ of the fourth year of Edward II. 1310, it appears, that a portion of the profits of this Cambium was due to the Pope; and it was ordered to be paid into the hands of William de Testa the Pope's Clerk. This portion had been for some time withheld<sup>i</sup>.

#### ABBAT OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S MINT.

In King Æthelstan's Law this Abbat was allowed one Moneyer<sup>k</sup>; and the privilege of coining was exercised by the Abbats until the death of Abbat

<sup>g</sup> Cartæ Miscellanæ, vol. II. No 890, Article 3.

<sup>h</sup> Pat. 6 John, m. 7. dors. See the Annals of Coinage under this year.

<sup>i</sup> Liber. 4 E. II. m. 2. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 261.

<sup>k</sup> Leges Anglo-Saxonica, p. 59.



Silvester in the year 1161, when King Henry II. seized the temporalities of the Abbey, and, on returning them to Silvester's successor, retained the Mint in his own hands; and it appears, from Inquisitions which were taken in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., that it had not then been restored to the Abbey<sup>l</sup>. Probably it never was restored; for in a Charter of Inspeximus, dated in the 36th year of Edward III., wherein various Charters are recited, the Mint does not occur<sup>m</sup>.

This Mint was within the City of Canterbury; and Elverd Porrere had the custody of the Die at the death of Abbat Silvester in 1161<sup>n</sup>.

#### DOVER.

From the importance of this place, at a period of very high antiquity, it might reasonably be concluded that a Mint was established here either in Roman times or at least soon after the Anglo-Saxons had taken possession of it. But that conclusion is not supported by any Records; nor are any Coins known to have been struck here prior to the reign of Æthelred II.

The following Monarchs also coined here before the Conquest:

Cnut,	Edward the Confessor, and
Harold I.	Harold II.

Domesday Book is entirely silent as to this Mint; but Coins of William I. and William II. are known to have been struck in it.

#### EXCHANGE AT DOVER.

Of this Exchange I have found nothing more than that, in the 27th year of Edward I., 1298, Michael de Wincester was appointed Comptroller during pleasure<sup>o</sup>; and that it was one of the places where an Exchange was established by the Statute of Money made at York in the ninth year of Edward III.<sup>p</sup>

<sup>l</sup> Thorn, column 1816, where these Inquisitions are stated at large.

<sup>m</sup> Id. column 2123.

<sup>n</sup> Id. column 1816.

<sup>o</sup> Pat. 27 E. I. m. 24.

<sup>p</sup> Claus. 9 E. III. m. 8. dors. Rymer, IV. p. 668.

## HARBLEDOWN.

In Mr. Duncombe's History and Antiquities of the Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals at and near Canterbury, a place called The Mint is said to be situated between the two Churches at Herboldown or Harbledown. And in the View of St. Nicholas's Hospital at that place the Windmill is pointed out as being within the bounds of the Mint <sup>q</sup>.

Of this Mint, if a Mint for Coinage be really intended, I have not met with any other notice.

## HYTHE.

In the Sale Catalogue of Mr. Tyssen's Coins a Penny of William I. is said to be of this Mint <sup>r</sup>.

## RECVLVER.

"Here have frequently been found small globules of metal unstruck, lying with others which have been struck, or coined into Money. Now this, as the judicious Author of the Antiquitates Rutupinæ observes, bids fair for a supposition that this place was once so considerable as to have a Mint. And this conjecture receives a further confirmation from some Coins mentioned by Carolus Fraxinus <sup>s</sup>, which have been found with these words or letters struck upon them—R. RB. RT. RVPS.; for it is much more easy and natural to interpret this by the word Rutupinæ than by Rome or Ravenna." <sup>t</sup>

When to this conjecture I have added Dr. Stukeley's positive assertion, that Coins of Carausius, with R. S. R. in the Exergue, were struck at Rutupium, which place he divides between Sandwich, Stonar, and Richborough, but gives the greater share to the first of those places <sup>u</sup>, I have done all in my power to establish this Mint, and must leave it to its fate.

## ROCHESTER ROYAL MINT.

In the reign of Æthelstan the King had two Moneyers in this City <sup>w</sup>, but none of his Coins struck here have yet been discovered.

<sup>q</sup> Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N<sup>o</sup> XXX. p. 190.

<sup>r</sup> P. 64, N<sup>o</sup> 888.

<sup>s</sup> De Nummis inferioris ævi, p. 37.

<sup>t</sup> Harris's Kent, p. 247.

<sup>u</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 66.

<sup>w</sup> Leges Anglo-Saxonicae, p. 59.



The earliest which are known are those of Æthelred II. Cnut also coined here; as did likewise Edward the Confessor.

The Mint is not mentioned in Domesday Book; but Pennies of William I. and William II. are in existence.

It was worked in the reign of Henry I., as appears from his Money. Geldwine and Rodbert were then Moneyers here<sup>x</sup>. The former of these persons granted an House, &c. to Bishop Ernulph and the Monks of St. Andrew's, on condition that he should be received as a Monk into that House<sup>y</sup>.

In the ninth year of John the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint, together with those of various other places, were commanded to appear before the King at Westminster, to receive his commands<sup>z</sup>.

Coins were struck here in the reign of Henry III.; but it should seem that after that time it was no longer worked.

#### EPISCOPAL MINT.

Æthelstan gave to St. Andrew, and Kyneford Bishop of Rochester, a Money Die<sup>a</sup>; and in the Laws of that Monarch the Bishop was allowed to employ one Moneyer<sup>b</sup>.

I have not discovered the time at which the Bishops were deprived of their Mint.

#### ROMNEY.

A Penny of Cnut affords the earliest evidence of a Mint in this place. It continued to be worked during the reigns of Edward the Confessor and Harold II.

It is not noticed in Domesday Book; but William I. coined here<sup>c</sup>, as did also William II. and Henry I.; after whose reign no Coins have yet occurred,

<sup>x</sup> Textus Roffensis, p. 184.

<sup>y</sup> Id. p. 186. Ernulph was Bishop from 1115 to 1124. Godwin.

<sup>z</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>a</sup> Registrum Roffense, p. 2. The words are, "incudem Monete." The former term is unusual in that sense.

<sup>b</sup> Leges Anglo-Saxonicae, p. 59.

<sup>c</sup> See Tyssen's Sale Catalogue, p. 63.

the privilege of coining being probably resumed into the power of the Crown in the first year of King Henry II.

## SANDWICH.

Under the account of Reculver may be seen Dr. Stukeley's assertion of the existence of a Mint here in the reign of Carausius.

Whatever may be thought of that, it is certain that this place was of considerable note in the early Anglo-Saxon times, being mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle in the year 851.

Notwithstanding this, the earliest Coin known to have been struck here is of Cnut.

Domesday Book does not mention the Mint; but Money is known to have been coined here by William I. and II., Stephen, and Henry III.

"About the year 1300 Walter le Draper was Examiner of the Money, Scrutator Monetæ, in this place."<sup>d</sup>

## LANCASHIRE.

## LANCASTER.

A Penny of Henry II., which reads LANST on the Reverse, is appropriated to this Mint<sup>e</sup>.

## SISTUNTIAN MINT.

Mr. Whitaker having stated a most circumstantial account of the first introduction of the Art of Coining into this Island; of the invitation given to the Mint-master Tascio by Cunobeline; of his accepting that invitation; of his coming hither, with all his implements of coining; and the establishment of the first Mint that ever appeared in this Island, which was erected in the South<sup>f</sup>; afterwards thought fit to destroy the fair fabrick which he had raised, and to pronounce that *this Minter had no existence but in the visions of conjecture*<sup>g</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> Boys's History of Sandwich, p. 663. For Examiner Mr. Boys should have given Searcher, whose business it was to examine the ships, and to take care that no Money was exported without the King's license.

<sup>e</sup> Archæologia, vol. XVIII. p. 4.

<sup>f</sup> History of Manchester, vol. I. p. 284.

<sup>g</sup> Principal Corrections in History of Manchester, book I. p. 69.



The Mint, however, was constructed of more solid materials than those which composed the Mint-master; for, whilst the vision of the latter faded away, the former withstood even the better judgment and the corrections of Mr. Whitaker, who has preserved his accurate tracing of the progress of the Art of Coinage from its first establishment in the South by Cunobeline even unto its arrival in Lancashire, as he is pleased to call it, though, by the bye, it stopped somewhat short, at Aldborough in Yorkshire<sup>h</sup>.

Thus, says he (overlooking the slight geographical mistake of one County for another), "thus was the Kingdom of Lancashire first provided with a regular Coinage a few years before the period of the Roman Invasion<sup>i</sup>. The Art of Coining had not opportunity to exert itself sufficiently in Lancashire before the coming of the Romans superseded the necessity of it."<sup>k</sup>

A little further on we learn, that, "upon the coming of the Romans, the Sistuntian Mint was stopt. But the Romans became Coiners for the Britons. No less than eleven Mints, *in all probability*, were established within the pale of their own government, two in the Municipia, and nine in the nine Colonies."<sup>l</sup>

From his enumeration of these eleven Mints, however, it appears, that Lancashire was not honoured with one of them; but "Chester from one side, and York from the other, diffused their minted wealth over Lancashire."<sup>m</sup>

On this evidence rests the existence of the Sistuntian Mint. If my Readers, after they have examined it, should fastidiously require stronger and more legitimate proofs, I must be allowed to plead, that I have given them all which the only Author who has mentioned that Mint has thought fit to furnish me with. To him I yield the credit of having discovered it, and leave him to defend his own arguments as he may.

<sup>h</sup> History of Manchester, vol. I. p. 287.

<sup>i</sup> "At that period, therefore, the quantity of Money within the County must have been very insignificant, and none of it is known to have reached the present age, except the following pieces may seem to carry the name of Mancenion upon them, and to prove the establishment of a British Mint at Manchester, as well as York." [Corrections, p. 65.] The two pieces here referred to are Coins which Dr. Stukeley (in his Plates of British Coins) with equal probability attributes to Immanuence, a British King. One reads MANA, the other IMAN, both on the Reverse, which bears the figure of a man on horseback.

<sup>k</sup> History of Manchester, vol. I. p. 287.

<sup>l</sup> Id. p. 288.

<sup>m</sup> Id. *ibid.*

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

## LEICESTER.

The following account of this Mint was drawn up by the late Rev. Richard Southgate, for Mr. Nichols's History of this Town, and is printed in the first Volume of the History of the County. I have preserved it entire, because it contains all that Mr. Southgate left behind him upon a subject with which he was so intimately acquainted, and because the elaborate work of which it forms a part is now become so scarce as to be in very few hands:

“There is no reason to think that any place in Leicestershire was of sufficient importance to enjoy the privilege of a Mint, either in the Anglo-Saxon or Norman times, except the Town of Leicester. Nor is there any written Record remaining of the Establishment of a Mint in that place before the Conqueror's Survey, which is described in Domesday Book, unless we suppose this place to be included in that general expression in King Æthelstan's Regulation, A. 929, in aliis Castellis [Burgis, as Leland has it. Coll. vol. III. 2d edit. p. 213.] unus.

“In that curious and well-known Register, Domesday<sup>n</sup>, we are informed, that at Leicester, called in that Survey Ledecestre, the Moneyers paid twenty Pounds every year, which were to consist of Pennies, twenty of which weighed one Ora or Ounce. If these Pennies weighed, one with another, twenty-two grains, the number of grains in the ounce would be 440; if they weighed  $22\frac{1}{2}$ , it would be 450; and even then would fall short of the legal Standard, which was that of 480 grains to the ounce. But as many Pennies of Edward the Confessor (who coined a great deal of Money, which must have been the chief currency at this time, and still remains in large quantities) are seven or eight grains under this weight, if the payment were made in these, there must have been a considerable incrementum in an additional number of Pennies, which was called making payments ad scalam. Two thirds of this sum were paid to the King, as the lord paramount of the right of Coinage; the other third, or the third Penny, as it is called in the Record, belonged to Hugh Grentemaisnil, the Vicecomes<sup>o</sup>, which was the common proportion.

<sup>n</sup> Vol. I. folio 230.

<sup>o</sup> This third Penny was the distinguishing mark of an Earldom.—“Comes autem est qui tertiam portionem eorum quæ de placitis proveniunt in quolibet Comitatu percipit.” Dial. de



“The number of Moneyers is sometimes specified in this Record, though not noticed in this County. It is not therefore certain how many were established in Leicester in the reign of William I. But their profits must have been considerable, or their privileges great, to have compensated for the payment of so large a sum. The Mint, it may here in general be observed, was a privileged place in towns where Coining was allowed; and the Monetarii seem to have been tenants of the King in capite, and to have had the privileges of Saca and Soca.

“As we receive so little information from Domesday Book relative to the Mint at Leicester, the defect is to be made up from the Coins themselves.

“Before the time of Athelstan only two or three places of Mintage appear upon the Saxon Coins, expressed upon some of the types of Egbert, Ethelwulph, and Alfred. These are chiefly presented in the form of monograms. And though the types of Edward the Elder are numerous, no Coin of that King has yet occurred with the place of Mintage. But during the reign of his son Athelstan, and particularly after the time of his taking upon himself the title of *BRIT. TO. REX.*, many places of Mintage appear upon his Coins; and it is certain that several Moneyers were fixed at Leicester during his reign. Indeed, it is very probable there was a Mint at this place long before; yet no Coins can be ascertained as belonging to Leicester till that period. Very few Towns are impressed upon the Coins of his two immediate successors, Edmund and Edred, and, I may add, those of the unfortunate Edwy. But in the last Coinage of Edgar they began to be numerous<sup>p</sup>. However, I have not had the good fortune hitherto to see one Coin certainly

Scaccario, lib. I. cap. XVII. Madox, *Hist. Exch.* vol. II. p. 399. Accordingly, in a Grant of the Earldom of Essex, by the Empress Maud, it is said, “& habeat tertium denarium vicecomitatus de placitis, sicut comes habere debet in comitatu suo.” [Selden's *Titles of Honour*, part II. chap. V. § X.]

<sup>p</sup> “There is a Coin of Edgar in the Cabinet of Mr. Southgate which reads on the Obverse *EADLAR*; on the Reverse, *MELÐVSAN LE*. There are three others in the British Museum with the same Obverse; the Reverses of which are, *ÆLFSTAN LE*; *FROÐRE. MO. LE*; and *ÐVRMOD LE*. All of which Moneyers struck Money at the same place, which might be Chester as well as Leicester. The type of these Pennies is the same, with the small Cross on one side, and on the other a Cross and two Annulets.” Respecting a Coin of Edmund, which was probably struck here, see the List of Kings who coined in this Mint at the end of Mr. Southgate's Account.

struck at Leicester during his reign; and only one has occurred to me, belonging to his son Edward the Martyr, which carries with it the least probability of having been struck at Leicester. The legend on the head side is, *EEADſEA . REX . ANGLO.*; on the Reverse, *ÞANGRIM MO. LIL.* But as I am inclined to think the inscription is blundered for *LINL*, and that the Coin was struck at Lincoln, I have not engraved it. But after Ethelred II. the Coins of the Leicester Mint are very common; and I have engraved one or more of each reign, to the time of Henry II. inclusive. Here the series of Leicester Coins must be closed; at least, none have fallen under the notice of the Antiquary after this period; and it is probable that the Mintage ceased with the demolition of the Castle in 1175 or 1176.

“In the early period of the Saxon Mintage it is difficult to distinguish the Coins of Leicester from those of Chester, as the names of both were then nearly similar. In this uncertainty I have given those of *LIEGE*, *LEGER*, *LEHER*, &c. to Leicester, as Chester is generally *Legecester*, without the *i* or the *r*. However, I am not certain that I have always been right, as some of the inscriptions with *LEG* or *LEGE* may have belonged to Leicester.

“After the time of Canute there is no difficulty.

“That the Mint was situated near the North Bridge (in the Parish of St. Leonard) appears from an enumeration of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis: ‘*Dedit nobis Fundator noster, apud pontem de North, carucatam terre, que jacebat olim ad cuneos monete.*’”<sup>q</sup>

The following Kings are supposed to have coined here :

Æthelstan,	Cnut,
Eadmund I. A Coin of his	Harold I.
reads on the Reverse <i>LEIEFFI</i> ,	Harthacnut,
Eadgar ————— <i>LE</i> ,	Edward the Confessor,
Eadweard the Martyr -- <i>LE</i> ,	Harold II.
Æthelred II.	William I.

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<sup>q</sup> Essay on the Mint at Leicester. Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. I. p. xli. The information, in the last sentence, relative to the situation of the Mint, is from Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 308; whose extract is from *Novum Rentale Monasterii B. Marie de Pratis Leicestr'*. [Laud's MSS. H. 72 in the Bodleian Library.] Dugdale's reference to the *Rentale* is not correct.—The *Carucate of Land* is again mentioned in the Confirmation Charter of this Abbey by Henry II. [Cart. 10 E. III. m. 2. n. 1. per inspex. Monasticon. vol. II. p. 314.]



William II.  
Henry I.

Stephen, and  
Henry II.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

BOSTON,

antiently St. Botulph, or St. Botulph's Town.

In the ninth year of Edward III. an Exchange was established here, according to the provisions of the Statute of Money, made at York in that year<sup>r</sup>.

### LINCOLN.

For the account of the Roman and Roman-British Coinage here, I shall copy a part of Mr. Maurice Johnson's Dissertation on the Lincoln Mint, which was read at the Gentleman's Society in Spalding in the year 1740.

"The *jus cudendi*, being a royal right, properly belonging to Sovereigns only, has been ever thought to do honour to the places where it was exercised, as well as to be of profit to them. It was therefore esteemed and desired by the Colonies, and indulged to them by the Roman Emperors; and as of other the most considerable of that vast Empire, so we frequently find on the Exergue of several Emperors' Coins characters denoting the place and number of the Officers of the Mint. *s. vel p.* for *signatum vel percussum*, (*numisma sc.*) *L. LN. LC. M L. MONETA L.*; which we may as well, if not with greater truth and propriety, apply to those coined at the most antient City and Colony of Lincoln as at any other place. I was the first who claimed the honour to them and my native County in my *Decennium Carausii & Allecti*, 1710, and had the allowance of the Learned. Those with *L.* only, or with *LN.*, might be struck either at our own City, Lincoln, Lindum, as Ptolomey, Antoninus, and the Roman Writers generally call it; or at Londinum, as Tacitus the *Colonia Londinensium*, mentioned in the Council of Arles<sup>s</sup>. Or those Monies might be made at London, or Lyons in France, *Londini vel Lugduni*. But those with *L. c.*<sup>t</sup> were (as I humbly conceive)

<sup>r</sup> Claus. 9 E. III. m. 8. d. Rymer, IV. p. 668.

<sup>s</sup> Sirmondi Concil. Gall. I.

<sup>t</sup> I cannot find these letters on any Coin, either of Carausius or Allectus, in the Plates of Genebrier, Stukeley, or Kennedy.

certainly coined at our Lincoln, called by Ravennas Lindum Colonia, in that noble and spacious Mint, the stately remains whereof being as part of the old City of Lincoln, within it, and the oldest Castle walls under which it stood for better security, made of Roman materials and workmanship, to this day there commonly called The Mint Walls, which that ingenious Member of this Society, Mr. Samuel Buck, Engraver, has perpetuated by an exact draught and engraving thereof on a copper plate, published as a specimen and for his Proposals of Subscription to his Surveys of Ruins of Castles, Abbeys, &c. through all England and Wales. These walls, which enclose a large space of ground, were very thick and high, and outwardly had no apertures, and were directly under the West Fortlett, or Keep of the Castle of Lincoln; so that nothing could be better contrived or situated for strength or security, beyond which the City itself extended down the hill to the river Wytham; all which I have seen several times, and compared with Buck's print <sup>u</sup>.

"Though I see no reason to doubt but that some of the British Coins, and of the earliest Imperial Coins of the Roman Emperors, and also of Claudius, and other Princes <sup>x</sup>, which appear to the curious in Coins not to be of Roman workmanship, but made out of Rome, or by foreign workmen, found here by ploughing or digging <sup>y</sup>, might be struck or coined in this very Mint; though, being before the practice of denoting the place of the Mint on the Exergue or Field of the Coin took place or began, we find nothing to ascertain the particular place of their Coinage, which, from the mean, wretched draught or designing, and poor execution, the workmanship, the little resemblance of the Emperor's countenance whose superscription they bear round them, and the <sup>z</sup> or rather Celtic ease of characters on their Reverses, are generally called or deemed Colony Pieces. But to come to

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<sup>u</sup> Grose says, a little to the West of Newport Gate is an Isolé Wall called The Mint Wall, said to be Roman. It is sixty-three feet long, about thirty high, and three and a quarter thick, with five layers of Roman brick between the stones. [Antiquities, article Newport Gate, Lincoln.]

<sup>x</sup> "Battely 60. Baxter 153."

<sup>y</sup> Here I have omitted the names of several persons who are said to have possessed such Coins, of whom Mr. Johnson himself is one.

<sup>z</sup> This break stands thus in the printed copy.



greater certainty, and what amounts with me, for the reasons before assigned, to a proof of those Pieces being coined here (let them have been found any where), are the letters on the Exergues denoting as much."

He then gives a List, from his own Collection, of Coins with the above-mentioned initials upon them.

They are of

Carausius,	Constantinus, jun.
Allectus,	Constantius,
Maximianus,	and
Constantinus,	Magnentius <sup>a</sup> .

From this time the Mint, if it ever really existed, must have fallen into total disuse, from which it did not recover even in the reign of Æthelstan, when the Coinage was regulated, and various Mints were either first established or renewed.

The earliest Coin which can be appropriated with certainty to this place was struck by Eadgar; after whom the following Monarchs coined here:

Eadweard the Martyr,	Harthacnut,
Æthelred II.	Edward the Confessor,
Cnut,	and
Harold I.	Harold II.

In Domesday Book it is recorded, that at the time of making that Survey this place had increased very considerably in importance. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it paid to the King twenty Pounds, and to the Earl ten Pounds. But when that Record was compiled it paid one hundred Pounds equally between the King and the Earl. What the Mint paid at the former period is not mentioned; but at the latter it paid seventy-five Pounds <sup>b</sup>, a larger sum than, as far as the testimony of Domesday Book extends, was paid by any other Mint.

<sup>a</sup> Maurice Johnson on the Mint at Lincoln. Account of the Gentleman's Society at Spalding, Bibl. Topog. Brit. No XX. p. 56. This Memoir by Mr. Johnson abounds in words, nearly in the same proportion as it is deficient in proof.

Dr. Stukeley mentions two Coins of Constantine, in his possession, with P. L. C. [percutsa Lindi Colonizæ] in the Exergue. Medallick History of Carausius, part I. pp 276 and 277.

<sup>b</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 336. b.

At that time Alured, nephew to Thurald, had three Tofts de t'ra Sybi, which the King gave to him. In these he had all customs, except the King's Tax for Moneyage<sup>c</sup>.

William I. coined here; as did likewise

William II.

Stephen, and

Henry I.

Henry II.

In the first or second year of Richard I., 1189 or 1190, the Citizens of Lincoln had a Grant of this privilege, amongst others, that they should not be obliged to plead out of their own City, except in pleas of foreign tenures; but the Moneyers and the King's Officers were excepted in this Grant<sup>d</sup>.

King John, in his ninth year, 1208, commanded the Moneyers, &c. of this City, in common with those of several others, to attend his commands at Westminster<sup>e</sup>.

Henry III. struck Money in this Mint. On his Coins the name is sometimes written LINCOL, and at others NICOL.

Edward I. also coined here.

Mr. Johnson thinks "it highly probable that the Mint here became, in Christian times, within the jurisdiction of St. Martin the Great<sup>f</sup> in this City; for beyond it, Eastward, Bishop Remigius, when he determined to build his Cathedral Church of St. Mary in this City, and removed his See hither, not long after the Norman Conquest, and the Injunction of King William I. for that purpose, purchased part of the possessions of the Canons of the most antient Church of St. Martin, the steeple whereof was rebuilt in 1740, and the fabrick then repairing; over the South door whereof, on an ample square rag stone, much defaced or worn flat by the weather and injuries of time, is this Sculpture, now in low relievo, as I then took a Sketch of it on the spot, July 31.

"It represents the Emperor with a nimbus or circle of glory round his head, signifying his divinity, or majesty, holding his globe of empire in his

<sup>c</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 336. b.

<sup>d</sup> Cart. Antiq. F. n. 16. N. 20. Brady on Burghs, Appendix, p. 46.

<sup>e</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>f</sup> "He flourished in the time of Maximus and Victor his son, Usurpers, and was famous for opposing their punishing heresy with death, and was in so great favour with the first Christians here as to have Churches dedicated to him."



right hand, and the imperial eagle or head of the sceptre in his left, with his Master of the Mint or Monetarius of Lincoln, and man attending with the sportula, spovella, or square box, used to receive the new-coined Money at the Mint <sup>g</sup>, and for congiaries of the Emperors at their largesses or donations to the people, before pockets or even purses were in use, sometimes called Tessoria <sup>h</sup>.

“There appears not any circumstance in this Saint’s life or legend<sup>i</sup> that this Sculpture can allude to, as I apprehend; therefore I conclude, that when this Church was first built by Paulinus, this stone might be brought from the old Roman Mint Office, but a small distance off, and fixed up in the South wall of this Church, whereto the Mintage was devolved, as a proper decoration or ornament; *for as their Mint was then become within their jurisdiction<sup>k</sup>*, and upon the land of this Church, perhaps this rude piece of sculpture, as it now seems, might relate thereto. The instrument under the Emperor’s right arm, representing the square box, or sportula, wherein new-coined Monies are put at several Mint Offices to this day; and such are still used by the Churchwardens of Spalding, and several other Parishes, to collect charity for Briefs in Churches.”<sup>l</sup>

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

It is generally agreed, that the Pennies with the name of St. Martin on one side, and with that of this City on the other, were struck here; but by whom, at what period, or on what occasion, has never been discovered<sup>m</sup>.

#### WAINFLEET.

A Penny of Henry II. has WAIN on the Reverse; probably struck in this Mint<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> He who would find all these things in the engraving of this stone must

“purge with Euphrasie and Rue

The visual nerve, for he has much to see.”

<sup>h</sup> “See Godwin III. c. 36, 199. Du Choul, de Religione vet. Rom. 152. Oysellius.”

<sup>i</sup> “See it in Legenda Aurea, & in Ecclesia sibi dedicata in Civ. Eboraci, in Gent’s History in Conyng Street there, 1730, p. 173.”

<sup>k</sup> Thus, as the imagination warms, that which a little before was only highly probable becomes a fact on which an hypothesis is founded.

<sup>l</sup> Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No XX, p. 60.

<sup>m</sup> See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XII.

<sup>n</sup> Archæologia, vol. XVIII, p. 6.

## MIDDLESEX.

## LONDON.

Some Antiquaries (reasoning from *probabilities*, and even *possibilities*, up to *certainties*) have persuaded themselves, and have endeavoured to persuade others, that there must, of necessity, have been a Mint here during the continuance of the Romans in this Island.

Thus Dr. Milles says, "there might be, and probably was, a Mint in London during the time of the Romans, for the Coinage of Copper at least, if not for Silver also."

"The Tower of London was undoubtedly the capital fortress of the Romans; *it was their Treasury as well as their Mint.*"<sup>o</sup>

Camden, in his Remains, proceeds a step further, and not only informs us of the existence of a Roman Officer of the Mint here, but also produces the Legend of a Coin, which, could the Coin itself be produced, would set the question at rest for ever.

He says, "Constantine, as it seemed, erected a Mint at London; for we have seen a Copper Coin of his with P. LOND. S., implying Pecunia Londini Signata; and there was an Officer, as Treasurer of this Mint at London, called Præpositus Thesaurorum Augustensium; for London was called Augusta in the declining state of the Empire."<sup>p</sup>

For the appointment of this great Officer of the Mint Camden gives no authority; therefore, respecting him and his office, implicit confidence may, without offence, be withheld.

As to what he declares himself to have seen, I must observe (without intending the least disrespect to that truly-great man) that the Medallists of his time were in the habit of admitting into their Cabinets Coins in so corroded and imperfect a state, that whatever an Antiquary wished to read upon them might be read with at least as much facility as the real legend.

Every one who has been accustomed to the perusal of Coins so eroded, or of Manuscripts much defaced, must have experienced with what ease he has deceived himself, whenever he has determined what the reading must be, previously to his examination of the original.

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<sup>o</sup> Archæologia, vol. V. p. 295.

<sup>p</sup> Remains, article Money, p. 233.



To some error of this kind I can readily ascribe the above legend, as I cannot even suspect such a man as Camden of intentional deceit. The Coin is not at this time known to exist in any Cabinet.

Dr. Stukeley has ascribed to this Mint a Coin of Carausius, which he conjectures to refer to the first coming of that Emperor to *London*; he honestly, however, informs his Readers that Banduri supposes it to relate to his first coming to Rome<sup>q</sup>. Other Coins of this Mint are described by him in the pages referred to below<sup>r</sup>; where may be found divers delectable visions — of the College of Twenty-one, of its various Officers, and of the occasions, and the very days, upon which the Coins were struck; the whole of which depend upon the letter L, which Dr. Stukeley interprets London. Genebrier, who seems to have been a much more sober Antiquary, does not attempt to explain the letters in the Exergue.

On evidence such as this is founded the existence of a Mint in London during the Roman Government of this Island.

The first authentick Coin yet discovered which can with certainty be appropriated to this Mint is a Penny of Ælfred the Great, which bears on the Reverse LONDONIA in a monogram<sup>s</sup>.

928. In the famous Statute by which Æthelstan first regulated the Mints of his Kingdom, this City was allowed eight Moneyers, a greater number than any other place was permitted to employ<sup>t</sup>.

This Mint had therefore at that time gained some degree of pre-eminence; but at what period it became paramount, or when it was first placed in the Tower of London, I have not been able to discover. Money of his Coinage still exists.

There is a Coin of Eadmund I. which reads on the Reverse LONEM; but I cannot ascertain that it was struck here<sup>u</sup>.

Eadwig coined in this Mint; as did also

<sup>q</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, Part I. p. 71.

<sup>r</sup> Id. pp. 75, 85, 96, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 147, 164, 167, 180, 191, 192, 193, 194, 197, 210, 226, 228, 244, 245, 255, 258, 267; and Part II. p. 126.

<sup>s</sup> See Saxon Coins, Plate XV. No 6—9.

<sup>t</sup> Leges Ang. Sax. p. 59.

<sup>u</sup> It is probably a blundered Coin.

Eadgar,	Harold I.
Eadweard the Martyr,	Harthacnut,
Æthelred II.	Edward the Confessor, and
Cnut,	Harold II.

This Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, though many Coins of William I. still remain.

William II. also struck Money here ; and so did Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II., in whose 14th year the Moneyers paid to an Aid for marrying the King's daughter in the following proportions: Achard one hundred Shillings, Lefwine Besant five Marks, Ailwine Finch two Marks, with others <sup>w</sup>.

In the first year of John, 1199, when the Citizens of London had a Grant, from the King, of the privilege of not being impleaded out of their City, except in pleas of foreign tenures, the Moneyers and others the King's servants were excepted <sup>x</sup>.

In the fourth year of the same King, 1202, Guy de Vou stood charged with *MLXVI l. viijs. iiij d.* for the Ferm of the Cambium <sup>y</sup> of London for the time mentioned in the Roll of the first year of the King <sup>z</sup>.

In the year 1208 the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint, together with those of divers others, were ordered to attend at Westminster, in the Quinzime of St. Denys, to receive the King's commands <sup>a</sup>.

1221. A considerable Coinage being about to be executed in the sixth year of Henry III., the following persons were sworn in the Court of Exchequer, on the morrow of Ash-Wednesday: Ilger, and three others, as Custodes Monetæ of the City of London; Adam Blund, and seven others, Custodes Cuneorum; Michael de St. Helen, Reparator Cuneorum; and

<sup>w</sup> Mag. Rot. 14 H. II. Rot. 1. a. Lund. & Midd. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 589.

<sup>x</sup> Cart. Antiq. C. n. 26. N. 18. Brady on Burghs, Appendix, p. 43.

<sup>y</sup> The Latinity of that time is so void of precision that it is not possible always to be certain of the exact meaning of this term, which is sometimes used for the Exchange, at others for the Mint, and even, if I am not mistaken, for both those offices together. In the following entry of the date of the 13th of Henry III. it should seem, by the mention of the Dies, to mean the Mint.

<sup>z</sup> Mag. Rot. 4 Joh. Rot. 1. b. Lond. & Midd. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 133.

<sup>a</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.



Robert de Grettone, and Geffrey de Frowe, Assayers. On the same day eight Dies for round Halfpennies and Farthings, and, in a short time afterwards, eight more for Pennies, and eight for Halfpennies, and the same number for Farthings, over and above the eight first mentioned, were delivered to the same persons <sup>b</sup>.

1229. In or about his 13th year, Henry III. committed to Richard Reinger the Cambium or Mint in this City, and in Canterbury, with the Dies and appurtenances, together with mccccxxl. xs. viij*d*. paid to him by the hand of Alexander de Dorsete, to negotiate therewith. Richard was to hold, from Midlent in the 13th year, for the term of four years; and to render to the King yearly dcc Marks. Provided that the King was to have the mccccxxl. xs. viij*d*. at the end of the four years; and that Richard should give to the King security that he would safely keep the said Cambium in the mean time, according to the Assize of the Cambium; and that at the end of the term he would answer to the King, as well for the said annual sum of dcc Marks, as likewise for other Monies which he should receive with the Cambium. And the Constable of the Tower of London was commanded to take security of the said Richard for the purposes above-mentioned, and to certify to the King the names of those who would give security for the performance of the before-recited covenants <sup>c</sup>.

In Michaelmas Term, 1243, Otho Fitz William presented before the Barons of the Exchequer Richard Abel, Goldsmith, to be Maker and Cutter of the Dies, until the Feast of the Purification <sup>d</sup>.

1245. Two years after this, William Hardell rendered an account, as Custos, of the Cambium of London and Canterbury, for eight years six weeks and three days past. That is, from the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra in the 22d year to the eighth day of April in the 30th year. He accounted for 271*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*. for the issues of this Cambium for the first year; for 238*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*. for the second year; and for 539*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*. for the third year; and so for other sums for the rest of the years <sup>e</sup>.

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<sup>b</sup> Memor. 6 H. III. Rot. 3. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 87.

<sup>c</sup> Mag. Rot. 13 H. III. tit. London. & Middilseissa. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 133.

<sup>d</sup> Mich. Commun. 27 H. III. Rot. 4. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 98.

<sup>e</sup> Mag. Rot. 29 H. III. Rot. ult. a. m. 1 and 2. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 134. See the account for Canterbury under the History of that Mint. The date of this Record, in the 29th

In 1247 the Mayor and Sheriffs of London were commanded, that by the oath of twelve good men of their City they should choose one, *de prioribus & legalibus*, of their said City, to be the King's *Custos Cunei*, in the room of Walter le Flemeng deceased, and to bring him before the Barons of the Exchequer on the morrow of the close of Easter<sup>f</sup>. And John Hardell being accordingly elected, and presented before the Treasurer and Barons, by the Sheriffs of London, was there sworn, and admitted into the said office<sup>g</sup>.

1248. In the 32d year, Richard Bonaventure was presented in the Exchequer by the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, as Assayer of this Mint, and Walter de Mora as *Custos Cuneorum*, *ad custodiendos Cuneos*; and both, being sworn, were admitted to their respective offices<sup>h</sup>.

1249. John Juvenal, elected by the Mayor and Citizens of London to be Keeper of the Mint, was sworn and admitted at the Exchequer, in the 33d year of this reign<sup>i</sup>.

By a Writ directed to the Barons of the Exchequer, dated in the 35th year of the King, 1251, John Silvester, Keeper of the King's Mint, was allowed two Shillings *per diem* for his expenses out of the said Mint, so long as he should continue in that office<sup>k</sup>.

In 1255 William de Gloucester had a Grant of that Die which Richard de St. Albans before held in the King's Mint in London, to hold by the said William during life<sup>l</sup>.

1256. In the following year the Barons of the Exchequer were impowered to farm the Dies of the King's Mint at London, and to take a fine upon entering into the same, for the King's benefit<sup>m</sup>.

year, does not agree with that of the Account, which is said to extend to the 8th day of April in the 30th year.

<sup>f</sup> Hil. Commun. 31 H. III. Rot. 5. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 88.

<sup>g</sup> Pas. Commun. 31 H. III. Rot. 5. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 88.

<sup>h</sup> Pas. Commun. 32 H. III. Rot. 8. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 88.

<sup>i</sup> Memor. 33 H. III. Rot. 4. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89. Madox here translates *electus ad Custodiam Cunei* by "chosen Keeper of the Mint;" but it may be doubted whether *Cuneus* in this place means Mint, or only a single Die. See the next year, and also Canterbury Mint, under the year 1256, when three different persons had each a Grant of the custody of a single Die.

<sup>k</sup> Memor. 35 H. III. Rot. 7. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 204.

<sup>l</sup> Pat. 39 H. III. m. 8.

<sup>m</sup> Pat. 40 H. III. m. 14.



By a Writ which was directed, in the course of the next year, 1257, to the Moneyers, Clerks, and all others, appointed to the Mint and Exchanges throughout England, it was notified that John de Somerkett the King's Clerk (who had been appointed Keeper of the King's Cambium<sup>n</sup> throughout England during pleasure) being about to go abroad with a message from the King, had therefore committed the custody of the said Cambium to William de Gloucester, the King's Goldsmith of London, who was to account to the King for the same. And the Barons of the Exchequer were commanded to receive his oath, and to give him custody of the office<sup>o</sup>.

In the year 1264 Thomas Fitz Oto, or Otho, came before the King (then actually present) in the Exchequer, and the Barons, and petitioned that the broken Dies of the Mint<sup>p</sup> of London, which were in the Treasury, should be delivered to him, as appertaining to him by right and inheritance, and what his ancestors had been accustomed to have.

The King, having examined and found his allegations to be true, commanded the said Dies to be delivered to him<sup>q</sup>.

1268 or 1269. About four years after this, the said Thomas came before the Barons, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Hillary, and presented Ralph le Blund to the office of Engraver of the King's Dies, who was admitted on the same day, and took the oath for the due performance of that office<sup>r</sup>.

1272 or 1273. In the first year of Edward I., Bartholomew de Castell was allowed the wages of the Moneyers, Exchangers, Assayers, &c. in his Account of the Mint of Canterbury for the 56th year of Henry III.<sup>s</sup>

And in 1273, or the following year, he, as Keeper of the Cambium of London, presented, on the fourth day of June, Bartholomew de Brauncestre to be Assayer of the Money in the said Cambium; who was then admitted, after having taken the usual oath<sup>t</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> Cambium in this place should seem to mean both Mint and Exchange.

<sup>o</sup> Pat. 41 H. III. m. 1.

<sup>p</sup> Here Cambium is clearly the Mint.

<sup>q</sup> Hil. Commun. 49 H. III. Rot. 6. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 11.

<sup>r</sup> Mich. Commun. 52 incipien. 53 H. III. Rot. 5. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89.

<sup>s</sup> Madox, Hist. Exch. II. 207. Memor. 1 E. I. Rot. 6. b.

<sup>t</sup> Memor. 1 and 2 E. I. Rot. 8. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

On the 17th of May, in the seventh year of the same King, 1279, the Dies for the new Money were delivered to Gregory de Rokesle, Mayor of London, and Rolandine de Podio, Keepers of the Cambium; who, with the other Officers of the said Cambium, took the usual oaths, before the Barons of the Exchequer <sup>u</sup>.

In the same year Bartholomew de Castell accounted for the issues of the Cambium of London; when it appeared that he was indebted *mccll. xvij s.* From this sum was deducted *m l.*, which he had delivered in Silver, by weight, to Gregory de Rokesle, and the Merchants of Luka, Keepers of the said Cambium, and also twenty Marks, paid by him to Nicholas de Castell, by virtue of the King's Writ. The sum then remaining due was *ccxxxvij l. xs. iiij d.*, for which he was committed to the custody of the Marshal <sup>w</sup>.

At this time William de Turnemire, Master of the Mint, had power to work as many Furnaces as he could in London <sup>x</sup>.

1281 or 1282. In the ninth or tenth year of the King, an Assay was ordered to be made of the Monies which had been coined in this Mint <sup>y</sup>.

1282. In the latter of those years, Gregory de Rokesle, Keeper of the Cambium of London, was ordered to pay to John Guyot, Assayer of the King's Money, 25 Marks for his wages for that year <sup>z</sup>.

And in 1286 a Writ was issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to deliver the Pyxes of the Exchanges of London and Canterbury to John de Caturco and Gerald Mauhan, in order to coin Money, and to administer to them the oath requisite upon that occasion <sup>a</sup>.

On the 29th of March, in the year 1300, it was ordained, that there should be thirty Furnaces in London; and that John Porcher, Master of the

<sup>u</sup> Pas. Commun. 7 E. I. Rot. 6. a. and Trin. Commun. 7 E. I. Rot. 6. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90. In this place Madox translates Cambium, where it first occurs, Mint; but in the second instance he renders it by Exchange.

<sup>w</sup> Trin. Commun. 7 E. I. Rot. 6. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 134.

<sup>x</sup> Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259. a. See the Annals under this year.

<sup>y</sup> Trin. Commun. 9 and 10 E. I. Rot. 5. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 291.

<sup>z</sup> Claus. 10 E. I. m. 2.

<sup>a</sup> Trin. Commun. 14 E. I. Rot. 12. b. Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90. Madox has not given this Record at length; I can therefore only conjecture that Cambiorum is here translated Exchanges; and suspect that it is incorrectly translated.



Money of England, should make Money in London, with Deputies in the other Mints <sup>b</sup>.

In the second year of Edward II., 1309, the King granted to John de Puntoise the office which John le Porcher lately held in the King's Mint <sup>c</sup> at the Tower, to hold during pleasure. Whereupon John de Puntoise came to the Exchequer before the Chancellor of England, H. Earl of Lincoln, H. le Despencer, J. de Sandale the Treasurer's Lieutenant, the Barons of the Exchequer, and others of the King's Council, and undertook to pay to the King, as long as he should hold the said office, one Farthing for every Pound of Silver, which should be delivered to him to coin, more than had been heretofore answered to the King, for the like quantity of Silver, by way of Proficuum; and found pledges for his true answering the same, and for his good abearance in his said office <sup>d</sup>.

In 1315, W. Treute was sworn the King's Custos Cambii for London <sup>e</sup>.

On the first of August, in the year 1318, John de Wengrave, Executor of the last Will of William Treute deceased, came before the Barons of the Exchequer, and granted that of 86*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, which belonged to the said John as Superplus <sup>f</sup> in the Account returned, for the said William, of the Issues of the Cambii of London and Canterbury, certain sums should be allowed to divers persons on his account <sup>g</sup>.

About the same time Lapine Roger was sworn, in the Exchequer, into the office of *Master Moneyer*, during the King's pleasure; provided, that if he were removed from that office, he should be restored to the offices of Assayer of the King's Money and Exchanger in the Exchange of Canterbury, which had been lately granted to him for life <sup>h</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259. He was Master of the *Mint*. See List of Officers.

<sup>c</sup> Madox says Exchange; but Porcher was Master of the Mint in the reign of Edward I. See List of Officers.

<sup>d</sup> Trin. Fines, &c. 2 E. II. Rot. 91. a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

<sup>e</sup> Hil. Commun. 8 E. II. Rot. 3. a. Madox ubi supra.

<sup>f</sup> Superplusagium. This term meant, that upon the Account the Crown was found to be indebted to the Accountant; probably because it was so much more than the Accountant's Receipts. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 231.

<sup>g</sup> Trin. Commun. 12 E. II. Rot. 37. b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 233.

<sup>h</sup> Trin. Commun. 12 E. II. Rot. 35. b. Madox, vol. II. p. 90. Master Moneyer should, I suspect, be Master of the Mint, which Lapine Roger then was. See List of Officers.

In the first year of Edward III., 1326, the King, on the 18th of February, appointed Roger Rykeman to be Master of his Mint in the Cambii of London and Canterbury, during pleasure, with authority to act in the said office, and to receive annually, as preceding Masters had done. And Lapine Roger, late Master, was commanded to deliver the said office, with its appurtenances, to the aforesaid Roger Rykeman. Robert de Swalecliff and Gregory de Norton were Rykeman's securities for the due performance of his office <sup>i</sup>.

At the same time the office of Assayer and Exchanger in the above-mentioned Cambii was committed to John de Pointroyse, during pleasure, with salary as heretofore; and Roger de Frowyk, late Assayer and Exchanger, was commanded to deliver the said office to the aforesaid John <sup>k</sup>.

1329. In the third year of the King, William Lord Latimer having, without license from the King, purchased the office of Coynage in the Tower of London and City of Canterbury from Maud the widow of John de Boteourt (who held it by inheritance of the King in capite), obtained his pardon for that transgression <sup>l</sup>.

1344. In his 18th year, George Kirkyn and Lotto Nicholyn of Florence, late Masters and Workers, were commanded to deliver to Percival de Porche de Lucca, then appointed Master and Worker, all things belonging to the said office. The like Writ was directed to John de Flete, Warden of the Mint <sup>m</sup>.

1346. The same persons were re-appointed about two years afterward; and William de Wakefeld, Custos Cambiorum of London, &c. was commanded to deliver to them all things belonging to the office <sup>n</sup>.

In 1366, John Chichester, Master of the King's Mint in the Tower of London, paid 760 *l.* for Letters of Pardon respecting all defects, falsities, frauds, deceits, transgressions, and excesses, in making the Money, by himself, his ministers, servants, and deputies, and in taking three Pence in the Pound, or in any other manner, of the said Monies, during the time that the said John was Master of the said Mint; and he and his heirs were

<sup>i</sup> Hilar. Commiss. 1 E. III. Rot. a. Madox's MSS. vol. LXIX. p. 107.

<sup>k</sup> Id. p. 109.

Id. Ibid.

<sup>l</sup> Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 31. See the List of Engravers of the Mint.

<sup>m</sup> Claus. 18 E. III. pt. 1. m. 4.

<sup>n</sup> Claus. 20 E. III. pt. 2. m. 22.



released from all actions, &c. on account of the above-recited frauds, &c.<sup>o</sup>

In the first year of Richard II., 1377, the office of Master of the Mint in the Tower of London was confirmed to G. de Bardes, according to the form of an Indenture of the 37th of Edward III.<sup>p</sup>

On the 24th of June, in the same year, Thomas Hervy, the King's Clerk, was appointed Keeper of the King's Money to be coined at London, during pleasure<sup>q</sup>; and John de Salesbury, late Keeper of the Money Dies of King Edward III. in the Tower of London, was commanded to deliver all the Dies in his custody to the said Thomas Hervy<sup>r</sup>.

On the 4th of July, John de Leicester had the appointment to the office of Exchanger and Assayer of the King's Mint within the Tower of London at the King's pleasure<sup>s</sup>.

And, on the 20th of August, John Gurmonchester was made Warden of the Mint in the Tower of London during pleasure<sup>t</sup>.

In 1381 Stephen Rummelowe was appointed Keeper of the Dies of Gold and Silver in the same Mint, and also in that at Canterbury, during his good behaviour, in the same manner<sup>v</sup> as that office had been held by William de Hussebourne and John Salesbury, then deceased, who were appointed by King Edward III. during life<sup>u</sup>.

1389. By Writ directed to Guy de Ronclif, Keeper of the King's Die of Money<sup>w</sup> within the Tower of London, he was commanded to admit John Edmund, Goldsmith of London, to the office of Engraver of the Dies, and to certain houses within the Tower of London belonging to that office, to which he had been appointed by the King<sup>x</sup>.

In 1393 notice was given, by a Writ dated April 18, to the Master of the Mint, the Comptroller, Workers, Moneyers, and others, that Andrew Newport was appointed Warden, for life, with the same wages as were received by Guy de Roncliff<sup>y</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> Pat. 40 E. III. pt. 1. m. 12.

<sup>q</sup> Pat. 1 R. II. pt. 1. m. 29.

<sup>s</sup> Pat. 1 R. II. pt. 1. m. 20.

<sup>v</sup> That is, at six Pence a day. Cl. 6 R. II. pt. 1. m. 15.

<sup>w</sup> From the Writ immediately following, and from the List of Wardens, it should seem that this title was equivalent to that of Warden of the Mint.

<sup>x</sup> Cl. 12 R. II. m. 25.

<sup>p</sup> Pat. 1 R. II. pt. 1. m. 31.

<sup>r</sup> Cl. 1 R. II. m. 42.

<sup>t</sup> Pat. 1 R. II. pt. 1. m. 13.

<sup>u</sup> Pat. 5 R. II. p. 1. m. 11.

<sup>y</sup> Cl. 16 R. II. m. 10.

1394. In the following year John Wildeman was made Exchanger and Assayer of the Mint during pleasure, with the usual wages<sup>z</sup>.

Richard Hethecote was appointed Warden of this Mint in 1400, the second year of Henry IV.<sup>a</sup>

1412. In the 13th year of the same King, the office of Keeper of the Exchange in the Tower, and of Warden of the Coinage of Gold and Silver throughout the Realm of England, was committed to Henry Somer, for life<sup>b</sup>.

And, in the same year, Thomas Drayton was made Assayer and Comptroller of this Mint, with the usual wages<sup>c</sup>.

In the first year of Henry V., 1413, the Mayor, &c. of London were commanded to seize all the Wines and other goods of Richard Garner, late Master of this Mint, and to keep them in safe custody until further orders<sup>d</sup>.

Lodowick John had a Grant, dated upon the 14th of April in the next year, 1414, of the office of Master of the Mint, and of the Exchange of London and Calais, and the government of the Mystery of the Mint, during pleasure. To answer for one half of the profits of the Exchange to the King<sup>e</sup>.

On the 6th of March, in the first year of Henry VI., 1423, Bartholomew Goldbeter appeared in the King's Chancery at Westminster, and recognized the Indenture of the 16th of February preceding, with all its provisions<sup>f</sup>.

1431. The office of Master of the Mints in the Tower of London, in Calais, Bristol, and York, together with the office of the Exchange in the City of London, were granted to William Russe, on condition of paying 100 Marks *per annum* for the said Exchange<sup>g</sup>.

1432. In this year the Executors of Bartholomew Goldbeter, late Master of the Mint, had their acquittance, the Assay being first made<sup>h</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> Pat. 17 R. II. m. 2.

<sup>a</sup> Pat. 2 H. IV. pt. 4. m. 16.

<sup>b</sup> Pat. 13 H. IV. pt. 1. m. 18.

<sup>c</sup> Pat. 13 H. IV. pt. 2. m. 27.

<sup>d</sup> Cl. 1 H. V. m. 30.

<sup>e</sup> Pat. 2 H. V. pt. 1. m. 34.

<sup>f</sup> Cl. 1 H. VI. m. 13. dors.

<sup>g</sup> Pat. 10 H. VI. pt. 1. m. 29. N.B. In an Indenture of this year Russe is called Citizen and Jeweller of London; and Bristol is omitted amongst the Mints. [Claus. 10 H. VI. m. 12. dors.]

<sup>h</sup> Pat. 11 H. VI. pt. 1. m. 11.



1433. The profits of the Coinage in this Mint for one year and an half, to Michaelmas in the 10th year of the King, is stated in an Account dated in his 11th and 12th year to have amounted to - - - - -	£.465	19s.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
The expenses for fees, wages, &c. - - - - -	378	11	5
And the clear remainder - - - - -	87	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>i</sup> .

<sup>i</sup> In the year 1447 John Lematon was appointed Warden of the Exchange and Coinage in the Tower of London for life, with two Shillings and six Pence a day for wages <sup>k</sup>.

John Blakeney and Robert Caterton were made Clerks of the Exchange and Mint in the same place for life, or to the longer liver, on the 26th of June 1452. Their wages were to commence from the 25th year of the King, and the arrears to be paid <sup>l</sup>.

In the 31st year of Henry VI., 1453, the office of Warden of Exchange and Mint in the Tower was granted to Thomas Montgomery and Jo. Hynde, for life. The wages two Shillings and six Pence a day <sup>m</sup>.

A Writ directed to the Sheriffs of London, &c. and dated in the year 1454, stated that the King had granted to William Wodewarde, Goldsmith of that City, the office of Engraver of his Dies, for Money to be made of Gold and Silver, as well in the Tower as in the Town of Calais, with twenty Pounds annually for the said office; and the Sheriffs were ordered to pay to him that sum every year <sup>n</sup>.

1460. In the last year of Henry VI., Robert Bishop of Ross was appointed Master and Worker of the Mints in the Tower of London, Realm of England, and Town of Calais, by himself or sufficient Deputies, with all advantages, fees, and profits to the said office belonging, during pleasure, according to the effect and form of a certain Indenture made, or to be made, between the King and the said Bishop. With all fees, &c. from the 11th of July pre-

<sup>i</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 433. This account appears in a State of the Annual Revenues of the Kingdom, made by the Officers of the Exchequer in Michaelmas Term 12 H. VI., and annexed to Rauf Cromwell's Petition, being Tresorer of England; wherein he states that the King's ordinary charges exceeded his revenue by 35,000*l.* a year, or more. The total revenue was 164,814*l.* 11*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

<sup>k</sup> Pat. 25 H. VI. pt. 2. m. 29.

<sup>m</sup> Pat. 31 H. VI. pt. 2. m. 20 and 23.

<sup>l</sup> Cl. 30 H. VI. m. 17.

<sup>n</sup> Cl. 32 H. VI. m. 30.

ceding; without any payment whatsoever to the King, or any account to be rendered to him °.

1461. In the first year of Edward IV., Thomas St. Legere was appointed to the office of Comptroller, Exchanger, and Assayer, of the Mint and Coinage of Gold and Silver in the Tower, during life, at the daily wages which had been paid in antient times, viz. in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. The salary amounted to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually <sup>p</sup>.

This Grant was repeated in the next year, 1462.

About the same time Edmund Shaa, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, was appointed Engraver of the Mints of London and Calais, for life, with a salary of 20 *l.* *per annum* <sup>q</sup>.

1465. A Writ directed to the Warden of Exchange and Money in the Tower of London, and in Calais, dated in the fifth year of the King, recited the above appointment, and ordered seven Shillings to be paid to Shaa, annually, for making and engraving one dozen of Irons, to be made by him every year during his life <sup>r</sup>.

On the 16th of September, in this year, Hugh Brice, Deputy to the Lord Hastings, was desired by the King to take upon him the occupation and keeping of his Mints and Exchanges, and to have the charge thereof. And whereas, before the said day, there had been paid in the Mints of London, York, Coventry, Norwich, and Bristol, to every person who brought Gold or Silver, for every Pound Tower of Gold 21*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and for every Pound of Silver 1*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*, according to the Proclamation; it was ordered, that the said Hugh Brice should receive by weight, and deliver by weight, taking for the Coinage of a Pound Tower of Gold 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, and for the same weight of Silver 4*s.* 6*d.* <sup>s</sup>.

1466. In a Writ directed to the Warden of the Mint, Money, and Exchange [Custodi Minte, Monete, & Cambii] within the Tower of London, it was recited, that on the 24th of March preceding, Hugh Brice and John Sandes were appointed Clerks of the Mint, Money, and Exchange, by them-

° Pat. 39 H. VI. m. 16. He was Bishop of Ross in Ireland. That See is now united with Cork.

<sup>p</sup> Cl. 1 E. IV. m. 14.

<sup>q</sup> Cl. 2 E. IV. m. 25.

<sup>r</sup> Cl. 5 E. IV. m. 10.

<sup>s</sup> Pat. 9 E. IV. pt. 1. m. 10. This Writ contains a confirmation of the Agreement between Lord Hastings and Brice.



selves or deputy, for life; and as it appeared from the account of John de Horton, late Warden of the Mint to King Edward III., that nine Pence a day had been allowed to the said Warden for the Clerks' Wages, it was therefore commanded that such wages should be paid to the said Brice and Sandes, or to the survivor of them <sup>t</sup>.

In the year 1472 this Writ was repeated <sup>u</sup>.

1482 or 1483. The Writ of 1465 respecting Shaa, which allowed him to have seven Shillings *per* dozen for the Irons, was renewed in the last year of Edward IV. <sup>w</sup>

1489. In the fourth year of Henry VII. a Warrant was granted to Sir Giles Lord Daubeney, and Bartholomew Reid of London, Goldsmith, to occupy and execute the office of Master of the Mint in the Tower of London <sup>x</sup>.

This Warrant is, however, but a repetition of a former appointment, for they were Masters of the Mint in the first year of the King; and by this Warrant they were to coin according to an Indenture lately made between the King and them.

1572. In the 14th year of Elizabeth, John Lonyson, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, was appointed, by Letters Patent, to the office of Master and Worker of the Queen's Monies in the Tower of London and elsewhere within the Kingdom of England, by himself or deputy, for life, according to the form of an Indenture to be made between the Queen and the said Lonyson; he paying to the Queen all things of right due from the said Monies. In consideration of which he was to have all the accustomed fees, &c. <sup>y</sup>

Of the same date was a Grant to Richard Martyn, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, as well of the office of Warden of the Exchange and Mint within the Tower of London, as of that of Keeper of the Coinage of Gold and Silver within the same, and elsewhere within the Realm of England, for life, either by himself or deputy, with the same wages as were paid in the last year of King Edward III., and the first of King Richard II., with

<sup>t</sup> Cl. 6 E. IV. m. 18.

<sup>u</sup> Cl. 12 E. IV. m. 28.

<sup>w</sup> Cl. 22 or 23 E. IV. m. 28.

<sup>x</sup> Original Warrant, dated March 1, in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

<sup>y</sup> Pat. 14 Eliz. April 18, pt. 12. m. 43. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. XVI. p. 705.

all the fees, &c. that were received by John Browne and Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., or any other in the reign of the aforesaid King Edward III., or at any other time<sup>z</sup>.

1625. In the first year of Charles I., Randall Cranfield was appointed, by Patent dated on the 11th of July, Master and Worker of the King's Monies of Gold and Silver within the Tower of London and Realm of England. Accordingly an Indenture was made between the King and him on the 17th of the same month; but, in consequence of divers complaints which were made against him, he was, in the course of that year, for a time sequestered from the profits of his place, until other order should be given by the King or his Privy Council<sup>a</sup>.

This Mint has been worked in every reign from the commencement of the Norman Conquest to the present time, with the exception only of the reigns of Richard I. and of Edward V.

#### EXCHANGE.

See p. vii of the Account of the Mints and Exchanges.

#### DURHAM HOUSE MINT.

In the reign of Edward VI. a Mint was established here, under the management of Sir William Sharrington, and the influence of the aspiring Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral. Here he proposed to have Money enough coined to accomplish his designs upon the Throne. His practices were detected, and he suffered death. His tool, Sharrington, also was condemned; but, sacrificing his master to his own safety, received a pardon, and was again employed under the administration of John Dudley Earl of Northumberland<sup>b</sup>.

The Lord Rich, Lord Chancellor, in his speech to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at Ely House, accused the Protector Lord Seymour (amongst

<sup>z</sup> Pat. 14 Eliz. pt. 12. m. 43. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. XVI. p. 706.

<sup>a</sup> Pat. 1 C. I. pt. 4. m. 2. dors. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. XVIII. p. 6.

<sup>b</sup> Pennant's London, p. 132. I have not discovered the precise time when this Mint was established; but No 7 in the IXth Plate of Silver Coins, which bears date 1547, is marked with the letter B, to show, according to Leake, p. 220, that it was struck here by Sir Martin Bowes.



other things) of having erected a Mint at Duresme Place for his own advantage <sup>c</sup>.

This charge, however, appears to have been groundless, for it is not enumerated in the Articles which were exhibited against him; nor has it any place in Sharrington's Confession, who states the improper Coinage to have been carried on in the Mint at Bristol, a much more convenient situation for such practices than a Mint in the Metropolis.

## NORFOLK.

### CASTLE RISING.

To this place probably belongs a Penny of Stephen, which reads *RISINGES*.

### HEDINGHAM.

A Penny of Stephen reads *HEDEN*, which, I presume, was struck at one of the Hedinghams, of which there are two in Essex, and one in this County. I have, by conjecture, placed the Mint here, as the Essex Hedinghams are sometimes written in Domesday Book with an *n* instead of the *d*. It appears, from the Histories of Essex and Norfolk, that the Hedingham of either County was of nearly equal note in the Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman periods. If Morant be correct, that the Deanery and Hundred sometimes took the name of Hengham from the Town in Essex, it should seem that Henningham, which he calls the vulgar pronunciation, is in fact the proper designation of that place.

Another Penny of the same Monarch has *HEDVA* on the Reverse, which I am unable to appropriate, if it were not of this Mint.

### LYNN.

This does not occur as a place of Mintage in the Anglo-Saxon times (unless a Penny of Edward the Confessor with *LY* was struck here), nor is it noticed in Domesday Book. There is, however, a Coin of William I. or II., which, according to Snelling, reads *LYNDR*, and may possibly belong to this Mint, if London be not intended.

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<sup>c</sup> Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 363.

The first Record relating to the Mint here is to be found in the ninth year of King John, 1208, when the Moneyers of this and various other places were commanded to attend the King's commands at Westminster<sup>d</sup>.

Coins of Henry III. are known with the name of this Town.

It appears, from Blomefield's History of Norfolk, that there was a Mint here in the 35th of Edward I. 1307, when a Writ was directed to the Wardens of it, ordering them to seize upon all prohibited Money, and to put the Statute against it in execution. There was also a Compotus of the Chamberlain of Lynn, at that time, wherein 6*d.* stands charged, as given out of courtesy to a Messenger of the King's, bringing a Writ to the Keeper of the Mint.

Some persons have fancied that the Mints were not in Lynn, but at Mintling, a little Hamlet at that time near Lynn, which took, as they conceive, its name from them; whereas the name was taken from its scite<sup>e</sup>. Mints were not permitted to be in such private villages, or hamlets, but in cities, or in burgh towns, and in fortified secure places thereof<sup>f</sup>.

The Author of the History referred to above thinks it probable that this Mint became useless about the 18th of Edward III., 1344, when that King reduced all Coinage to the Standard of the Tower of London, and enjoined all other Mints to take their coining tools, or stamps, from the Tower, allowing them but one Pound and five Shillings in the Coinage of an hundred Pounds; so that other Mints grew weary, and left it off<sup>g</sup>.

#### MINT OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH AT LYNN.

The Historian of Norfolk has also discovered that the Bishop of Norwich had a Mint in this place; but this discovery is likewise founded upon a mis-

<sup>d</sup> See the Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>e</sup> He says that it is called Meltinga in Domesday Book, from Mel a river, and Ing a meadow. [History of Norfolk, vol. IV. p. 535.]

<sup>f</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. IV. p. 582.

<sup>g</sup> Id. *ibid.* I know not his authority for this piece of history, as he has not referred to any; but, in conformity with his idea, he considers the words *cuneos vestros*, in the Patent of the ninth of John, to mean that those Dies did not belong to the King. It is, however, probable that nothing more was intended by those words than *the Dies in your custody*. If he had looked a little further into the Writ, he would have found *Civitate vestra*, which, according to his mode of interpretation, would prove that the City belonged to the Officers of the Mint.



apprehension of the Writ of the 9th of King John, wherein there is nothing to justify such an opinion <sup>h</sup>.

#### NORWICH. THE KING'S MINT.

In the History of Norfolk this Mint is dated from about the year 872, on account of a Coin of Aelfred, on which is a monogram, which Blomefield reads NORTHWIC<sup>i</sup>. But this is evidently a mistake, the monogram being intended for London<sup>k</sup>. It is therefore probable that this Mint was first established by that Law of Aethelstan which regulated the number and situation of his Mints, about the year 928<sup>l</sup>; at least his Coins are the earliest which can with certainty be appropriated.

Eadmund also struck Money here; as did

Eadred,	Æthelred II.
Eadwig,	Cnut,
Eadgar,	and
Eadweard the Martyr,	Harold I.

Harthacnut has a Penny with *n* only for the place of Mintage, which possibly may mean this City.

Edward the Confessor and Harold II. coined here.

In Domesday Book the King's Mint does not occur; but Coins are known of William I. and II., of Henry I. and Stephen.

In the fifth year of Henry II., 1158, the Moneyers paid to the King 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*<sup>m</sup> His Coins are known to exist.

In his 14th year, 1167, when the Burgesses of Norwich paid two hundred Pounds towards the Aid for marrying the King's daughter, the Moneyers in this City paid ten Marks <sup>n</sup>.

When Richard I., in his sixth year, 1194, in consideration of two hundred Marks, granted a Charter to the Citizens, in which, amongst other things, he gave to them the privilege that they should not be forced to answer

<sup>h</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. IV. p. 582. This volume was written by Parkins.

<sup>i</sup> Id. vol. II. p. 4. By Blomefield.

<sup>k</sup> See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XV. Numbers 6—9.

<sup>l</sup> Leg. Ang.-Saxon. p. 59.

<sup>m</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 459.

<sup>n</sup> Mag. Rot. 14 H. II. Rot. 2. b. Norfolch & Suff. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 590.

to any plea without their City, unless to pleas concerning foreign tenures, the Moneyers and the King's own Officers were excepted <sup>o</sup>.

In his ninth year, 1197, the Citizens paid six Pounds in default of six Moneyers <sup>p</sup>.

King John, in the year of his accession to the throne, 1199, confirmed the Charter which Richard I. granted in his sixth year, nearly in the same words <sup>q</sup>.

"In 1203 the Citizens tried, convicted, and hanged, several Essayers or Triers of the Money, that were arrested in this City, under pretence of their Charter; but it appearing that all persons belonging to the Mint were exempted out of their jurisdiction by the very words of their Charter, in 1205 the King seized all their liberties for this offence by the hand of the Sheriff of Norfolk." <sup>r</sup>

By a Writ which bore date in the ninth year of John, 1208, the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint were commanded to attend at Westminster, there to receive the King's orders <sup>s</sup>.

Henry III., in 1228, confirmed the above-mentioned Charters granted by John and Richard I. <sup>t</sup>

In 1255 the King granted his third Charter to this City; by which the Citizens were not to be forced to plead out of their City, for any offences committed therein, as in the Charters before recited; but in that Charter the Moneyers were not excepted, as they had been in all the preceding ones <sup>u</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 26. The persons excepted were to answer to the King, and not to be under the jurisdiction of the City. Blomefield's note (b) p. 27.

<sup>p</sup> Mag. Rot. 9 R. I. Rot. 16. a. tit. Norfolk & Sudfolch. Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 121.

<sup>q</sup> Brady on Burghs, Appendix, p. 48.

<sup>r</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 29. "These Essayers were persons deputed by the King to survey the Mints, and to see that the Money was not too much debased; and instead of performing their duty, many of them took bribes of the Mint-masters, and so the current Coin was made of scarce any value." Blomefield's note.

The whole of the above extract from Blomefield is, I believe, founded on mistake. The persons then executed are called in the Writ PROBATORES [Approvers or Accusers, Cowel]; and it is by no means certain that either they, or the transactions they were concerned in, had any relation to the Mint; at least it does not appear in that Record. The Essayers, as Surveyors of the Mint, I presume, never existed but in the imagination of Blomefield.

<sup>s</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>t</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 31.

<sup>u</sup> Id. p. 37.



Coins of Henry III. are still remaining.

Edward I., in 1284, at Easter, seized the liberties of this City; but at St. Peter's day the Citizens had them restored, upon their accounting with the King in his Exchequer. On that occasion they were allowed six Pounds for the deficiency of four Moneyers; and in the next year, 1285, they obtained a Charter, in which all former Charters were recited and confirmed, but no new liberties granted <sup>w</sup>.

By a Charter of the same King, in 1304, the Citizens had their former privilege of not being forced to plead out of their City, unless in matters particularly concerning the King or his Heirs <sup>x</sup>.

This last clause, I presume, brought the Moneyers again under the King's jurisdiction; out of which they appear to have been taken by the Charter of 1255.

In 1312, the sixth year of Edward II., information was given to the King, that several persons as they were building the City walls found large sums of Money in the ditches, and in digging the trenches for the foundations, all which were of the Coin of Henry I.; upon which the several persons were attached, and delivered up the Money to the Assay-master of the Mint here; and an Assay thereof being made, it was found, that one Pound of Silver of that Money was more in value by three Pence, or three Pennyweights, than a Pound of the then current Coin <sup>y</sup>.

Notwithstanding the evidence which these Records furnish of the existence of this Mint subsequent to the reign of Henry III., yet no Coins have as yet been discovered from the termination of that reign until Edward IV. struck Groats and Half-Groats, which bear on the Reverse the name of this City. They are distinguished on the Obverse by the letter *n* upon the King's breast <sup>z</sup>.

On the 15th of February, 1578, John de Loy a Frenchman and five English Gentlemen were conveyed from the Tower of London towards Norwich, there to be arraigned and executed for coining of Money counterfeit <sup>a</sup>.

In the year 1617 Farthing Tokens of Copper were received by the Mayor, from the Duke of Lenox, to put forth and disperse in the City, paying nine-

<sup>w</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 46.

<sup>x</sup> Id. p. 50.

<sup>y</sup> Id. p. 56.

<sup>z</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate V. No 7, and Supplement, Plate III. No 15.

<sup>a</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 248.

teen Shillings for every twenty Shillings put off. And, three years afterward, 1620, Thomas Garnet, one of the Patentees for the Tokens, offered to give any Officer the Mayor would appoint, either 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his pains for one year, or twelve Pence in the Pound<sup>b</sup>.

On the 8th of November, 1669, King Charles II. granted a Pardon to this City for all transgressions in general, and in particular for their coining Halfpence and Farthings, by which they had forfeited their Charter, all Coinage being determined to belong to the King's prerogative; upon which all of them were called in<sup>c</sup>.

In 1697 the Coin was new regulated, the old Money being taken in, and new coined; for which there were Mints erected in divers places; among others one in this City, which began to work in September, and in that and the next year coined £.259,371. The Coin and Plate brought in here to be coined was 17,709 ounces<sup>d</sup>. According to Folkes, the quantity coined at this Mint was 83,040 lb.<sup>e</sup>

#### THE BISHOP'S MINT AT NORWICH.

It appears, from Domesday Book, that, in the reign of William I., the Bishop had the privilege of one Moneyer in that City, if he thought fit<sup>f</sup>. It is not, however, known that he ever exercised it.

#### THETFORD.

The commencement of this Mint is not known; but the earliest Coin extant, which can be appropriated to it, is of the reign of Eadgar.

Eadweard the Martyr also coined here; as did

Æthelred II.

Edward the Confessor,

Cnut,

and

Harold I.

Harold II.

<sup>b</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 257.

<sup>c</sup> Id. p. 290.

<sup>d</sup> Id. p. 300.

<sup>e</sup> Table of English Silver Coins, p. 124. This Money was marked with *n* under the King's Bust. See Silver Coins, Plate XXXVI. Numbers 12, 17, and 22.

<sup>f</sup> Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 117. b.



In the reign of William I., Turstan or Thurstan of Thetford, and Ralf his son, were Mint-masters here<sup>g</sup>. And in Domesday Book it is stated that this Town paid to the King forty Pounds for the Mint<sup>h</sup>.

1158. Coins are known of William I. and II., of Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II. In the fifth year of the reign of that Monarch the Moneyers of this place paid five Marks to the King. And in his 14th year, 1167, when the Burgesses paid forty Marks to the King, towards the Aid to marry his daughter Maud to Henry Duke of Saxony, then William son of Derewald, and William of Wicklewood, Minters of Tedford, paid five Marks and an half<sup>i</sup>.

In the third year of John, 1201, there were four Moneyers here, as appears by the Pipe Roll<sup>k</sup>.

From this time nothing further occurs; but as Coins with the name of this place are known to have been struck by Henry II., it is evident that the privilege of coining was not taken away from this Town at the general Resumption in his first year. How long after that period it continued to be exercised I have not discovered.

#### YARMOUTH. EXCHANGE.

It is not known that any Mint was fixed here; but in the year 1299, the 28th of Edward I., a Table of Exchange was appointed to be held in this place, and John Ballard, John Galeys, and their Companions, Merchants of Lucca, were to act according to the Indenture made between the King and them. At the same time Henry Rose was appointed Comptroller of the Exchange<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 459. For Mint-masters, I presume, should be read Moneyers.

<sup>h</sup> Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 118. b.

<sup>i</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 459. Mag. Rot. 14 H. II. Rot. 2. b. Norfolch & Sutf. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 589.

<sup>k</sup> Id. *ibid.* But do not the words which are quoted by Blomefield, "Et in defalcatione quatuor Monetariorum de Tefford 4 lib'," imply that the Town was fined because there were not four Moneyers there?

<sup>l</sup> Pat. 27 E. I. m. 24.

1335. In furtherance of the Statute of Money, which was made at York in the ninth year of Edward III., a Table of Exchange was established here, and at other places <sup>m</sup>.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

### NORTHAMPTON.

In the History of Northamptonshire it is conjectured that a Coin, bearing on the Obverse ÆTHELRED REX ANGLOR., and on the Reverse FOLCEARD MO NORTH., was struck in this Mint, in the reign of Æthelred, who succeeded Wulfor his brother in the Kingdom of Mercia, about the year 676 <sup>n</sup>. But this conjecture is made in direct contradiction to the authority of Camden, who is quoted as saying that Northampton lay dead and neglected during the Saxon Heptarchy; and also in contradiction to the Author himself, who, in the same page, has said that the Saxons called both this place and Southampton simply Hamtune; and that the present name occurs soon after the Conquest.

The Coin itself also declares, upon the face of it, that it was struck by one of the sole Monarchs of England, and is indeed a Penny of Æthelred II., probably coined at Norwich.

This Mint is not mentioned in Domesday Book, where the name is written Northamtone <sup>o</sup>; but a Penny of William I. reads NORT, which may be either this place or Norwich.

A Coin of Henry I. has NORHA, and was, I presume, coined in this Mint, with which these letters agree better than with any other name.

There is a Penny of Henry II., which reads NOR only, and it is therefore doubtful whether it should be ascribed to this Town or to Norwich; but there are other Coins of his which are sufficiently distinguished from those of the Norwich Mint. They bear on the Reverse NOHA, NORAM, or NORHA.

In the tenth year of the reign of Richard I., 1199, Geoffrey Fitz Walter accounted for forty Shillings to the Exchequer to be discharged from the

<sup>m</sup> Cl. 9 E. III. m. 8. d. Rymer, *Fœd.* vol. IV. p. 668. See Annals of Coinage under this year.

<sup>n</sup> Volume I. p. 421, note [g].

<sup>o</sup> Volume I. folio 219.



inspection of the Coinage here, and that the Stamp in his custody might be broke <sup>p</sup>.

1205. Peter de Stokes paid sixty Marks for the liberty of working four Stamps for the space of a year, in the seventh of King John <sup>q</sup>.

1208. In the ninth year of the same King, the Moneyers, &c. of this Mint, together with those of divers others, were ordered, by Writ, to attend the King at Westminster, there to receive his commands <sup>r</sup>.

1229. And in the 14th year of Henry III., the Townsmen accounted for sixty Shillings out of the Profits of Coinage, and for thirty-six Pounds, arising from the said Profits, which had been unpaid for some years past <sup>s</sup>.

The Money of this King is the first that can with absolute certainty be appropriated to the Mint here, as the Coins of Norwich, the only occasions of doubt, are invariably distinguished by the insertion of the letter w.

There are no Records to prove that this Mint was worked by any of the succeeding Monarchs; nor has any Money struck by them ever been discovered.

#### STAMFORD <sup>t</sup>.

963. When King Eadgar restored the Monastery of Medehamstede, to which the name of Burgh was then given, he bestowed upon it the perpetual privilege of having one Moneyer in Stamford <sup>v</sup>.

The time of this transaction is variously dated; in the Saxon Chronicle it is said to have taken place A. D. 963 <sup>u</sup>; but the Author of the History of

<sup>p</sup> History of Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 423. The Author says, "this is the first mention, in any Record we have seen, of a Mint at Northampton, though there are sufficient reasons to believe there was one in earlier times."

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Pip. 7 Joh. History of Northamptonshire, ubi supra.

<sup>r</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint. No doubt can exist that Northampton is intended by Norh̃t in this Writ, because Norwich likewise occurs in it.

<sup>s</sup> Rot. Pip. 14 H. III. History of Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 423.

<sup>t</sup> This Town is placed here because it seems that the Mint was in this County.

<sup>v</sup> Gunton's Peterborough, p. 137. The reason for the Moneyer being so placed was probably on account of Peterborough then being an obscure place, and Stamford a sort of capital or head Town over all the lesser places which lay about it. [Peck's Stamford, p. 20, &c.] The Abbot of Medehamstede was Lord of Stamford beyond the bridge. [Id. p. 18.]

<sup>u</sup> Chron. Sax. sub anno. j ane mýnezep in Stanforð.

that Monastery gives the Charter of Eadgar, which bears date in 972<sup>w</sup>. Possibly, however, both these dates may be correct. That in the Saxon Chronicle marks the time when the original Foundation Charter was exhibited to him, and when, in a speech upon that occasion, he gave certain privileges to the Abbey, which might not be reduced into the form of a Charter until a few years afterwards.

Peck supposes that this Mint was only a confirmation of that Coinage before granted by King Æthelstan<sup>x</sup>; and Butcher, in his Survey of Stamford, says, John Stow in his Chronicle reports, that in the time of King Athelstone, before the Conquest, there was a Mint for the coyning of Money in Stamford Baron<sup>y</sup>. But Stow says nothing about Stamford; he only gives Æthelstan's Law, by which divers Mints were established, and in which Stamford does not occur. Peck remarks this, but yet seems inclined to think that there was a Mint here, on the South side of the River, in Æthelstan's time<sup>z</sup>.

Eadgar's Grant was confirmed by Eadweard the Martyr, Æthelred II., and Cnut<sup>a</sup>.

About 1017, Thurcyl, or, as Hugo Candidus calls him<sup>b</sup>, Turkil Hoche<sup>c</sup>, gave to the Church of Burg a Mint in Stamford, and the land there on that side the water<sup>d</sup>, that is, in Northamptonshire, on that side of the Welland where the Church of Burg stands. But King Wulfere gave those lands to the Church of Burg, then called Medeshamstede. Turkil Hoche, therefore, only confirmed what lands were before given by that Prince. In the same manner, his Grant of a Mint was no more than a Confirmation of what King Athelstan granted in 924, and King Edgar confirmed in 972 to the Abbat and Monks of that Church. However, this passage confirms, that the Abbat

<sup>w</sup> Hugonis Candidi Cœnobii Burgensis Historia, p. 21. See also Dugdale, Monasticon Anglic. vol. I. p. 65.

<sup>x</sup> History of Stamford, p. 24.

<sup>y</sup> Survey of Stamford, p. 13, quoting Stow's Chronicle, p. 131.

<sup>z</sup> History of Stamford, p. 17.

<sup>a</sup> Dugdale, Mon. Anglic. vol. I. p. 68, and H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 25.

<sup>b</sup> H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 25.

<sup>c</sup> Cnut gave to him the Country of the East Angles, to which Stamford was then added, having been before that time reckoned a part of Mercia. In 1021, the Saxon Chronicle says that Cnut outlawed Earl Thurkil. [Peck's Stamford, p. 35.]

<sup>d</sup> H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 44.



of Burg's Mint here was kept *ex ista parte aquæ*, on that part of Stamford which lies on the South side of the water, and is yet within the particular jurisdiction or fee of the Soke of Burg<sup>e</sup>.

Edward the Confessor also confirmed that Grant which was made by Eadgar to this Church<sup>f</sup>.

Notwithstanding the conjectures above stated, of the existence of a Mint here in the reign of Æthelstan, I suspect that it was first established by Eadgar, not only on account of the words of his Grant, but also because no Coins of an earlier date than his reign have hitherto been discovered, although the Money of Æthelstan is by no means rare.

But, however that may be, Coins still exist of

Eadgar,	Harold I.
Eadweard the Martyr,	Edward the Confessor,
Æthelred II. <sup>g</sup>	and
Cnut,	Harold II.

After the Norman Conquest, Coins of this Mint are known of William I.<sup>h</sup> and II., Henry I. and Stephen.

A Bull of Pope Eugenius III., dated 1146, confirms, amongst other things, the Grant to this Church of Burch in Northamptonshire, antiently called Medeshamstede, *cum cuneo monete*; and also lands, &c. in Stamford, *cum cuneo monete* likewise<sup>i</sup>.

Henry II. is the last Monarch whose Coins are known to have been struck in this Mint.

#### WELLINGBOROUGH.

In Mr. Tyssen's Sale Catalogue<sup>k</sup> a Penny of Henry I. is said to have been struck here. But this place does not appear to have been at that time of

<sup>e</sup> Peck's Stamford, p. 35.

<sup>f</sup> H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 25. Monasticon Anglic. vol. I. p. 68.

<sup>g</sup> Mr. North thinks that Æthelred's Money with *STANF* was struck by the Abbat. [MS. once belonging to my lamented friend Richard Gough, Esq. but by his kindness now in my possession.] But this can hardly be ascertained until we have evidence to show that the King had not a Mint in Stamford.

<sup>h</sup> A Penny of William I. has *BVR*, intended, I presume, for *BVRGH*, and struck in this Mint by the Abbat.

<sup>i</sup> H. Candid. Cœnobii Burg. Hist. p. 79.

<sup>k</sup> Page 72, No 1019\*.

sufficient importance to be favoured with the privilege of a Mint; and it is more probable that the Coin was struck at Wallingford, which was sometimes called by the Anglo-Saxons Wealingaford.

Wellingborough is in Domesday Book written Wedlingebarie, Wendleberie, and Wendlesberie; and, in old Records, usually Wendlyngburg<sup>1</sup>.

## NORTHUMBERLAND, see CUMBERLAND.

### BERWICK.

In the year 1296 this place was taken from the Scots by King Edward I., who at some period, not now to be ascertained<sup>m</sup>, placed a Mint here, and struck Money, specimens of which still remain. They have a Boar's Head in one quarter of the Reverse. Snelling has engraven an Halfpenny of this Mint, which reads EDW R. ANGL DNS HYB on the Obverse, and VILLA BERVICI on the Reverse<sup>n</sup>.

Edward II. also coined here. A Penny of his has on the Obverse EDWA, &c. &c., and on the Reverse, which has the Pellets in every quarter, VILLA BEREVICI. Thus it is represented in the Plates published by Withy and Ryall<sup>o</sup>; but in those which were added by the Society of Antiquaries to their Edition of Folkes's Tables the name of the King is given EDWAR, but in every other respect it resembles that above-mentioned<sup>p</sup>.

In the same Plate of the Antiquaries' Edition is also engraven an Halfpenny with EDWAR on the Obverse, and VILLA BERVICI on the Reverse, with a Boar's Head in one quarter, exactly similar to that which has been described in the reign of Edward I.<sup>q</sup>

Mr. Bartlet engraved an Halfpenny of Edward III. in the first of a set of Plates which he intended as a second Part to the Antiquaries' Supplemental

<sup>1</sup> History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 149.

<sup>m</sup> Edward I. held a Parliament at Berwick, for many days, in 1296 [Hearne's Hemingford, p. 100]; and was again in that place in 1299. [Id. p. 170.]

<sup>n</sup> View of the Silver Coin, &c. Plate II. No 4.

<sup>o</sup> Twelve Plates of English Silver Coins, Plate VI. No 19.

<sup>p</sup> See Supplemental Plate I. No 31.

<sup>q</sup> No 33.



Engravings<sup>r</sup>. It reads, on the Obverse, EDWARDVS D G R. The Reverse has the Boar's Head in two of the quarters of the Cross, instead of one, as on the Coins of Edward I. and II., with this legend, VILLA BERVICI.

#### CORBRIDGE.

The Ulpan, which was a Syrian, Legion was stationed here, and struck a Coin after their own country manner, in honour of Carausius<sup>s</sup>.

This, which is borrowed from Dr. Stukeley, is all the information that I have been able to gather relating to a Mint that, in all probability, never had existence.

#### NEWCASTLE.

From the year 826, when Northumberland ceased to be a distinct and separate Kingdom, until the reign of William the Conqueror, this Town was known by the name of Monk-Chester; but it appears to have been at that time of little importance, as no mention occurs of it in History, for more than two hundred years after that period, as the scene of any remarkable transaction. It belonged at that time to the Earls of Northumberland; but no Coins minted by them have ever been discovered<sup>t</sup>.

The earliest Coin, now extant, of this Mint is a Penny of Henry I., which has on the Reverse NÆ for the place of Mintage<sup>u</sup>.

Henry II. also coined here, and has been thought by some to have been the first establisher of this Mint<sup>w</sup>.

Their opinion is confirmed by an entry which appears in that antient Record called The Boldon Book, where it is said that Henry II., on account

<sup>r</sup> This Plate the kindness and liberality of Dr. Combe have permitted me to add to this work. See Supplement, Part II. Plate I. The Halfpenny above-mentioned is No 21. An imperfect specimen of this Coin was first given by Mr. Wise in his Account of the Coins in the Bodleian Library, Plate XIX.

<sup>s</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, Part I. p. 248.

<sup>t</sup> Brand's History of Newcastle, vol. II. p. 384.

<sup>u</sup> This Coin is placed here upon the authority of the late Mr. Southgate, who communicated it to Mr. Brand; but, for the reason after mentioned, I believe that Henry II. first established the Mint here, and that this Coin was struck at Newark. See that Mint.

<sup>w</sup> Brand's Newcastle, vol. II. p. 385.

of the Dies which he first placed at Newcastle, reduced the rent paid by the City of Durham from ten Marks to three <sup>x</sup>.

In the reign of King John, or near to it, some rents were paid out of property in this place. In an account of the same is the following entry: "Per Williellmum filium Willielmi Monetarii." The name of Arkenwaldus Monetarius also occurs <sup>y</sup>.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a Writ was directed to the Bailiffs, &c. of this Town, commanding them to chuse a certain number of fit persons to be Moneyers, &c. in their Mint, and Keeper of their Exchange <sup>z</sup>.

Coins of this King still remain.

1279. In the 28th year of Edward I. it was ordained that there should be two Furnaces here <sup>a</sup>; and in 1300 an Order was given for the building of houses for the Workmen, and for sending beyond the Seas for Workmen <sup>b</sup>.

Coins of this Monarch are still extant; as are those also of his son Edward II., after whose reign this Mint was no longer worked.

#### NEWCASTLE EXCHANGE.

It appears, above, that there was an Exchange here in the 33d of Henry III.

1279. In the 8th year of Edward I. the King committed to John le Flemeng, Burgess of this Town, the custody of his Exchange here, with its appurtenances, during pleasure <sup>c</sup>.

1299. And in his 28th year he appointed Taldus Isaniam, and Coppus Cottenne, and their Fellows, Merchants of the Company of Friscobalds of Florence, Keepers of this Exchange <sup>d</sup>; after which time I have not met with any notice respecting it.

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<sup>x</sup> The Boldon Book was compiled in 1183, and contains an account of the Rents, &c. of the Bishoprick of Durham. [Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa, vol. II. p. 88.] Henry II. has Coins with *NE*, and others also with *NIVCA*.

<sup>y</sup> Brand's Newcastle, vol. II. p. 385.

<sup>z</sup> See the Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

<sup>a</sup> Lib. Rub. Scaccarii; folio 259.

<sup>b</sup> Clau. 18 E. I. m. 9.

<sup>c</sup> Abbreviatio Rot. Orig. Scaccarii.

<sup>d</sup> Id. See the Exchanges of Exeter and Kingston-upon-Hull.



## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

## NEWARK.

In the late Mr. Southgate's Collection there was a Penny of Henry I. which read NE, and which, as is stated above, was communicated by him to Mr. Brand, as a Coin of the Newcastle Mint; but as this appropriation is in direct contradiction to the Boldon Book of Durham (compiled in the year 1183), which declares that Henry II. first established Dies at Newcastle, I consider the Coin in question as the produce of this Mint; and also one of Henry II., with the same letters on the Reverse, as Coins of that Monarch occur with NIVCA, for Newcastle <sup>e</sup>.

Alexander, who was Bishop of Lincoln from 1123, the 23d year of Henry I., to 1147, the 12th year of Stephen, had a Charter for coining Money here<sup>f</sup>. It is probable that this Charter was granted by the former of these Kings, for Stephen confirmed to the Bishop of Lincoln, Robert de Caysneto<sup>g</sup>, one Die for making Money in his Castle here<sup>h</sup>. This Grant was pleaded by the Bishop<sup>i</sup> in the third year of Edward III., when he was called upon to show by what right he claimed the privilege of Coining. It seems that his plea was over-ruled, upon the ground that Stephen was not the lawful King, but an intruder into the Kingdom, and therefore had no power therein beyond the term of his natural life. The original Grant itself stood unimpeached <sup>k</sup>.

The troubles during the reign of the unfortunate Charles I. produced a species of Coins before unknown in these Kingdoms, and which, from their being struck in places which were in a state of siege, are commonly called Siege Pieces. Of this sort there were coined here Sixpences, Ninepences, Shillings, and Half Crowns, all marked with Roman numerals, to show the

<sup>e</sup> Archæologia, vol. XVIII. p. 4.

<sup>f</sup> Gough's Edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 291, Additions to Northumberland. Mr. Gough has not stated his authority.

<sup>g</sup> Robert de Chesney was Bishop from 1147, 14 Stephen, to 1183, 30 Henry II. [Godwin, p. 286.]

<sup>h</sup> Newark Castle was built by Bishop Alexander. [Camden, vol. II. p. 284.]

<sup>i</sup> This must have been Henry Burwash, who filled this See from 1320 to 1340. [Godwin p. 294.]

<sup>k</sup> Hearne's Preface to William of Newbury, p. xlv.

number of Pennies for which they were to be current. They were all of the same Lozenge-like form, and of the same type, *viz.* on the Obverse a Crown between the initials C. R.; and the value placed beneath it; and on the Reverse, OBS. NEWARK. 1645 or 1646<sup>1</sup>.

#### NOTTINGHAM.

This place (which by the Anglo-Saxons and Normans, as low as the reign of Stephen, was always written with the letter S prefixed) it is probable did not possess a Mint until the general words in Æthelstan's Law authorized it to have one in common with many other Burghs. At least, the earliest Coins which are known to have been struck here are of his reign.

Cnut also coined in this Mint; as did likewise Harold I.

In the time of Edward the Confessor this Mint had two Moneyers, who paid forty Shillings<sup>m</sup>. His Coins and those of Harold II. still remain.

When Domesday Book was compiled, this place seems to have been in a very flourishing state; for the payment to the Crown, which was no more than eighteen Pounds in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was then increased to thirty Pounds; and ten Pounds more were paid for the Mint<sup>n</sup>.

Specimens are known of the Coinage of William I. and II. Henry I. and Stephen.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a Writ was issued commanding certain Officers to be chosen for this Mint, as well as for various others<sup>o</sup>. After this time not any Coins, nor any Records relating to it, are known.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

##### OXFORD.

The Mint in this City is of very high antiquity. It can even boast of a specimen, remaining unto this day, of the Money struck here by Ælfred,

<sup>1</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXVIII. Numbers 7—10. Number 9 is countermarked with a Shield of the King's Arms.

<sup>m</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 280.

<sup>n</sup> Id. *ibid.*

<sup>o</sup> See this Writ at length in the Account of Wallingford Mint.



the great Patron of the University. On this unique Coin, which is the chief ornament of the Cabinet in the Bodleian Library, the name of the City is written ORSNAFORDA. This word is singularly placed on the Obverse, with the King's name. Another Coin, struck also by Ælfred, has DORO for Canterbury, in a similar position; and these two are, as I believe, the only instances in which such a circumstance occurs, in the whole series of Coins which have been struck in this Island <sup>p</sup>.

I have not met with the name of this City on any Coin of Æthelstan, though Sir Henry Spelman says that he appointed two Mints here<sup>q</sup>; nor do I find that any Money was coined in this place again until the reign of Eadgar. After his time there are Coins of Eadweard the Martyr, of Æthelred II., of Cnut, of Harold I., of Edward the Confessor, and of Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears that the County of Oxford paid, for the Burgh, twenty Pounds by weight, and for the Mint the same sum of Pennies that were twenty to the Ounce<sup>r</sup>. It is likewise stated in the Record, that Suetman, a Moneyer, had one free house within the City, which was rented at forty Pence<sup>s</sup>.

Coins of William I. and II. are known, and also of Henry I., in the 17th year of whose reign, 1116, Faratius Abbat of Abendon mentions, among several revenues in Oxford which he bestowed on the Infirmary there, five Shillings for the land of Eadwin the Moneyer<sup>t</sup>. Also in the Foundation Charter of Oseney Abbey, by Robert Doily, in the 30th year of the same King, 1129, are granted lands held by Godwin and Brithric, Moneyers<sup>u</sup>.

Stephen coined here.

1160. Henry II. likewise had a Mint in this City. This appears from the following entry in the Sheriff's Accounts of Oxford, in the seventh year of his reign: "Vicecomes redd. Computum de quatuor Marcis de Burgo de Oxenford, et de Monet."<sup>x</sup> His Coins are known.

<sup>p</sup> See Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XV. No 10, and Plate XVI. No 14.

<sup>q</sup> Concil. edit. 1639, fol. 403, cap. 6, from a MS. some time belonging to Jorual Abbey. Peshall's History of Oxford, p. 330.

<sup>r</sup> Vol. I. folio 154, b.

<sup>s</sup> Id. folio 154.

<sup>t</sup> Reg. Cœnob. Abendon. f. 161. Peshall's Oxford, p. 330.

<sup>u</sup> Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. II. p. 137.

<sup>x</sup> In Offic. de Pipe. Twyne 3. 331. Peshall's Oxford, p. 330.

1208. In the ninth year of King John, the Moneyers, &c. were ordered to attend at Westminster, there to receive the King's commands<sup>y</sup>.

Henry III. also coined here, as appears from his Money still remaining.

1421. Nothing further occurs respecting this Mint until the ninth year of Henry V., when the Sheriff accounted for it<sup>z</sup>; as he did also in the third year of Edward IV. 1463<sup>a</sup>.

Charles I. having removed from Shrewsbury, and having fought, on Sunday the 23d of October 1642, the Battle of Edgehill, came, on the 28th of the same month, to this City; where the several Colleges presented him with all that remained of their Plate, and with all the Money left in their several Treasuries<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>z</sup> Cart. Æd. Christi, 101. Peshall's Oxford, p. 330.

<sup>a</sup> Wood's Not. folio 96. Peshall, ubi supra.

<sup>b</sup> "The Earl of Clarendon [History of the Rebellion, vol. II. p. 53] seems to represent the first loan made to the King to have consisted chiefly of Plate, and the last now made by this University to have been altogether Money. But it is more probable, from the following Extracts of Papers and Memorandums still remaining in this University, that their first benevolence was principally Money; and that their Plate was not, at least the greatest part of it, presented to him 'till after his coming to Oxford.' Which is also more agreeable to his immediate removal of the Mint thither."

These Extracts, &c. "were very kindly communicated [to Dr. Folkes] by the Reverend and learned Francis Wise, B. D. of Trinity College in Oxford; who has further informed me, that there is very little more to be found at the University relating to these affairs; excepting only two or three other Receipts for Plate delivered to the same purpose as the under-mentioned Receipt to the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College: the great danger of being called upon by the Parliament, as the Vice-Chancellor and several Heads of Houses had already actually been, having made all people very careful what they entered and committed to writing in those times concerning such matters: and for the same reason, in all probability, all the Records of the Proceedings of the Mint here were secreted and destroyed. So that no more is now known about these transactions than what is to be gathered from old and very imperfect traditions. The substance of the Extracts above spoken of is as follows:

"From the University Register:

"July 11, 1642. The King sent a letter to Dr. Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, and then Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, to borrow Money of the Colleges and Halls, to be repaid with the interest of 8 *per cent*."

"From the College Register of All Souls:

"July 11, 1642. Upon a letter from the King, the College agreed to lend all the ready Money in their Treasury, viz. 351*l*. 7*s*. 3*d*.; and that they would borrow as much as is owing



On Tuesday the 3d of January in the same year there came into this City and to the Court divers carts, to the number of twelve or more, loaden with Prince Rupert's goods, and with the Mint from Shrewsbury, and with some

to the said Treasury upon the College Bond, which is 300*l.*; in all, 651*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* to his Majesty's use, receiving an acquittance for the same, by his Majesty's direction, from Sir Richard Chaworth, Chancellor of Chichester.

"Note, that in Rushworth's Collections, part III. vol. II., may be seen the King's letter to the Vice-Chancellor, from Beverley, the 18th of July 1642; wherein he returns his royal thanks for a most large and ample testimony of the affection of this loyal University, by the free loan of a very considerable sum of Money, in a time of so great and urgent necessity."

"From the same College Register of All Souls:

"Jan. 6, 1642. The King's letter to the College, to deliver their Plate to Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell, Esq. Masters of the Mint, to be repaid, as soon as God shall enable us, after the rate of five Shillings *per* Ounce white Silver, and five Shillings six Pence gilt Silver."

"An original Paper, in the hand of the President of Corpus Christi College:

"Jan. 21, 1642. It was agreed that our College Plate should be sent unto the King, according to his letter of Jan. 6, 1642. By us, ROB. NEWLIN, Pr.  
and four more."

"From a Letter to the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College:

"CHARLES R.

"— and having received several quantities of Plate from divers of our loving Subjects, we have removed our Mint hither, to our City of Oxford, for the Coinage thereof.

"And we have entrusted our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Parkhurst, Knt. and Thomas Bushell, Esq. Officers of our Mint, to receive the same Plate from you."

"The Receipt for the same:

"Feb. 2, 1642. Received of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter in Oxford, in Plate, for his Majesty's service, as followeth:

	lb.	oz.	dwt.
In white Plate - - - - -	208	4	18
In gilt Plate - - - - -	38	0	3
Total	246	5	1."

"By the Register of the same College, wherein are some letters that passed between the King and the College, it further appears, that, upon his first desiring their Plate, they presented a Petition, setting forth, that it was contrary to the Statutes they were sworn to observe, to alienate or so much as to alter the form of their Plate, upon any pretence whatsoever. To which the King, in his answer, urged the example of other Colleges, who were equally tied down in that respect by their Statutes; and told them, that, if they considered the intention of their Benefactors, they would make no scruple. Upon which they complied with his desire."

good store of Silver Ore to be melted into Silver, and coined into Money, one Mr. Bushell being the chief dealer therein : the Mint was set up in New Inn<sup>c</sup>, under the direction of Sir William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell, Esq.<sup>d</sup>

On the following Tuesday, Jan. 10, the King's Letters came abroad to all the Colleges and Halls, for their Plate to be brought in to the Mint, there to be coined into Money, with promise of re-funding it, or paying for it again after five Shillings the Ounce for Silver, and five Shillings and six Pence for Silver and gilt<sup>e</sup>; with which order the Members of the University complied, excepting New Inn, which alone disputed the authority<sup>f</sup>.

Accordingly the Colleges sent in Plate, upon the 20th of the same month, to the following amount:

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“ From the University Register :

“ To the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Convocation.

“ CHARLES R.

“ Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we have lately, by our letters to the several Heads and Fellows of every College in this our University, desired the loan of all the Plate belonging to these our said Colleges, for the supply and maintenance of our Army raised for the defence of us and these whole Kingdoms; and whereas we are informed that there are other quantities of Plate belonging to our University for the use of several Halls, which cannot be disposed of but by the consent of the Convocation; we have thought fit, &c. &c. — Oxford, 25 Jan. 1642.”

“ Quibus perlectis per Procuratorem Universitatis, prorogante Vice-Cancellario, omnis coetus magistrorum regentium et non regentium annuebat, ut quæcunque vasa et utensilia argentea aut deaurata, in aulis invenirentur, ad usum serenissimi, &c. — 31 Jan. 1642.”

[Folkes's Table of English Silver Coins, p. 85, note \*.]

<sup>c</sup> Appendix to Hearne's Chron. Priorat. de Dunstaple, p. 763. — New Inn Hall had been appointed for that purpose by an order from the King on the 15th of December. [Wood, Hist. & Antiq. Oxon. p. 358.]

<sup>d</sup> Table of English Silver Coins, p. 85. — Mr. Bushell, having obtained a Grant from the King to coin Silver, clothed the King's Army at Oxford, and brought the said Mint to serve the King's present occasion in his garrison there, when his Mint in the Tower was denied him. The Mint Mark upon some of the Coins struck in this Mint is the letter B, which is conjectured, in the Explanation of the Plates in the Antiquaries' Edition of Folkes's Tables [p. 78], to refer to this person. [Bibl. Topog. Brit. No XXXIX. p. 101.] In the Monthly Review, New Series, vol. XLVII. p. 43, he is said not only to have clothed the whole Army, but also to have accommodated the King with a loan of £40,000.

<sup>e</sup> Appendix to Hearne's Chron. Priorat. de Dunstaple, p. 764.

<sup>f</sup> Wood, Hist. & Antiq. Oxon. p. 358.



## PLACES OF MINTS AND EXCHANGES

	lb.	oz.	dwt.
The Cathedral Church of Christ - - -	172	3	14
Jesus College - - - - -	86	11	5
Oriel College - - - - -	82	0	19
Queen's College - - - - -	193	3	1
Lincoln College - - - - -	47	2	5
University College - - - - -	61	6	5
Brazen Nose College - - - - -	121	2	15
St. Mary Magdalen College - - - - -	296	6	15
All Souls College - - - - -	253	1	19
Baliol College - - - - -	41	4	0
Merton College - - - - -	79	11	10
Trinity College - - - - -	174	7	10
Total	1610	1	18

The Gentry and Clergy likewise sent in,  
on the same day,

	lb.	oz.	dwt.
Sir Peter Wich, Comptroller, &c. - -	360	5	13
Dr. Smith, Parson of Tredington - -	33	4	0
Plate brought in by William Barefoote -	13	10	15
Mr. Leviston, of the Bed-chamber - -	178	5	18
Mr. Andrew Boreman - - - - -	12	2	13
Mr. Hipsley, presented by Dr. Tolsom -	103	5	10
Total	701	10	9 <sup>g</sup>

To these must be added the Plate of Exeter  
College, which was given on the 2d of  
February - - - - -

246 5 1<sup>h</sup>

And that belonging to the Halls, for which there was an Order of Convocation, but the amount of which does not appear <sup>i</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa, vol. 1. p. 227.

<sup>h</sup> See note <sup>b</sup> in p. 102.

<sup>i</sup> Id. p. 103.

In the next year, 1643, according to Anthony à Wood, all the Plate in Oxford was carried, by his Majesty's command, to the Mint at New Inn, and there turned into Money, to pay his Majesty's Armies <sup>k</sup>.

About the same time the Mint narrowly escaped destruction from a dreadful fire, which was occasioned by a soldier's roasting a pig that he had stolen <sup>l</sup>.

At this Mint chiefly <sup>m</sup> were struck the Coins which are commonly called Exurgat Money, from the legend on the Reverse, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI <sup>n</sup>. They are dated in the years 1642; 43, 44, 45, and 46 <sup>o</sup>.

In this last year Oxford was taken by the Parliament, on the 24th of June, and the Mint was then discontinued.

<sup>k</sup> Life of Anthony à Wood, p. 20. All Anthony's Plate, which had been given to him by his Godfathers and Godmother, and was considerable, was taken from him.

<sup>l</sup> Id. p. 25. See a Poem intituled "A Curse to Vulcan, occasioned by a great Fire in Oxford, which began at the roasting of a Pigge, 1643."

"You din'd, Hell doe you good on't, at the Pigge,  
Which sure was rosted well, wer't nere so bigge:  
But not content to feed as you could catch,  
On so course meat as hospitable thatch,  
You foam'd and chaf'd, tasted the Braines and Hay,  
And swallowed all the woodyards in the way.  
And then you and your warme tempestuous trayne  
Followed by sent into a close by-Lane. New Inne Lane.  
Where you had seiz'd the Mint, but that withall  
Aurum Potabile was too cordiall.  
Where you had injur'd those by rash designs Sir W. P. \*  
Whom virtue more than all thy flame refines." his Quarters.

[Men-Miracles, with other Poemes. By M. LL. † of Ch. Ch. in Oxon. 16mo, London, 1656, p. 29.]

The remainder of this Poem, which is extended to more than an hundred lines, describes the progress of the fire through other parts of the City.

<sup>m</sup> See one struck at Exeter, Supplement Plate V. N<sup>o</sup> 20.

<sup>n</sup> From the lxviiiith Psalm.

<sup>o</sup> The Mint is not mentioned in the Articles for the surrender of the City [Rushworth, H. Col. pt. IV. vol. I. p. 280], so that it was probably withdrawn before that time.

\* Sir William Parkhurst, Master of the Mint.

† Martin Llewellyn. Athenæ Oxon. vol. II. col. 706.



During the years before-mentioned, large quantities of Money, both of Gold and Silver, must have been struck, if we may judge by the number of the pieces still extant.

As this Mint was managed by the Officers and Moneyers that came from Aberistwith, and was itself considered as the same Mint removed<sup>p</sup>, the greater part of the Money that was coined in it was marked on both sides with the Welsh Feathers, the distinguishing mark of that Mint; and some has even the Mint Mark of the open Book<sup>q</sup>.

One beautiful Crown has the City of Oxford under the King's Horse, with OXON over it<sup>r</sup>.

This Money, says Folkes, not only differed in form [type, I presume, must be meant] from what had been before coined, but some pieces of new denominations were also now introduced, there being made of Silver pieces of ten and twenty Shillings. They are in general of very coarse and mean work, but in their weight are not to be found fault with<sup>s</sup>. Some are marked with an R and a B interlaced; of the date of 1644, and of Silver only. They are reported to have been thus marked in memory of Dr. Richard Baylie, President of St. John's College, and Dean of Salisbury; a gentleman who suffered greatly afterwards for his services to the King, and who is said to have procured him a considerable loan about this time; but what credit is to be given to this tradition I shall not determine<sup>t</sup>. Others have a B at the head of the King's Style, the meaning of which is not known, unless it should be intended for the initial of Bushell, the name of the Mint Master.

There were made in this Mint, of Silver, Pieces of Twenty Shillings, and Ten Shillings, Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, Half Shillings, Groats, Quarter Shillings, Half Groats, and Pennies<sup>u</sup>. The Gold Coins were, the Three Pound Piece, the Twenty Shillings, and the Ten Shillings<sup>w</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> Table of Silver Coins, p. 86.

<sup>q</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXIV. Numbers 6 and 8. The Silver Plate was reduced to Standard by fine Silver from the Welsh Mines. See Aberistwyth Mint. <sup>r</sup> Id. No I.

<sup>s</sup> Table of Silver Coins, p. 87.

<sup>t</sup> Id. p. 90. See Plate XXIV. Numbers 2, 3, and 9.

<sup>u</sup> See Silver Coins, Plates XXIII. and XXIV., and Supplement, Plate V. Numbers 10—20.

<sup>w</sup> See Gold Coins, Plate XIII. Numbers 9, 10, and 11.

## WITNEY.

The name of this place makes its first appearance as a Mint Town upon a Penny of Harold II., which reads WITNI. It is again found upon a Coin of William I., where it is written WITTI; but no Money has been discovered of a date later than his reign.

## SHROPSHIRE.

## HEDLEY.

A Penny of Henry III., of the Coinage which took place in his 32d year, reads HEDLIE<sup>x</sup> for the place of Mintage; but I know not to which Town of that name it is to be referred. The only one which occurs in Domesday Book is HADEHELLE in Shropshire<sup>y</sup>.

Snelling has given HADELEIE as a Mint Town on the Money of Edward I. or II.<sup>z</sup>; but I believe erroneously, as Robert de Hadley was Moneyer at St. Edmundsbury<sup>a</sup>.

## SHREWSBURY.

This Town was of sufficient importance in the reign of Æthelstan to be allowed the privilege of a Mint, though it is not particularly mentioned in his Law for the Regulation of the Coinage. Some of his Money, however, bears the name of this place on the Reverse.

Eadgar also coined here; as did Æthelred II. Cnut, and

Edward the Confessor; in whose reign there were three Moneyers in this Town; who, after they had purchased their Money Dies, in like manner as other Moneyers of the Country did, each of them within fifteen days gave to the King twenty Shillings. This was done whenever the Money was changed<sup>b</sup>.

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<sup>x</sup> Dr. Combe's MS.

<sup>y</sup> Vol. I. folio 255.

<sup>z</sup> View of the Silver Coin, p. 12.

<sup>a</sup> Register Kempe, folio 117. Harl. MSS. N<sup>o</sup> 645.

<sup>b</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 252.



A Penny of Harold II. has s r only for the place of Mintage, but was probably struck here.

When the general Survey of the Kingdom was taken, in the reign of William I., Earl Roger held this City of the King, and also the whole County, and all the Demesne which King Edward the Confessor had here<sup>c</sup>. With these he no doubt held the Mint also, though it is not specified in the Record, for there are still existing Coins of William I. which were struck in it.

His son William II. also coined in this place; and so did

Henry I.                      Henry II.                      and

Henry III.; in the 33d year of whose reign, 1248 or 1249, a Writ was issued for the election of Officers for this Mint<sup>d</sup>: Coins from which still remain.

Nothing further is known respecting the Coinage of Money in this place until the year 1642<sup>e</sup>, when King Charles I. removed from Nottingham to this town, and erected his Mint, in which was coined the remainder of the Plate given by the two Universities, part of which had already been minted at York. In the King's Speech to the Gentlemen at this place he said, that "he had sent for a Mint, and would melt down all his own Plate, and expose all his Land to sale or mortgage, that he might bring the least pressure upon them." At the same time expressing his hope, that whilst those who pursued him with violence "sacrificed their Money, Plate, and utmost industry to destroy the Commonwealth, they would be no less liberal to preserve it." Accordingly he delivered all his own Plate, for the service of his Household, to the Mint which he had established here, which made other men think theirs was the less worth the preserving; and such proportions of Plate and Money were brought in voluntarily, no man being pressed, that the Army was fully and constantly paid. But yet, for want of workmen and instruments, they could not coin a thousand Pounds a week, and the Mint was more for reputation than use<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 254.

<sup>d</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

<sup>e</sup> This seems to have taken place in the month of September. [Parl. Hist. vol. XI. p. 433.]

<sup>f</sup> Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. II. p. 29. It should seem that, after the Parliament had seized the Tower, almost all the Officers of the Mint were employed by them; for

This Mint was under the direction of Mr. Bushell, the Officers of the Aberistwyth Mint being removed to this place, where they did not continue long, being soon ordered to Oxford, where they arrived on the 3d of January 1642.

It is not known that the Money which was coined here was distinguished by any particular mark.

The name of this place is written with SCR, for Scrobesberie, on all the Anglo-Saxon Money until that of Harold II., when the c appears to have been omitted. It is found again, however, upon the Pennies of William I. and II.: but on the Coins of Henry II. it is written SALOPES, and on those of Henry III., SROS.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

### BATH.

The earliest Coin which has occurred of this Mint was struck by Æthelstan, on which the name is written BAT CIVITATE. This addition of the term City was continued by Eadgar, whose Penny of this Mint reads BATHA CIFI<sup>g</sup>. On the Coins of Æthelred II. it does not appear, nor upon any of those of the succeeding Monarchs who coined here prior to the Norman Conquest, except only Cnut and Edward the Confessor.

Sir A. Fountaine, in his eighth Table, N<sup>o</sup> 2, gives a Coin of Harthacnut which reads on the Reverse ✠ WOLSIG ON BATHE; but I cannot learn that the Coin is to be found in any Cabinet at this time.

the Moneyers stated that in five years, viz. from 1640 to 1645, they coined for the Parliament about six millions of Silver. [Answer of the Corporation of Moneyers to Blondeau, folio, 1653, p. 27.] The Plate coined here was reduced to Standard by fine Silver from Mr. Bushell's Mines in Wales. See Aberistwith Mint.

§ In Collinson's History of Somersetshire it is said that Bath "*at length assumed new splendour under the Augustan reign of Edgar, who in the year 973 was consecrated and crowned with great solemnity in the Church of St. Peter, in the presence of Oswald Archbishop of York, and the several other Prelates of England.*" [Gervas, Act. Pontif. Cantuar. de Sanct. Dunstano.] "*This Monarch endowed the City with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free Borough, granting it a Market, and the liberty of Coinage,*" &c. &c. [vol. I. p. 17.] I know not where the Author found those passages which are marked with Italicks. There is nothing of the first in Gervase; and for the Grants of Edgar he has quoted no authority whatever.



Specimens still exist of the Coinage of William I.; in whose reign, as it appears from Domesday Book, the Mint in this City paid one hundred Shillings<sup>h</sup>.

William II. also coined here; and in the tenth year of his reign, 1097, gave to God, and the Church of St. Peter in Bath, and to John the Bishop, and to his successors, all the City of Bath, for the augmentation of the revenue of the See; for the good of the soul of his father King William I., and the souls of his mother, of himself, and of his ancestors and successors. Together with the Mint, &c.<sup>i</sup>

Henry I. confirmed this Grant in his second year, 1100j; and he also coined Money in this place. Beyond his reign this Mint cannot be traced.

#### BRISTOL.

The Historian of this City has thought fit to found the early account of its Mint upon documents which were communicated to him by Chatterton; and it is evident that he had no doubt of their authenticity, though he affects to leave that point to the judgment of the Reader. In justice to him, I shall give the words in which he introduces the extraordinary tale; upon which it is true that he does not give any express opinion, but of his reliance on which no doubt can be entertained, not only from his mode of expression, but also from his having, in various parts of his work, referred to other communications of Chatterton, as if they were of indubitable authority.

“Here,” says he, “I shall have recourse to a curious Collection of Coins, &c. mentioned by Turgot, preserved afterwards in the Cabinet of Mr. Canynge; and although the Coins themselves cannot be produced, yet an Account of them, said to be drawn up from the Cabinet itself, by Thomas Rowlie, about 1460, in his own writing, is still extant. And as I would give the real and genuine account of the Translator’s own words from Turgot, I shall confine myself to a faithful and exact copy of the original parchment manuscript, as follows, in which the ink and letters by time were almost defaced, and leave the Reader to judge of its authenticity.”<sup>k</sup>

<sup>h</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 87.

<sup>i</sup> Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglic.* vol. I. p. 185. Ex ver. Exempl. in Bibl. Deuv. an. 10. Dugdale, by a strange mistake, gives this as a Charter of William I. <sup>j</sup> Id. *ibid.*

<sup>k</sup> It is scarcely possible to believe that some doubt would not have been expressed in this place, if any had existed in the mind of the Author.

From his copy of this Turgot-Rowlie Treatise I shall now give all that relates to the Bristol Mint :

“Oure fyrste fathers the Bryttons usyde yron and brasse ryngs, some round, some shapyd like an egge: eleven of these were founde in the gardenne of Galfrydus Coombe on Sainte Mychael’s Hylle, bie theyre dyspositionne in the grounde seemed to have been strunge onne a stryngge, and were alle marquede on insyde thus M.”

[From the next sentence it appears that all these were in Maystre Canynge’s Cabynet.]

“Julus Cæsarres Coynes were the fyrste enstamped Monies ysed in Englande: after whomme the Brytonnes coyned as follows. Tenantius at Caer Britoe, Cunobelyne at sundarie places, butte notte at Caer Brytoe. Arvyragus at Caer Brytoe, Bassianus at Caer Brytoe. Syke was the multitude<sup>l</sup> of Monies bie them coyned upon vycoryes and sykelyke that neyther anie Kynge tyll Arthurre’s tyne coyned quantity of Metalles for anie use, nor did Arthuree make Monie, but a peece of Sylverre toe be worne rounde of those who had wonne honnour in Battelles.”<sup>m</sup>

“In Adelstane’s reyn were two Coyners in Bryghstowe<sup>n</sup>, and one at Wyckewarre; at which two places was made a peece yclepen Twain Penny.

“Robert Rouse Erle of Gloucester had hys Mynte at Erystowe, and coyned the best Monie of anie of the Baronnes.

“Henry secundus graunted to the Lord of Bristow Castle the ryght of coynynge, and the coynynge of the Lord wente curraunte unto the Regne of Henricus the thyrde: the Coyns was onne one syde a Rampaunte Lyonne with ynne a strooke or bend Sinyster, and on the other the Arms of Brightstowe.

“Eke had the Maioure libertie of coyneyng, and did coyne several Coynes, manie of whyche are in mie second Rolle of Monies. Kynge

<sup>l</sup> Of all this multitude not one piece has reached these times !

<sup>m</sup> Barrett’s History of Bristol, p. 38.

<sup>n</sup> Below, at p. 40, Mr. Barrett says, “In the days of King Athelstan, says Roger Hoveden, it was decreed there should be at Canterbury seven Monetaries, viz. four of the King, two of the Bishop, one of the Abbot; at London eight, &c.; and at BRISTOW and other Boroughs one.” Of all this Hoveden does not say one word. Neither is the name of Bristol to be found in any copy of Æthelstan’s Laws.



Henricus sext offred Maystre Canynge the righte of coynynge, *whiych* hee refused; whereupon Galfridus Ocambus, who was wyth Mayster Canynge and mieself, concerning the saide ryghte saieth, ‘Naie bie St. Paul’s Crosse ‘hadde I such an offre, I would coyne lead, and make ne law hyndrynge ‘Hyndes takyng it.’ — “No doubt (sayde Mayster Canynge) but you’d “dyspend Heaven to gette Goulde, but I dyspende Goulde to get Heaven.”

“This curious account is an exact transcript from the writing on vellum, which having all the external marks of antiquity to give it the credit of an original could not be passed by, however Readers may differ in their opinions. If genuine and authentick it proves that British Money was coined here with the name of Bristow inscribed<sup>o</sup>, though hitherto unnoticed.”<sup>p</sup>

Rowley, in his Account of Mr. Canynge’s Cabynet, as published by Mr. Barrett, says that it contained “Coynes of Greece, Venyce, Rome, Fraunce, and Englande, from the daies of Julyus Cæsar to thys present, consystynge of Denarii, Penys, ORES, MANCAS, BYZANTINES, HOLLYLAND MONEIE; of which Penys, Denarii, and TWAPENYES<sup>q</sup>, there are coyned in Brystoe fourtie and nyne of dyffarante sortes; Barons Monie, Citie Monie, Abbye Monie to besyde; the Coynes and Moneie would fylle a REDDE<sup>r</sup> Rolle.

“From this repository there were derived the Coins mentioned above, in the little Essay on Coining.”<sup>s</sup>

I have thought it most expedient to give the whole of Turgot’s and Rowley’s communications on the subject of this Mint at one view, as the whole is of equal authority, and the different parts must stand or fall together.

We now pass on to more authentick records, and to the legends of Coins which are still in existence. The first of these bearing the name of Bristol,

<sup>o</sup> I am at a loss to discover how it proves this, as Turgot does not say that any name was inscribed on the Coins. By what means Mayster Turgot himself discovered that the Coins were struck at Caer Brytoe is another question, not of very easy solution.

<sup>p</sup> Barrett’s History of Bristol, p. 37.

<sup>q</sup> Rowley left behind him a drawing of the Bristol Twapenny, which was shewn by Mr. Barrett to Mr. Whitaker, who treated it as a forgery in a letter to Dr. Ducarel. [Gent. Mag. July 1786, p. 580.]

<sup>r</sup> Why a *red* Roll? In Chatterton’s communications to Mr. Barrett we find yellow and purple Rolls. Can it be proved that it was the fashion of those times to stain the Rolls with various colours? or was Chatterton misled to think it was so by having heard of black and red Books in the Exchequer?

<sup>s</sup> Barrett’s History of Bristol, p. 44.

which I have met with, is a Penny of Cnut, of which there are four or five varieties.

Harold I., Edward the Confessor, and Harold II., all likewise coined here.

This Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, though Coins of William I. are known; as are also those of William II., Henry I., and Henry II.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a Writ was issued concerning the election of Officers for this and several other Mints<sup>t</sup>; and his Coins of this Mint still remain.

1279. In the 8th year of Edward I. it was ordained that there should be four Furnaces in this City<sup>u</sup>; and in the year 1300 an order was given for the building of houses for the workmen in the Castle here, and for sending beyond the Seas for workmen<sup>w</sup>.

Both he and his successor coined here.

1422-3. Henry VI. in his first year gave authority to the Master of the Mint to coin in this place, by an indorsement upon an Indenture of the 9th of Henry V.<sup>x</sup>

Coins of Edward IV. still remain.

As the Money of Henry VIII. which was struck here bears on the Reverse CIVITAS BRISTOLIE, it must have been coined subsequent to the year 1542, when Bristol was made a City, by the erection of it into an Episcopal See<sup>y</sup>.

In 1549 the Plate belonging to All Saints Church in this City was delivered into the Mint for the King's use, as appears by the following receipt:

"On the 13th of August 1549<sup>z</sup> was received by me Robert Recorde, Comptroller of his Majesty's Mint of Bristol, to his Highness use, of Mr. William Younge and John Pykes, Proctors of All Hallows in Bristol, in gilt Silver, 19 lb. 11½ oz., and in parcel gilt, 15 lb. 3 ounces.

ROBERT RECORDE."<sup>a</sup>

In the same year Recorde likewise accounted for the receipt of 107 ounces of gilt Plate, and 142 of parcel gilt, belonging to the Church of St. Auden<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> See the Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

<sup>u</sup> Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 259.

<sup>w</sup> Cl. 28 E. I. m. 9.

<sup>x</sup> Bundle in the Tower, unclassified.

<sup>y</sup> Folkes, p. 27.

<sup>z</sup> Burnet does not date the visitation for the Plate in the Churches until the year 1553. [Reformation, vol. II. p. 205]; which must be too late, if the above Receipt be correctly given.

<sup>a</sup> Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 440.

<sup>b</sup> Id. p. 478.



And 13 lb. 8 oz. of Plate belonging to St. Leonard's Church were delivered to the King's Mint for his Highness's use, by virtue of his Majesty's Letter, two Chalice excepted <sup>c</sup>.

On the 19th of January in this year Lord Seymour of Sudley, High Admiral of England, was committed to the Tower; "and now many things broke out against him, and particularly a conspiracy of his with Sir William Sharington, Vice-Treasurer of the Mint at Bristol, who was to have furnished him with £.10,000, and had already coined about £.10,000 false Money <sup>d</sup>, and had clipt a great deal more, to the value of £.40,000 in all; for which he was attainted by a process at Common Law, and that was confirmed in Parliament." <sup>e</sup>

The 23d Article of High Treason, &c. against Lord Seymour stated that he had moved the Lord Protector and the whole Council that he might, by publick authority, have that which by private fraud and falsehood, and confederating with Sharington, he had gotten — that is, the Mint at Bristol to be his wholly <sup>f</sup>.

It appears, by the Act for his Attainder, that he had devised, after £.10,000 a month for the wages of his men, out of this Mint, which he had obtained, with all the treasure in the same, to be at his command by the means and consent of Sir William Sharington <sup>g</sup>.

There being much Plate still remaining in All Hallows Church in 1552, it was, on the 6th of August, delivered to the King's Commissioners for the use of his Mint here, two Chalice and six Bells excepted, which were left till the King's pleasure was further known <sup>h</sup>.

This City had a License from Queen Elizabeth to make Farthing Tokens, which were struck in Copper, with a Ship on the one side, and c. B. on the other, signifying Civitas Bristol. These went current (for small things) at Bristol and ten miles about <sup>i</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 509. Even one of those was afterwards taken away in 1553.

<sup>d</sup> In the State Trials the sum is £.12,000; vol. VII. p. 1. The Articles are in the following page.

<sup>e</sup> Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. II. p. 93.

<sup>f</sup> Id. Collection of Records, p. 148. His Lordship answered only three of the Articles, of which this is not one.

<sup>g</sup> State Trials, vol. VII. p. 7.

<sup>h</sup> Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 440.

<sup>i</sup> Malynes, Lex Mercatoria, p. 194. The Token, with this Type, in Snelling, is dated 1652.

I know not the date of this License ; but, on the 12th of May, 1594, a Letter was sent to the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol, requiring them to call in all the private Tokens which had been stamped and uttered by divers persons within that City, without any manner of authority, and which they many times refused to accept again. The Mayor, &c. were required, by authority of that Letter, henceforth to restrain them, and, in the names signed to that Letter, straightly to charge and require them to change the same for current Money, to the value they were first uttered by them ; and that none should make the same without license from the Mayor, &c. who were to take especial care that the former abuses were duly reformed.

This Letter appears to be from the Privy Council, as the following persons are stated to be present : L. Arch B. of Cant. L. Keeper. L. Th'rer. L. Admirall. L. Chamb'laine. L. Buckhurst. S<sup>r</sup> Ro. Cecill. S<sup>r</sup> Jo. Wolley.

On the 2d of April 1609 Thomas Moze, one of the ordinary yeomen of the King's Chamber, and William Edgeley, ordinary groom of the same, petitioned the King for a sole License to stamp Farthing Tokens for the Cities of Bristol and Gloucester ; which Petition was referred by the King to the Commissioners appointed by his Highness for Suits. The Petitioners state that the City had received, many years past, authority from the Queen, of famous memory, to stamp Farthing Tokens in Copper ; and that such authority ceased upon his Majesty's coming to the Crown <sup>k</sup>.

On the 15th of August 1696 Notice was given, by the Mayor and Aldermen of this City, that the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury had been pleased to send down, for the benefit of the City, and the Counties adjacent, one thousand weight of Silver, value £.3000 and upwards, to this Mint, to be coined into the lawful Coin of the Kingdom, and to be put into the hand of some able and sufficient person in the City, to exchange such old clipped Sterling Money as any person would bring in, on the encouragement or allowance of five Shillings and two Pence an ounce, and six Pence an ounce by way of recompence ; and the Officers of the Mint had directions to keep an account of the deficiency thereof, and also to pay the said allowance and recompence for such wrought Plate as should be brought in, pursuant

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<sup>k</sup> Snelling's Copper Coinage, Appendix, p. 2. See Explanation of Plate XXIV. Note to N<sup>o</sup> 2. for the probability of this Mint being worked in the reign of Charles I.



to the late Act of Parliament, as soon as such Plate should be melted, assayed, and reduced to Sterling. Which five Shillings and two Pence and six Pence an ounce, as well for clipped Sterling Money as for wrought Plate, was to be immediately paid down<sup>l</sup>.

A Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, presented to the House of Commons on the 30th of December 1697, stated, that there would, by computation, in a month's time be in the City at least £.150,000 of old hammered Money, brought to the Fair from Wales and other places; and prayed that the Mint might be continued some time longer, for the coining of that Money, in order to prevent the inconvenience of sending it to the Mint at the Tower<sup>m</sup>.

The weight of hammered Money and wrought Plate imported into this Mint, for the re-coinage, amounted to 146,977 lb.<sup>n</sup>; which, at £.3. 2s. 0d. the Pound weight, was coined into £.463,728. 14s. 0d.

#### BRISTOL EXCHANGE.

In the 43d year of Elizabeth, this, together with other places, had an Exchange for the remittance of the Money which was then coined for the use of Ireland<sup>o</sup>.

#### CREWKERNE.

A Penny of Cnut reads on the Reverse CROG, which is supposed to mean this place; but it does not appear that it was then of sufficient importance to receive the privilege of Coinage. A Coin of William I. or II. is also attributed to this Mint<sup>p</sup>.

#### GLASTONBURY.

A Charter of the Empress Maud, Queen of England<sup>q</sup>, gave to the Church of Glastonbury, to Henry Prelate of that Church, and to his successors for

<sup>l</sup> Half Sheet folio, broadside. British Museum. Folio volume, intituled Banks, Coin, &c. vol. X.

<sup>m</sup> Commons Journals, vol. XII. p. 18.

<sup>n</sup> Tables of English Silver Coins, p. 124. The Coins are marked with B under the King's bust. See Plates of Silver Coins, XXXVI. Numbers 9, 14, 19.

<sup>o</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 41. See the Annals under that year.

<sup>p</sup> Tyssen's Sale Catalogue, p. 71, No 995.

<sup>q</sup> So she is styled in the Charter.

ever, various privileges; and amongst them a Mint and Moneyers<sup>r</sup>. As in that Charter she both grants and confirms, it does not appear whether the Mint was then first granted or was only confirmed.

Hearne supposes it not to be older than Æthelstan<sup>s</sup>; but I suspect that he had no other reason to believe it to be as old than his knowledge that many Mints were established by him, and that Glastonbury was a Burgh<sup>t</sup> of such consequence as to be called a City by King Ina in the year 704<sup>u</sup>.

The Mint, he thinks, was placed in the Abbey itself<sup>w</sup>, and in a Chapel appropriated to that purpose, which, he says, was commonly the case in Saxon times; and therefore Æthelstan's Decree relating to the Mints was considered as an Ecclesiastical Law<sup>x</sup>. This idea of coining in Chapels he seems to have gotten from having observed the figures of Churches on Coins, of which he mentions an instance of a Penny of Æthelstan, which he has engraved<sup>y</sup>. It is remarkable that this Mint is not even alluded to in any other Charter. Nor is that Charter itself recited, or referred to, in the Charter of Inspeximus of King Henry III., which mentions the names of those Kings who had given Charters to this Abbey.

#### IVELCHESTER.

In Domesday Book the name of this place is written Givelcestre; I therefore conclude that a Coin of Æthelred II., which reads GIFELC, was struck here. If that Coin be correctly appropriated, then the following Monarchs also coined in this Mint:

Cnut,

William I. and

Harold II.

William II.

I know not at what time the prefixed G was disused; but there are Coins of Henry II. with IVE, IVEL, or IVELCE, on the Reverse, which I presume

<sup>r</sup> Hearne. J. Glaston. Chron. Præfat. p. xxvii. See also Adam de Domerham, p. 329.

<sup>s</sup> J. Glaston. Chron. Præfat. p. xxvii.

<sup>t</sup> Id. p. xxxiii.

<sup>u</sup> J. Glaston. Chron. p. 92.

<sup>w</sup> This, he says, appears from Maud's Charter; which, as it gave the privileges above-mentioned to the Church of Glastonbury, he concludes, I presume, for no other proof is to be found in the Charter, that it fixed the situation of the Mint within the Church. [J. Glaston. Chron. Præfat. p. xxxv.]

<sup>x</sup> J. Glaston. Chron. Præfat. p. xxxv.

<sup>y</sup> Id. p. lvi.



were struck here; and also one with IVLCE, which I suspect to belong to this place.

1248 or 1249. In the 33d year of Henry III. a Writ was issued for the choice of Officers in this Mint, and also in several others<sup>z</sup>; it is therefore probable that a Penny of that reign with IVE was struck here.

#### TAUNTON.

Although this place was of very considerable importance in the early Anglo-Saxon times, I have not been able to trace its Coinage to any higher period than the reign of Cnut.

After him, Edward the Confessor and Harold II. coined here.

From Domesday Book it appears that in the reign of William I. the Mint paid fifty Shillings; a considerable sum, and equal to that which was paid for the Market<sup>a</sup>.

Coins of William I., Stephen, and Henry III., still remain.

#### WATCHET.

On the Reverse of a Coin of Æthelred II. is WECED; which, according to Lambarde, Camden, and Gibson's explanation of the names of places in the Saxon Chronicle, was the antient designation of this Town, it being called *ƿecedƿort*.

WECE also occurs upon a Penny of Cnut; but after his reign I have not met with it.

### STAFFORDSHIRE.

#### LICHFIELD.

If a Penny of William I. with LICAE were not struck here, I know not what other Mint it can be appropriated to.

William II. has one which reads LIC; but later than this I have not met with any Coin which can be supposed to have issued from this Mint.

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<sup>z</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.

<sup>a</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 87, b.

## LICHFIELD EPISCOPAL MINT.

King Stephen gave by Charter to the Church of St. Chad in this City, and to Walter Bishop of Coventry, and his successors for ever, the privilege of one Die here<sup>b</sup>.

This Grant, which is without date, must have been made between 1149, when Walter Durdent was consecrated, and 1159, the year in which King Stephen died.

1189. Richard I., in his first year, granted to the Church of St. Chad, and to Hugh Bishop of Coventry, to have one pair of Dies in Lichfield, and that the Mint should be for ever<sup>c</sup>.

## STAFFORD.

When Æthelstan regulated the Coinage, in the year 928, this Town was of sufficient importance to be favoured with a Mint. It does not, however, appear in the List which was given of the Places where Mints were established; but Coins of that Monarch are still extant, having on the Reverse STEF or STF.

A Penny of Æthelred II. reads STÆTH, which was probably intended for this place.

Cnut also has a Coin with STÆ on the Reverse.

In Domesday Book this Mint is not noticed; nor has it yet been found upon any Coin after the Norman Conquest.

## SOHO.

As it has been thought expedient to permit the lawful Coin of the Kingdom to be struck in this place, it has become so far an authorized Mint, and therefore must be noticed.

It is in the Parish of Handsworth in this County, and is situated about two miles from Birmingham. About the year 1762 Mr. Boulton removed his Manufactory at that place to Soho; and in 1788 applied the powers of Mr. Watts's Steam Engine to the purposes of Coinage. In this Mint nearly

<sup>b</sup> Monasticon Anglic. vol. III. p. 235. Ex Registro albo penès Dec. & Cap. Eccl. Cath. Lich. fol. 85.

<sup>c</sup> Chart. Antiq. p. 26, in Turr. London.



all the operations are performed by mechanical power ; such as rolling the cakes of Copper hot into sheets ; fine rolling the same cold between steel polished rollers ; cutting out the blanks, which is done with greater ease and rapidity by girls than could possibly be done by strong men ; shaking the Coins in bags, to wear off the sharp edges ; working a number of Coining Machines, with greater rapidity and exactness, by a few boys of 12 to 14 years of age, than could be done by a great number of strong men ; without endangering their fingers, as the Machine lays the Blanks upon the Die perfectly concentric with it, and, when struck, displaces one piece and replaces another <sup>d</sup>.

This Coining Mill has been greatly improved since its first erection, and is adapted to work eight Machines, each of which is capable of striking from seventy to eighty pieces of Money, the size of a Guinea, *per* minute, which is equal to between 30 and 40,000 *per* hour <sup>e</sup>; and at the same blow which strikes the two faces the edge of the piece is struck, either plain or with an inscription upon it ; and thus every piece becomes perfectly round, and of equal diameter ; which is not the case with any other National Money ever put into circulation.

<sup>d</sup> The idea of a Machine formed to execute all the operations of Coinage is by no means novel. "At the Mint of Segovia in Spain there is an Engine that moves by water, so artificially made that one part of it distendeth an ingot of Gold into that breadth and thickness as is requisite to make Coin of. It delivereth the plate, that it hath wrought, unto another that printeth the figure of the Coin upon it ; and from thence it is turned over to another that cutteth it according to the print in due shape and weight. And, lastly, the several pieces fall into a reserve in another room, where the officer, whose charge it is, finds treasure ready coined." [Wanley's Wonders of the little World of Man, p. 226, from Sir Kenelm Digby's Bodies, chap. XXIII. p. 207.]

I have not found when this Machine was erected ; but the first edition of Sir Kenelm Digby's work was printed at Paris in folio, 1644, and its full title is, "A Treatise of the Nature of Bodies." See the General Dictionary, article Digby, note [F]. This Machine still continued to be worked in the year 1776, according to Swinburne, who in his Travels through Spain [p. 409] calls it the most antient place of Coinage in the Kingdom.

<sup>e</sup> Mr. Shaw has not expressed himself very clearly in this place. From his words it should seem that each of the eight Machines is capable of striking 30 or 40,000 pieces in an hour ; but his meaning really is, that the whole number of the Machines can produce that effect. Taking it upon his lowest estimate, the Machines would stamp 360,000 pieces in a day of 12 hours.

Such a Coining Mill, erected in the National Mint, would, in cases of emergency, be able to coin all the Bullion in the Bank of England at a short notice, without the necessity of putting Dollars, or other foreign Coin, into circulation.

Dr. Darwin, in a Note to his Botanic Garden<sup>f</sup>, gives a short description of this Mint, and says, that the whole of this magnificent and powerful Apparatus moves "with such superior excellence and cheapness of workmanship, as well as with works of such powerful machinery, as must totally prevent clandestine imitation, and, in consequence, save many lives from the hand of the executioner; a circumstance worthy the attention of a great Minister. If a civick crown was given in Rome for preserving the life of one citizen, Mr. Boulton should be covered with garlands of oak <sup>g</sup>.

"It is worthy observation, that the ground of the Silver Money coined by this Machine has a much finer and blacker polish than the Money coined by the common Apparatus."<sup>h</sup>

<sup>f</sup> Part I. p. 21.

<sup>g</sup> All this is very poetically expressed. The Doctor has indeed (to borrow honest Fluellen's phrase) "uttered as prave 'ords as you shall see in a Summer's day;" but, in the warmth of poetic imagination, it doubtless escaped his recollection that he was writing in prose, and therefore he omitted that without which prose is nothing worth; in short, there is not one word of truth in his animated description of the prevention of clandestine imitation by this Machine. The statement of a few facts, which were given at the time in the Gentleman's Magazine [vol. LXXIV. p. 639] will irrefragably prove this assertion.

Dr. Darwin's poetical description was published prior to the first issuing of the Copper Money in 1797.

In February 1799 that Money was counterfeited. [See St. James's Chronicle, Feb. 5—7.]

The Dollars struck in this Mint were issued in May 1804.

In June 1804 Counterfeits appeared. [St. James's Chronicle, June 2.]

On the 19th of the same month Mr. Bourne moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the counterfeiting Dollars or Tokens; which passed into an Act on the 10th of July, and affixed the crime of felony to the counterfeiting of those INIMITABLE Coins. This, however, was not thought a sufficient security; and therefore, in the month of August following, Mr. Boulton found it necessary to invent a Gauge Plate to detect Counterfeits. [See the Gentleman's Magazine, August 1804, p. 725.] Thus

"Proofs rise on proofs, and still the last the strongest."

<sup>h</sup> Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 118.



## SUFFOLK.

## BLYTHEBURGH.

It should seem, from Domesday Book, that there was an Exchange here in the time of Edward the Confessor. But see the account of Dunwich Mint for the probability of this.

## DUNWICH MINT.

Leland, in his *Commentary de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, under the article *Sigebertus Rex*, calls this an antient City, "*quam Ostroangli veteres quidem illi, ut ex numismatum inscriptionibus apparet, DONMOC appellabant.*"<sup>i</sup>

These Coins, however, are now unknown.

Sir John Pettus says, it appears, by several Coins of Gold and Silver, that there was a Mint at Dunwich in the time of Henry II. and III.<sup>k</sup> These also are unknown.

In the Preface to the History of this place is given a tradition of the oldest inhabitants, that it was, in antient time, a City, surrounded with a stone wall and brazen gates; had fifty-two Churches, Chapels, Religious Houses, and Hospitals; a King's Palace, a Bishop's Seat, a Mayor's Mansion, and a MINT; as many Top-ships as Churches, and not fewer Windmills<sup>l</sup>; all of which, it is probable, never had existence.

Gardner, however, misled by this tradition, has engraved a Coin which he supposes to have been struck in this Mint. But it is clearly a Penny of one of the Edwards, coined at Durham, and the true reading *CIVITAS DONOLI*<sup>m</sup>.

Weever says, "one Master Holliday told me that he had a Grote, whose superscription on the one side was *CIVITAS DONWIC*"<sup>n</sup>.

It appears probable that these authorities made a strong impression upon the mind of Leake, and that whilst he was under their influence he read an Indenture between King Henry VI. and Bartholomew Goldbeater, of which he has given the following account: — Goldbeater, he says, is called in it

<sup>i</sup> Page 83.

<sup>k</sup> *Fodinæ Regales*, p. 40.

<sup>l</sup> Gardner's History of Dunwich. He refers to Stow's Chronicle, p. 73.

<sup>m</sup> See his Plate I. No 11, and the Explanation of the Plates.

<sup>n</sup> *Funeral Monuments*, p. 720.

Mint-master en le Cite de Londres, Cite de Denwyk, le Ville de Brisaut, et en la Ville de Calais; and Coins struck at the second place mentioned are inscribed CIVITAS DONWIC<sup>o</sup>.

His authority for these Coins, I presume, was the passage in Weever, which is given above; but his Cite de Denwyk is founded upon a palpable misreading of the Record, where the word is most distinctly D'eūwyk, or De Everwyck, the City of York. This, which is evident upon the inspection of the Record, is confirmed (if further confirmation should be required in so plain a case) by a copy of this Indenture in Latin, wherein Goldbeater is appointed Master of the Mint infra Turr' London, Civ' Ebor', &c.<sup>p</sup>

#### EXCHANGE AT DUNWICH.

From an obscure passage in Domesday Book it should seem that there was an Exchange here at the time when that Record was compiled. The words are, tempore Regis Edwardi non fuit ibi [*i. e.* in Dunwich] Cambitor sed in Blideburgh<sup>q</sup>. It will be difficult to account for this statement in the Record, that the Exchanger was not here in Edward the Confessor's time, but at Blitheburgh, unless it should be supposed that when the Survey was taken he was at this place. It must not, however, be concealed that Mr. Kelham, in his Dissertation upon Domesday Book, interprets Cambitor by *Hangman*, and that such interpretation is somewhat warranted by the context. But I am unable to guess upon what other grounds he can have given the word this signification.

If his Hangman can be established, there is an end of my Exchanger.

#### ST. EDMUNDSBURY ROYAL MINT.

This Town was not a place of any great importance before the reign of Cnut, though afterwards it rose to great splendour. It seems, however, not to have been of sufficient consequence to be honoured with a Mint until Ed-

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<sup>o</sup> Historical Account of English Money, p. 149, quoting Cl. 1 H. VI. m. 1.

<sup>p</sup> Claus. 1 H. VI. m. 13.

<sup>q</sup> Domesday Book, vol. II. fol. 312, b.



ward the Confessor placed one here ; at least no Coins are extant of a date prior to his reign ; nor has any other evidence of a Coinage here been yet discovered. To this Monarch then must be ascribed the establishment of the Regal as well as the Abbatical Mint in this place. There appears to have been but little Money issued from the Royal Mint during this reign ; for of all the numerous types of the Confessor's Pennies, one only bears the name of this Town <sup>r</sup>.

The Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book, although Coins of William I., struck in it, are still extant.

William II. likewise coined here ; as did also Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II.

1208. In the 9th year of K. John the Officers of this Mint, as well as those of divers others in various parts of the Kingdom, were ordered to attend at Westminster in the Quinzime of St. Denys, there to receive his commands<sup>s</sup>.

Henry III. coined here.

1283. In the 11th year of Edward I., J. de Lovetoft and G. de Rokesle were appointed, on the 16th of July, to inquire, on oath, what Moneyers, had made the King's Money here ; and also concerning the Die which had been made here by Rc. Albacum ; and to examine the Money which had been made by such Moneyers, wherever it should be found, within the Liberties or without ; and to act as circumstances should require <sup>t</sup>.

During the whole of this reign, and the early part of the following one, this Mint seems to have been conducted in a very negligent manner ; for in the 12th year of Edward II., 1318, it was stated, in a Writ directed to the Barons of the Exchequer, that no Trial of the Money coined here had been made either in his reign or in that of his father ; and they were commanded to cause it to be assayed by the usual mode <sup>u</sup>.

I have not met with any evidence to show that the Money which had been coined at the Royal Mint during that period was now assayed ; but the

<sup>r</sup> It is of the type N<sup>o</sup> 9, in Plate XXIV. and reads MOR - RE ON EADMVN. It is in the Ashmolean Museum.

<sup>s</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>t</sup> Pat. 11 E. I. m. 13. dors.

<sup>u</sup> Hil. Brevia. 12 E. II. [Nov. 30] Rot. 79. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 292. See Notices of Trials of the Pix.

Abbat's Coins were tried, as may be seen in the account of his Mint. It is, however, certain that Edward II. coined here, for some of his Money is still extant. In his reign this Mint, as it should seem, ceased to be worked; at least it cannot now be traced any further.

#### THE ABBAT'S MINT AT ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

The first Grant of a Mint to this Abbey was from Edward the Confessor to Baldwin, who was Abbat from 1065 to 1097, in this form:

"Edward King gret Aylmer Bisscop, and Girth Erl, and Toly and all mine Theynes on Estangle frendlike. And Ic kithe ihu that Ic habbe unnen Baldewine Abbot one munetere with innen Seynt Edmunds Biri, also frelike on alle thing to habben, also me mine on hande stonden ower on ani mine burgh aldrefrelikest. God se ihu alle frend." <sup>w</sup>

To some period subsequent to this, but probably at no great distance, must be referred, as I conjecture, those Coins, evidently of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, which bear on the Obverse the name of St. Eadmund <sup>x</sup>; and I incline to think that they were coined by the Abbat (although they do not bear either his name or any distinguishing mark), because the Money which was struck in this place by Edward the Confessor has both his name and effigies on the Obverse <sup>y</sup>.

By the above Grant, which was afterwards confirmed by William II., Henry I., Richard I., John, and Henry III.<sup>z</sup>, the Abbat had the privilege of one Moneyer.

That privilege he continued to exercise during the reign of William I., and also during that of his son William Rufus, as appears from a Writ directed by Henry I. to Herebert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, to Roger

<sup>w</sup> Charta Edwardi Regis & Confessoris de Monetario habendo, e Registro Sacristæ, fol. 23. Antiq. S. Edm. Burgi, Appendix, p. 134. Spelman, in his Glossary, quotes the following words as part of the Foundation Charter of this Abbey: "Dedit idem Sanctus E. (i. e. Edouardus Confessor) S. Edmundo, Packenham, Connegeston, et concessit etiam dicto Edmundo monetariam sive cuneum infra Bury." [Voce Cuneus.]

<sup>x</sup> See Plate XII. of Anglo-Saxon Coins, Numbers 1—6.

<sup>y</sup> Mr. Pegge concludes that they were struck by the King, because they have neither the name nor the effigies of the Abbat. *Assemblage*, p. 61.

<sup>z</sup> Reg. Kempe, Harl. MSS. 645, folio 133, b.



Bigot, R. Passelawe, and Otho Goldsmith of London; in which it was stated that the King granted that S. Edmund should have his Moneyer, within his Vill, with all the privileges of a Mint, in like manner as he had it in the time of the King's Father, and in like manner as the King's Brother had granted it to him by his Writ <sup>a</sup>.

King Stephen granted a second Money Die, in addition to the one which had been granted in former times <sup>b</sup>; and to these two he afterwards added a third <sup>c</sup>.

When King Henry II. confirmed the liberties of this Church he granted that it should have one Moneyer, with all the privileges it had been accustomed to exercise <sup>d</sup>.

Richard I. confirmed this, in the same words <sup>e</sup>.

It was also recited in a Charter of King John <sup>f</sup>.

And again in the 32d year of Henry III., 1247 <sup>g</sup>; at which time the King commanded, by Writ, William de Haverhull, Treasurer, Edward de Westminster, and William Hardell <sup>h</sup>, to deliver to the Monks of St. Edmundsbury a Die of the new engraving [*novæ incisionis*] for the making of their Money, in like manner as of right it used and ought to be done. Saving to the King all the privileges and dignities of his Crown respecting Coinage <sup>i</sup>.

This was on account of the change which was made in the type of his Coins, by extending the Cross on the Reverse to the outer circle.

According to Kempe's Register of the Abbey, the Monks received at this time not only a new Die, but also an Exchange, which is the only instance in which I have met with the mention of an Exchange in this place. The Exchanger, however, occurs in the List of Officers of this Mint <sup>k</sup>. The Dies were to be used as in London and other places <sup>l</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> E Registro Sacristæ, Cole's MSS. vol. XLV. p. 35, from Sir James Burrough's Collections.

<sup>b</sup> Id. p. 36.

<sup>c</sup> Id. *ibid*.

<sup>d</sup> Confirmac'o Henr. s'c'di de libert'. Collect. Carta. &c. S. Edmundi, Harl. MSS. 743. fol. 10.

<sup>e</sup> Id. folio 11.

<sup>f</sup> Id. folio 11, b.

<sup>g</sup> Commun. in Scaccario, 32 H. III. Mr. North's MSS.

<sup>h</sup> He was Warden of the Mint in the Tower of London.

<sup>i</sup> Claus. 32 H. III. m. 16.

<sup>k</sup> See after the year 1327.

<sup>l</sup> Harl. MSS. 645, folio 134. I know not to what particular circumstance the following passage in the Register refers: "*cum su' difficultate cuneu' noue incisionis urb' dux'im*".

1265. In the 49th year of the same King, the Sacrist of this Church presented at the Exchequer a Moneyer, an Assayer, and a Keeper of the Die [Custos Cunei], who were sworn into their offices<sup>m</sup>. And again, in his 52d year, 1268, William le Shrub was sworn as Keeper of the Die in the Town of St. Edmund, on the presentation likewise of the Sacrist<sup>n</sup>.

Jocee the Goldsmith was sworn, in the Exchequer, for the same office for the Abbat, in the fourth and fifth years of Edward I.<sup>o</sup>, 1276 or 1277. And in the latter of those years Richard de Bentley took the usual oath as Assayer of the Money in this Mint<sup>p</sup>.

When the Money was changed, in 1279, the King granted to the Abbey its Die, *viz.* one Standard of Iron with two Trussels<sup>q</sup>.

1280. Robert de Hadleye was presented as Moneyer, and John de Rede as Assayer, in the Court of Exchequer, and were admitted accordingly<sup>r</sup>.

In the 25th year of Edward I., 1297, Roger de Rede was admitted by the said Court as Moneyer, and Hugh Houton as Assayer, in this Mint<sup>s</sup>.

At the same time it was pleaded before the Barons, that the Die had been so much used that it was no longer workable, and therefore it was prayed that another might be given. Peter de Leycester, Warden of the Mint of London, was therefore ordered to destroy that Die and deliver a new one to the Abbat's Attorney (the Sacristan) who appeared for him<sup>t</sup>.

Roger de Rede was again admitted as Moneyer in the third year of Edward II. 1309<sup>u</sup>.

1318. In the 12th year of the same King an Order was made for a Trial of the Monies which had been coined in this Mint, from the beginning of the reign of King Edward I. to that time, during which period, it seems, no Assay had been made<sup>w</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> Hil. Commun. 49 H. III. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 89.

<sup>n</sup> Memor. 52 H. III. Rot. 2, b. Madox ubi supra.

<sup>o</sup> Mich. Commun. 4 and 5 E. I. Rot. 1, b. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

<sup>p</sup> Pas. Commun. 5 E. I. Rot. 5, a. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. II. p. 90.

<sup>q</sup> Reg. Kempe, Harl. MSS. 645, folio 133.

<sup>r</sup> Reg. Kempe, Harl. MSS. 645, folio 117. Snelling has, but erroneously, as I conceive, placed the Town of Hadeleie amongst the Mints of Edward I. or II. Robert de Hadeleie was the last Moneyer whose name appears upon the Coins.

<sup>s</sup> Reg. Kempe, Harl. MSS. 645, folio 117.

<sup>t</sup> Id. folio 134. b.

<sup>u</sup> Id. folio 117.

<sup>w</sup> Hil. Brevia. 12 E. II. Rot. 79. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 292.



Accordingly the Abbat was commanded, by Writ from the Barons of the Exchequer, to cause the Officers of his Mint within the Liberties of St. Edmund to appear at the Exchequer, in the Octave of Candlemas, and to bring with them all the Pixes of Assays made of the Money coined in the said Mint, together with the Money in the said Pixes, as well of the time of King Edward I. as of the present King, and not yet assayed, to the intent that an Assay might be made thereof. In compliance with the Writ, the Abbat sent, upon that day, Brother William de Stowe, Sacrist of the Abbey, and Warden of the Mint, as his Attorney (constituted in that behalf by his Letters directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer) and Roger de Rede the Master of his Mint, with two Pixes, containing the Money taken out to make Assays withal, for the whole time since the Money was last assayed, together with the three keys belonging to the same; and two Assays were then made at the Exchequer. — The following account of this Trial is still extant in the Register of Abbat Kempe:

“Memorandum, that on the Monday next following the Octave of the Purification, in the 12th year of Edward the son of Edward, that is, on the 12th of February, Master John de Everdon, Baron of the Exchequer, Augustine le Waleys, Warden of the Mint of London, John de Cokerimouth, Clerk of the Treasury, and others of the Exchequer, being present, a Pyx was opened, in which were found *LIXs. jiiij d.*, taken from *vii.cxxl.* of Money coined in this Mint, between the eighth year of Edward the son of Henry and the 25th year of the said King, during which time Richard de Lothebury, deceased, was Master of this Mint. Which Monies being mixed, and one Pound weighed, it was found to be a Pound of just weight; and xli Pennies being taken thence and cut, Assay was made by Lapine Roger, the King's Assayer, and it was found to agree with the Standard.

“On the same day the other Pyx was opened, and in it were found *ixl. vijs. jiiij d.* taken from *xxjj<sup>l</sup> m. jiiij<sup>c</sup>. jiiij<sup>xx</sup> li.* coined between the said 25th year and the said Octave of the Purification in the 12th year of King Edward II., during which time Roger de Rede was Master of the Mint. These being in like manner assayed, were found to agree with the Standard.

“Mem. as soon as this Assay was finished, Roger de Rede petitioned, in the Exchequer, to be removed from his place of Master of the Mint; and accordingly he was removed.”<sup>x</sup>

<sup>x</sup> Registrum Kempe, folio 116, Harl. MSS. 645.

In consequence of Rede's resignation on account of age and infirmity, the Abbat presented in the Exchequer, by William de Stowe the Sacristan, Alan de Cove to succeed him, who was admitted and sworn into his office<sup>y</sup>.

In the year 1320, on the 3d of January, the presentation of Hugh de Houton, late Assayer of this Mint, to be Master in the place of Alan de Cove, deceased, and also that of John de Redgrave to succeed the said Hugh in the office of Assayer, were signed, and directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer<sup>z</sup>.

When they were presented in the Exchequer the Records were examined, and the admissions stated above, in the 4th, 8th, and 25th years of Edward I., and in the 3d year of Edward II., being proved, the said Hugh and John were admitted, and sworn into their respective offices<sup>a</sup>.

1321. On the 9th of July in the 15th year of the King, William de Hausted, Warden of the Mint of London, was ordered to deliver to the Abbey one new Money Die, *viz.* one Stapell and two Punzones, to strike Money as often as might be necessary; and the Abbat was to return the old Die before the new one was delivered<sup>b</sup>.

In 1324 John de Prestone, Moneyer, and Thomas Dunworthy, Assayer, in the room of Redgrave, were admitted in the Court of Exchequer<sup>c</sup>.

1327. In the first year of Edward III. the inhabitants of Bury besieged the Abbey, burnt the gates, &c. &c., bore out of the Abbey the Assay of their Coin [*i. e.* I presume, the boxes which held the pieces to be assayed], the Stamps, and all other things pertaining to their Mint, for which they were amerced 140,000 Pounds; but by the lenity of the Abbat and Convent (at the King's request) they were forgiven on condition of paying 2000 Marks in twenty years following<sup>d</sup>.

On the 22d of January in the same year the King ordered a new Die and Assay for the Mint to be made, to replace those which were forcibly taken away<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> Reg. Werketone, folio 11, b. Harl. MSS. 638. See the form of presentation and admission in Appendix.

<sup>z</sup> Reg. Thomæ, folio 102, b. Harl. MSS. 230.

<sup>a</sup> Reg. Kempe, folio 117, Harl. MSS. 645.

<sup>b</sup> Reg. Kempe, folio 134, Harl. MSS. 645.

<sup>c</sup> *Id. ibid.*

<sup>d</sup> Stow's Chronicle, p. 253. Register of Bury. John Prigton.

<sup>e</sup> Reg. Kempe, folio 134, Harl. MSS. 645.



From the Sacristan's Register it appears that the Abbat had in his Mint the following officers :

Nomina Officiariorum.

Monetarius. Cambiator. Duo Custodes. Duo Assaiatores. Custos Cunei<sup>f</sup>.

#### IPSWICH.

The name of this Town (which was written Gypeswic by the Anglo-Saxons, and in Domesday Book Gepeswiz) first appears upon a Coin of Eadgar.

There are also Coins of Edward the Martyr, which were struck in this Mint.

In the third year of Æthelred II. the Town was ravaged by the Danes ; and in 993, his fifth year, they quite destroyed it<sup>g</sup> ; so that his Coin which was struck here was probably coined very early in his reign<sup>h</sup>.

Cnut also coined here.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the Moneyers paid four Pounds *per annum* for the Mint<sup>i</sup>.

Coins of that Monarch remain, as do also those of Harold II.

From Domesday Book it appears that the payment due from the Moneyers was increased from four Pounds, which were paid in the Confessor's reign, to *twenty* Pounds ; but that in the four years preceding the date of that Survey they had paid no more than *twenty-seven* Pounds ; and that the Earl [Guert] had always the third part<sup>k</sup>.

Harold II. has a Penny with GIPN ; probably struck here.

There are Coins still remaining of

William I.

Henry I. and

William II.

Stephen.

<sup>f</sup> E Registr. Sacristæ. Cole's MSS. vol. XLV. p. 35, from Sir James Burrough's Collections. The date is not mentioned.

<sup>g</sup> See Saxon Chronicle, under those years.

<sup>h</sup> North's MSS.

<sup>i</sup> Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 290, b.

<sup>k</sup> Id. *ibid.* In the reign of Edward the Confessor Queen Edeua had two parts of this Burgh, and Earl Guert the third part. Domesday, vol. II. folio 290, a.

In the fourth year of Henry II., 1157, the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk accounted for xls. de commutatione monete of this Town<sup>1</sup>. His Coins of this Mint are known.

The Officers of this Mint, as well as those of divers other places, were, in the ninth year of King John, 1208, commanded to attend at Westminster, there to receive his Majesty's orders<sup>m</sup>.

The Money of Henry III. is the last which is known to have been struck here.

#### SUDBURY.

This place was called Suthberi by the Anglo-Saxons, and Sutberie, or Suthberie, after the Norman Conquest.

The first Coins which occur of this Mint were struck in the reign of Æthelred II. They read svDBY [probably for svTHBY], svTHB, svTHBI, and svTHBY.

Domesday Book only informs us, that in the reign of William I. there were Moneyers in this place, without specifying their number or any other particulars<sup>n</sup>.

There are Coins of William I. which were struck in this Mint, having svTHBI on the Reverse.

William II. has a Penny which reads svÐ; but it cannot now be ascertained whether it were of this Mint or of that in Southwark.

Pennies of William II., Henry I., and Stephen, have svÐ for the place of Mintage, which, provided the last letter was not intended for Ð, were probably struck here.

I have not been able to trace this Mint any lower.

#### WALTON CASTLE

"had certainly the privilege of coining Money, for several Dies have been found for that purpose. Roman Coins, &c. are frequently found here. The whole of the foundation is now washed away by the sea."<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mag. Rot. 4 H. II. Rot. 3, a. Norfolch & Suthf. Madox, Hist. Exch. vol. I. p. 278. This was a fee which was paid to the King upon every alteration of the Coin.

<sup>m</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>n</sup> Domesday Book, vol. II. folio 286, b.

<sup>o</sup> Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, p. 90.



This very imperfect and inconclusive account is all that I have found relating to a Mint in this place.

## SURREY.

### SOUTHWARK.

The name of this Mint first occurs upon the Money of Cnut, which reads *sv* and *svth*. A Penny of Edward the Confessor has *svthe* on the Reverse. As these Coins want the letter *b*, I have placed them here rather than under Sudbury, to which place, however, it is possible that those of Cnut may belong.

Although the Mint is unnoticed in Domesday Book, yet there unquestionably was one here in the reign of William I., some of whose Coins read *svthewer* or *svterk*.

Pennies of William II. have for the place of Mintage *svthevr*, *svthewl*, and *svthewr*; one of Henry I. has *svtwvr*, and another *svtwe*; all of which, I presume, were of this Mint.

On a Penny of Stephen we find *svd*, which, if the last letter be certainly *d*, must be given to the Sudbury Mint; but if it be the character for *th*, imperfectly formed, may possibly have been struck here.

Almost against the Church of St. George the Martyr stood formerly a large and fair pile of building called Suffolk House <sup>p</sup>, built by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of King Henry VIII., which coming afterwards into the King's hands, with its owner lost its name, being called Southwark Place, and was made use of as a Mint for coining of Money <sup>q</sup>.

In 1549 King Edward VI., in his passage from Hampton Court, dined here, and knighted John York <sup>r</sup>, one of the Sheriffs of London.

<sup>p</sup> It was originally called Suffolk Place.

<sup>q</sup> Stow's Survey of London, p. 454. Qu. whether the Mint were established before the reign of Edward VI.?

<sup>r</sup> He was Master of this Mint in the first and second years of Edward VI., when Indentures for the Coinage of both Gold and Silver were made between the King and him [Lowndes]. How much longer he continued in that office I know not; but in an Indenture of the fourth year of the same King I find Sir John Yorke to be Under-treasurer of this Mint. [Lansdowne MSS. No 745.]

Queen Mary gave this House to Nicholas Heth, Archbishop of York, and his successors, in recompense for York House, which her father had forced from Cardinal Wolsey and the See of York. This the Archbishop sold, and with the purchase money bought Norwich House, or Suffolk Place, near Charing Cross, which he left to his successors in the See.

This Suffolk House and the parts adjoining were formerly set apart for a Mint for the coining of Money; and in an old publick house, called Hogmagog Hall, was the very place for Coinage<sup>s</sup>.

## SUSSEX.

### CHICHESTER.

This was one of the Mints which Æthelstan established, by name, in his Law for the Regulation of the Coinage, A. D. 928, and it was then allowed one Moneyer<sup>t</sup>; but no Coins have yet been discovered of his reign.

Coins still remain of

Æthelred II.

Edward the Confessor,

Cnut,

and

Harold I.

Harold II.

This Mint is not noticed in Domesday Book; but William I. coined here; as did also

Henry I.

and

Stephen.

In the sixth year of King John, 1204, he commanded, by Writ, that there should be three Dies in this City, two for the King, and one for the Bishop; and William Fitz Otho, hereditary Cuneator, was ordered to deliver them accordingly<sup>u</sup>.

<sup>s</sup> Aubrey's History of Surrey, vol. V. p. 98. There seems to be some confusion in Aubrey's description.

<sup>t</sup> Leges Anglo-Saxon. p. 59.

<sup>u</sup> Claus. 6 John, m. 1. Before this, the Money coined by the Bishop was ordered to be current alone, until a sufficient Coinage could be issued from the Royal Mint, when both were to be current together. [Claus. 6 John, m. 3, No 8, April 29.] It is probable that John only renewed the privilege of coining, which had been taken from this City in the general Resumption at the beginning of the reign of King Henry II.



1208. In his ninth year the Moneyers and other Officers of this Mint were commanded to attend the King at Westminster, there to receive his orders <sup>w</sup>.

Henry III. is the last Monarch who is known to have coined here.

#### CHICHESTER. BISHOP'S MINT.

I have not met with any record by which the date of the establishment of this Mint can be ascertained. The earliest notice of it which has occurred bears date in the sixth year of King John, 1204, when it was ordered by Writ that the Bishop's Coins should be current alone in this City until Money could be struck in the King's Mint; after which, both were to be current together <sup>x</sup>.

In the same year William Fitz Otho was ordered to deliver to the Bishop one Die for his Mint <sup>y</sup>. And in the following year, 1205, the King, by Writ directed to William de Wrotham, &c. granted to the Bishop of Chichester two of his Dies in that City, and the Mint, with all its appurtenances and liberties, at a rent of 30 Marks, for one year, from the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula; and commanded the said William, &c. to deliver the same without delay. The like Writ was directed to Reg. Cornehulle, and the Keepers of the Dies in this Mint <sup>z</sup>.

The Coins which were struck by the Bishop are not at present known to exist; though it should seem, from the above statement, that they must once have been considerable in number.

#### HASTINGS.

928. When Æthelstan regulated the Mints throughout his Kingdom, he allowed one Moneyer in this place <sup>a</sup>; but no Coins of his have yet been discovered.

The earliest piece which can be appropriated is of the reign of Cnut. Edward the Confessor also coined here.

<sup>w</sup> See this Writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

<sup>x</sup> Claus. 6 John, m. 3, No 8, April 29.

<sup>z</sup> Claus. 7 John, m. 19. North's MSS.

<sup>y</sup> Claus. 6 John, m. 1, May 17.

<sup>a</sup> Leges Ang.-Sax. p. 59.

Harold II. has a Penny which reads AEST, and was probably struck here.

Domesday is silent as to this Mint; but Coins are extant of

William I.

William II.                      and                      Henry I.

#### LEWES.

928. This place must have been of considerable note in the reign of Æthelstan, when it was allowed to have two Moneyers<sup>b</sup>; but no Coins struck by him in this Mint have ever been discovered.

Eadgar,

Cnut, and

Eadweard the Martyr,

Edward the Confessor,

Æthelred II.

all coined here.

In the reign of the latter Monarch each Moneyer paid twenty Shillings when the Money was renewed. Of these the King had two parts, and Earl Warren the third<sup>c</sup>.

Harold II. struck Money in this Mint.

When Domesday Book was compiled, this Burgh, which in the time of Edward the Confessor was worth only twenty-six Pounds, had increased in value to thirty-four Pounds; and the new Money paid one hundred and twelve Shillings; of which the King had, as before, two parts, and Earl Warren the third<sup>d</sup>.

Coins are known of the Conqueror, of William II., of Henry I., and of Stephen; beyond whose reign I have not been able to trace this Mint. It was probably resumed into the hands of the Crown soon after the accession of Henry II.

#### PEVENSEY.

It appears from Domesday Book that there was no Mint here in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, it not being enumerated in the privileges which this Burgh enjoyed at that time; but in the 20th year of William I., 1086, when that Survey was compiled, the Burgh is stated to have paid twenty Shillings for the Mint to Earl Moriton<sup>e</sup>; but none of the Coins have yet been discovered.

<sup>b</sup> Leg. Ang.-Sax. p. 59.

<sup>c</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 26.

<sup>d</sup> Id. *ibid*.

<sup>e</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 20, b.



## WARWICKSHIRE.

## COVENTRY.

All that is known of this Mint is, that a rare Groat of Edward IV. bears the name of the City on its Reverse <sup>f</sup>.

The date of this Coinage is involved in much obscurity from the numerous visits which Edward IV. paid to this City, as it is probable that the Mint was worked at some time when he was resident here.

Leland is the only author whom I have found to have mentioned this Mint; and he says merely "there was a Parliament and a Mint of Coynage at Coventrye," without affixing any date either to the one or the other <sup>g</sup>.

Dugdale is unaccountably and absolutely silent upon the subject of this and of the other Mints in this County.

So completely are all traces of the Mint lost in Coventry, that there is not even a tradition remaining of the place where it was situated. There can, however, be but little doubt that it was placed at Cheylsmore, which was a Royal Domain; and this situation will sufficiently account for the silence of the Corporation Records with respect to this Mint, as it was not within their jurisdiction <sup>h</sup>.

The scarcity of these Coins gives reason to suppose that the existence of the Mint was but of short duration; and that supposition is greatly strengthened by the following circumstance:

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<sup>f</sup> Of this Groat there are two kinds: one with the letter c, and the other with B, upon the breast of the King.

<sup>g</sup> Itinerary, vol. IV. p. 119. There was a Parliament held in the Chapter House 38 H. VI. and called *The Devilish Parliament*, from the many attainders. Another, 6 H. IV., from the exclusion of the Lawyers, called *The Unlearned Parliament*. [Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 345.] I do not find, in Dugdale, any Summons to a Parliament at Coventry during the reign of Edward IV.

<sup>h</sup> That able Antiquary, Mr. Sharp of Coventry, in a letter dated in 1806, says, that he had not discovered a trace of this Mint in his numerous researches into the Corporation Books and MSS., nor in any other documents whatever; and in fact, says he, but for the existence of the Coins, we should *here* be utterly ignorant that Coventry ever possessed the privilege of coining. All hope of further information must therefore be abandoned; for who can expect to find that which has escaped his acuteness and persevering research?

In the Court of Exchequer there are Mint Accounts still remaining of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th years of Edward IV., but they are for the Mints of London, York, and Bristol only; that of Coventry not once occurring, although they are the Accounts of the Warden John Wode, and of the Master William Lord Hastynges, whose offices are therein stated to extend over the whole Kingdom of England.

## TAMWORTH.

The name of this Town first occurs upon a Penny of Eadweard the Martyr; after whose reign I do not find it again until the reign of Edward the Confessor, whose successor, Harold II., also struck Money here.

After the Norman Conquest Coins are known of William I., William II., and Henry I., the produce of this Mint.

## WARWICK.

This Mint does not appear upon any Coin before the reign of Cnut; nor is it to be found on the Money of any of the succeeding Monarchs, except Harold I., Harthacnut, Harold II., and William I.

Ross says, the Mint in early times was in the East, as he discovered in certain writings in the Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary; wherein he frequently read the names of Baldred, Everard, and other Moneyers (in the reign of Richard I., and of other preceding Monarchs), whose accustomed dwelling was undoubtedly in the house which [at the time he wrote] was occupied by the Vicars of the College<sup>i</sup>.

## WILTSHIRE.

## BRADFORD.

On a Penny of King Æthelred II. are found the letters BARD, which I know not how to appropriate, unless it may be supposed that the second and third letters are transposed, and that Bradford, a place of some note in the Anglo-Saxon times, was intended.

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<sup>i</sup> *Historia Regum Angliæ*, p. 194.



## CREKELADE.

A Penny of Edward the Confessor reads CRECLAD.

## MALMSBURY.

The name of this Town is found only on Coins of William I., where it is written MALM and MALME.

It appears from Domesday Book that the Borough paid for the Mint one hundred Shillings <sup>k</sup>.

## MARLBOROUGH.

The existence of this Mint is known only from a Penny of William I., which bears on the Reverse MRLBRGEI.

## OLD SARUM.

Dr. Stukeley discovered that Carausius struck Coins in Old Sarum, on his passing through that City <sup>1</sup>; but for this discovery he produced no authority except his own assertion, founded upon the letter s in the Exergue.

On a Coin of Æthelred II. is found SEARBE; and on others of Cnut SAEBER, or SEBER, or SER, or SERE <sup>m</sup>.

In the Description of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury is given an Engraving of a Coin of Edward the Confessor. It is of the Sovereign type, and reads on the Obverse EADWEARD REX NGLO; on the Reverse, GODRIC ON SEARRVM.

In the description of this Coin it is said that "Dr. Mead had in his Cabinet a Coin of Edward the Confessor, having on the Reverse GODRIC ON SEA, with the Arms of that Monarch. Very few Antiquarians could tell what to make of this particular abbreviation till the Coin before us was discovered, which was found at Old Sarum some years ago, and is now in the possession of Mr. John White of Newgate Street in London.

<sup>k</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 64, b.

<sup>1</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, Part I. pp. 90, 193.

<sup>m</sup> Salisbury was written by the Anglo-Saxons Seapbýpiz, Seapobýpiz, Seapberi, and Sæpeþeru. Saxon Chronicle.

"This is the first instance we have met with of Sarum's being written in this manner, and differs very little from the spelling of our times."<sup>n</sup>

As the Coin itself has never appeared publicly, those who are acquainted with the culpable ingenuity which was in so many instances exercised by the person in whose possession it is stated to be, will have little hesitation in pronouncing it to be a forgery. The description is so much in his manner that I have no doubt but that it was drawn up by him. It contains a reference to a genuine Coin, whose inscription was rendered obscure by abbreviation; and the conclusion of the abbreviated word was artfully introduced upon the Coin before us. Thus, as was his custom, he erected a spurious superstructure upon a legitimate foundation, and gave to airy nothing a local habitation and a name.

It is probable that Henry I. had a Mint here, for a Penny of his has SERBI on the Reverse; as had also Henry II., on whose Coins SAL, SALE, and SALEB occur<sup>o</sup>.

Modern Salisbury seems to have arisen from Old Sarum, in the reign of Henry III.<sup>p</sup>

It is not known that any Mint was ever established in the new City.

#### WILTON.

The earliest Coin which has hitherto been discovered of this Mint is of the reign of Eadgar.

The following Anglo-Saxon Monarchs also coined here :

Æthelred II.

William II.

Edward the Confessor,

Stephen,

Harold II.

Henry II.

After the Norman Conquest,

and

William I.

Henry III.; in whose 33d year, 1248

or 1249, a Writ was issued for the Election of Officers of the Mint in this and in various other towns<sup>q</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> Description of Cathedral Church of Salisbury, p. 50.

<sup>o</sup> Archæologia, vol. XVIII. p. 5.

<sup>p</sup> Description of Cathedral Church of Salisbury, p. 50. Account of Old Sarum, p. 8.

<sup>q</sup> See the Writ at length in the account of Wallingford Mint.



## WORCESTERSHIRE.

## WORCESTER.

The name of this City first appears upon a Coin of Æthelstan, which was struck after he had assumed the title of REX TOT BRIT.

A Penny of Eadwig reads WE; but we have no means of positively appropriating it to this Mint, as it possibly might be struck at Wareham, or Wallingford, or Warwick.

After his reign Coins are known of

Æthelred II.

Harthacnut, and

Cnut,

Edward the Confessor; in whose

reign the King had this custom in the City, that whenever the Money was changed, each Moneyer paid twenty Shillings to London for the Money Dies which he was to receive <sup>r</sup>.

Harold II. also coined here.

It is remarkable that Domesday Book, after the recital of the custom above-mentioned respecting this Mint, in the time of Edward the Confessor, should be totally silent as to its existence in the reign of William I., especially as Coins still remain which were struck here by that Monarch. I know not to what cause this silence is to be imputed, unless it be supposed that the privilege of coining was withdrawn by the Conqueror before the commencement of the Survey.

There are also Coins of Henry I., of Stephen, and of Henry III.

After that Monarch none occur until the reign of Charles I.

During the unhappy contest between him and his subjects this place was one of those wherein his Mint was established. It is probable, however, that it was but little used, as the Half Crown of this Coinage is all that is known to exist, and is extremely rare. It has on the Obverse one Pear, and three on the Reverse, as Mint Marks <sup>s</sup>.

The Pear now forms a part of the Arms of this City, which were antiently a Pear Tree bearing fruit, according to Drayton, who, in his Poem on the

<sup>r</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 172.

<sup>s</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXVI. No. 1.

Battle of Agincourt, enumerates the Ensigns by which the various Counties of England were distinguished, and says,

“Wor’ster, a Pear Tree laden with the fruit.”<sup>t</sup>

## YORKSHIRE.

### ALDBOROUGH.

In the Exergue of a Coin of Carausius are the letters I. M, which, according to Dr. Stukeley, are to be interpreted Isurii Monetarium, the Mint at Isurium by Boroughbridge, in this County<sup>u</sup>. Isurium he afterward (in an account of another Coin which bears the same letters) explains to be Aldborough<sup>x</sup>.

I have no other authority for the existence of this Mint.

### BOLTON HALL.

If tradition may be depended upon, a large Coinage of Silver was made in or near to, this place, which is in the parish of Giseburne, in Craven, in this county.

The story is thus told<sup>y</sup>: William Pudsey, who held the estate from 1577 to 1629, had upon his land a lead mine very rich in Silver. He extracted the precious metal from this ore, and coined it into a large quantity of Shillings. Information having been given against him, he was taken into custody; but as the Sheriff was conducting him to the castle of York, he, being mounted on his own horse, suddenly broke from his guards, and galloping to a very high precipice which overhung the Ribble, forced his horse down, and escaped, his pursuers not daring to follow. The place is called Pudsey’s Leap to this day.

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<sup>t</sup> Drayton’s Works, page 7.

<sup>u</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, Part I. p. 191.

<sup>x</sup> Id. page 227.

<sup>y</sup> This account is taken chiefly from the History of Craven, by Dr. Whitaker, p. 102.



Thus far tradition. This tale receives some confirmation from a passage in Webster's *Metallographia*<sup>z</sup>. The author is speaking of Silver which had been found in this part of Yorkshire, and says, the other place was within the township of Rimington, in the parish of Gisburn, in Craven, in a field called Skelkorn, belonging to one Mr. Pudsey, an antient esquire and owner of Bolton Hall juxta Bolland; who in the reign of Elizabeth did there get good store of ore, and converted it to his own use (or rather coined it, as many do believe, there being many Shillings marked with an escallop, which the people of that county call Pudsey Shillings to this day) but whethersoever way it was, he procured his pardon for it, as I am certified from the mouths of those who had seen it.

Some of the ore from this mine, Webster procured, and found it so rich in Silver, as to yield twenty-six pounds per ton<sup>a</sup>.

That part of this tradition which is true is probably this, that Pudsey finding his Lead ore to be so rich in Silver as to make it a mine royal, and consequently the property of the crown, concealed it as long as he could, and appropriated it to his own use, which was a capital crime. That being arrested, he contrived to make his escape (whether by Pudsey's Leap can only be determined by an inspection of the spot, for if the passage appears practicable, I should have little doubt of the fact) and getting to the Court procured his pardon.

The Shillings which Webster mentions, were, I presume, not coined by Pudsey, but were made either from Silver which was found in his possession at the time of his seizure, or which was separated from the ore after the mine was taken into the hands of the crown<sup>b</sup>. All this however is merely conjecture.

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<sup>z</sup> Quarto, London. 1671, page 21.

<sup>a</sup> Webster says, while old Basby (a chemist) was with me, I procured some of the ore, which yielded after the rate of 26lb. of Silver per ton. Since then good store of Lead has been gotten; but I could never procure any more of the sort formerly gotten, the miners being so cunning that, if they meet with any vein that contains so much ore as will make it a mine royal, they will not discover it.

<sup>b</sup> Or possibly only coined just about that time, and vulgarly suspected to be formed of that Silver.

But I will venture to assert, that if any Shillings were coined by him, they were not such Coins as that which is represented by the Antiquaries' XV Plate, No. 3. in their edition of Folkes's Tables, which bears on the Obverse an escallop<sup>c</sup>, filling the whole of the inner circle where the head of Elizabeth is placed on all her Coins of that size.

Pudsey's only motive for coining his Silver must have been the idea, that he could dispose of it more readily in that form than as Bullion, the sale of which would have rendered him suspected immediately. He would therefore have adopted not only the superscription which appears on those escallop Coins, but also the image of the reigning Sovereign, as the only means in his power to escape detection.

It is, however, very doubtful whether Webster, when he described the Shillings as being marked with an escallop, intended such a coin as that above-mentioned; for had it been his meaning that the Mint mark was an escallop, he would probably have used the same terms. Should any circumstance hereafter arise to prove that such was his meaning, the date of this transaction will be very nearly marked, as the escallop-shell was used as a Mint mark upon the Coins of Elizabeth in the years 1584, 1585, and 1586<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> This is punched on the piece, which is a Sixpence. It is dated 1568, the 10th of Elizabeth, and there is another of 1569. These are said by the note in page 55 of the explanation of the plates, communicated by the late Mr. West, "to have been hereby made current in Ireland for a Shilling, to pay the army in the time of the rebellion there, by the advice of one Pudsey, who was afterwards executed for giving it."

As no author is mentioned, I can only observe, that as a large coinage of Shillings and Groats had been made in her second year, it would scarce seem necessary to use such an artifice as is here mentioned, especially as it was putting it into the power of any person who could procure a number of Sixpences to enhance their value one half [rather to double it] by a single stroke of the hammer. The true Pudsey Shillings, so much talked of in former days, were really English, and of full weight. [Mr. Bartlet's MS. penès Dr. Combe.]

Those Shillings are thus noticed by Sir Philip Skippon, in a letter to Mr. Ray, without date. "I am very desirous to find those Elizabeth or Pudsey Shillings Webster mentions in his History of Metals, p. 21, that they were made of Silver Ore in Yorkshire. He says they are marked with a scallop. As you happen upon any of them; lay one or two aside for me, and I shall be obliged to you." [Philosophical Letters between Mr. Ray, &c. p. 102.] The date of this letter should be, as I presume, in 1671, as it is placed between two letters of that year.

<sup>d</sup> See Snelling's Silver Coinage, page 31.



Mr. Whitaker, in his excellent *History of Craven*, has bestowed some pains upon the investigation of this tradition, and has thus stated his opinion : "Though no such pardon as that which is mentioned by Webster is now to be found among the papers of the family, and there is little reason to suppose that Mr. Pudsay ever took the frightful leap called Pudsay Leap, in order to escape his pursuers, I see no reason to discard the tradition, and many to support it<sup>e</sup>. The pardon may have been destroyed by his descendants, and the story of the leap invented by the vulgar ; but Webster was a man of great curiosity and information, an inhabitant of Craven, and contemporary in his early years with the old age of Mr. Pudsay<sup>f</sup> ; his evidence, therefore,

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<sup>e</sup> In a note Mr. Whitaker says, "The following papers lately communicated to me, from the evidences of the Pudsays, put the matter out of doubt. Case of a Myne Royall. Although the Gold or Silver contained in the baser metals of a mine in the land of a subject be of less value than the baser metall, yet, if the Gold and Silver doe countervale the charge of refining, or be of more value than the baser metall spent in refining itt, this is a myne royal, and as well the base metal as the Gold and Silver in it belongs to the Crown.

Edw. Herbert, Att. Gen.

Oliver St. John, Sol. Gen.

Orl. Bridgman,

John Glanvill,

Jeoffiy Palmer,

Tho. Lane,

Ja. Maynard,

Edw. Hyde,

J. Glynn,

Harbottle Grimstone, &c.

So favourable at that time were the opinions of 'the most constitutional Lawyers (for such were the greater part of these illustrious names) to the prerogative. But the law on this head, has been very wisely altered by two Statutes of William and Mary.' Blackstone, vol. IV. p. 295.

The other paper is of later date.—"To the King's most excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of Ambrose Pudsay, Esq. sheweth, that your petitioner, having suffered much by imprisonment, plunder, &c. for his bounden loyalty, and having many years concealed a myne royall in Craven, in Yorkshire, prayeth a patent for digging, and refining the same.'

The opinion, above recited, is printed nearly in the same words, with considerable variations, however, in the signatures, in Pcttus's *Fodinæ Regales*, page 75, where it bears the date of 1640."

With deference to the judgement of Mr. Whitaker, it does not appear, that either the opinion or the petition apply to the question under consideration.

They unquestionably prove the existence of a mine royal upon the Pudsay estate, but I am unable to discover the slightest reference to a coinage of the metals produced from it.

<sup>f</sup> Webster was a physician and preacher, and was appointed vicar of Kildwick, a neighbouring parish to Bolton, in the time of the Commonwealth. He wrote there his *Essay on Witchcraft*. [Mr. Bartlett's MSS. penès Dr. Combe.]

is somewhat more than tradition." ——— "Again, the escallop on the Pudsay Shillings was the Tower Mint Mark <sup>g</sup> in the years 1584, 1585, and 1586, and a forger would of course imitate the genuine coinage of the time. Now it is remarkable, that in the Harleian MS. No. 286, there is a letter concerning divers persons who coined false Shillings and Sixpences, and made them look old in an hour's time <sup>h</sup>; and this letter is dated 19 July 1587.

"It is altogether unnecessary to confute another tradition that the Pudsay Shillings were marked with the rowel, which is the Mint mark of 1568 <sup>i</sup>; first as it was too early in the life of William Pudsay; and secondly, as no man who was committing treason would betray himself by using the cognizance of his own family <sup>k</sup>. When these improbabilities are removed, I think the evidence for the reality of the story not to be resisted; and surely there is no reason, at this distance of time, for anxiety about it." <sup>l</sup>

#### CATTERICK.

"Cataractonium was a great, populous, and walled city, in the northern parts of the Brigantes, Yorkshire; of a vast concourse in Roman times, as the chiefest pass northwards. It is now called Cateric, a mere village upon the river Swale <sup>m</sup>.

"This city, therefore, however now reduced, was a noble city, and extremely flourishing; and NECESSARILY HAD A GREAT MINT FOR COINAGE OF MONEY, for the use of the troops, and their provision; and for religious pur-

<sup>g</sup> The escallop on the Coin, engraven in the Society of Antiquaries Plates to Folkes's Tables, is not a Mint mark.

<sup>h</sup> Could it be necessary, in 1587, to give the appearance of age to counterfeit Coins with the date of 1584, 1585, or 1586?

<sup>i</sup> I do not find it as the Mint mark of that year, although it was used in 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, and 1570.

<sup>k</sup> But a little above Mr. Whitaker says, that a forger would of course imitate the genuine coinage of the time, by adopting the Mint mark then in use. If that idea be correct, as unquestionably it is, Pudsay must have marked his Coins with a rowel, if that were the Mint mark of the day, notwithstanding it might be the charge of his own shield of arms.

<sup>l</sup> Whitaker's History of Craven, page 102.

<sup>m</sup> Stukeley's Medallick History of Carausius, part I. page 108.



poses, which was ever the Roman view in all their actions; as desirous of putting themselves under the protection of a divine power.”<sup>n</sup>

The Coins which Dr. Stukeley has assigned to this place are so numerous, that it is unnecessary to refer to each of them distinctly. They occur in various pages from 107 to 271.

But at page 139 is so singular an account of a Coin struck here, that I shall give it at length, in the words of the author; for I believe few instances can be found where so much has been thus circumstantially made out from such slight materials. It also affords a striking specimen of Dr. Stukeley’s creative powers, which, unfortunately for the cause of truth, he seems to have thought as admissible in historick relation, as in poetick fiction.

“Plate VI. No. 4,” he says, “is a Silver Coin of Sir Hans Sloane’s, the bust laureate. The Reverse gives us a just picture of that magnificent transaction in the British Pantheon, between the three monarchs, Carausius, the King of Scots, and the King of Picts; finely executed here, with great judgment and decency, peculiar to our Emperor. He stands before an altar in armour; he joins hands with Britannia, who holds a scroll in her left, containing the articles of agreement between the three monarchs. Legend VICTORIA AVG.”

He who shall examine this Coin for any vestige of the British Pantheon, for any insignia of the Emperor, or for any of the attributes of Britannia, or even for the articles of agreement in her left hand, will find that Dr. Stukeley has, with an eye in fine phrenzy rolling, disdained to search for proofs of appropriation such as these, and that the whole is probably the creature of imagination only.

The greater part of the Coins which he has given to this Mint are thus assigned, because they have the letter c in the Exergue. But it is the fate of dealers in fiction to be ever at variance with themselves. Accordingly Dr. Stukeley, in another work, is of opinion that the letter c probably signifies CORINIVM, our Cirencester<sup>o</sup>; and this when actually speaking of the same Coin which in the short space of five years afterward, he, without any explanation or apology, thought fit to appropriate to this Mint<sup>p</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> Stukeley’s Medallick History of Carausius, part I. page 109.

<sup>o</sup> Palæographia Britannica, No. III. page 21.

<sup>p</sup> Medallick History of Carausius, part I. p. 259.

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? is a well known proverbial saying. But how much is the difficulty of decision increased when one Doctor differs with himself!

Mr. Cade, in his Observations on the Roman Station here, is of opinion that Burgh has been the quarter that included the Mint, Thornburgh the station, and the limits of the city from the village to the bridge <sup>q</sup>.

And in his further observations he calls this place the site of the great Northern Corporate Mint, from whence the legions were to be supplied at the Prætenturas, and Caledonian stations <sup>r</sup>.

He also imagines that the celebrated Arthur's Oon would with more propriety accord with Car Oon <sup>s</sup>; the name of the village and water on which it was situate, *with the Coins struck at Catterick representing that structure*, plead much in favour of Carausius' Oon <sup>t</sup>.

I know not what his authority might be for this great corporate Mint, as he has not condescended to quote any, nor where he saw the Coins which represent Arthur's Oon, but I suspect that neither the one nor the other had any better foundation than the wild reveries of Dr. Stukeley.

#### KINGSTON UPON HULL.

1300. The earliest notice of this Mint occurs in the 28th year of Edward I. when orders were given for the building of houses for the workmen of this Mint, and for sending beyond the seas for workmen <sup>u</sup>.

That Monarch struck Money here which is distinguished by VILL KYNGESTON on the Reverse.

His son also coined in this Mint <sup>x</sup>. After his reign it appears to have been no longer worked.

<sup>q</sup> Archæologia, vol. IX. page 291.

<sup>r</sup> Id. vol. X. page 57.

<sup>s</sup> He might as well have mentioned that this was Dr. Stukeley's idea; and have given a reference to the Medallick History of Carausius, part I. page 138.

<sup>t</sup> Archæologia, vol. X. page 58.

<sup>u</sup> Claus. 28 E. I. m. 9.

<sup>x</sup> See Silver Coins, Supplement, plate I. No. 28.



## EXCHANGE.

1300. In the 28th year of Edward I. an Exchange was placed here<sup>y</sup>; and again in the 9th of Edward III. 1335, in consequence of the Statute of York<sup>z</sup>.

## LEEDS.

There have been two attempts to establish a Mint in this place. First by Thoresby, who misread a styca of Æthelred II. the legend of which is on the Reverse LEOFDEGN. This he converted into LEODEG, by supposing the F to be redundant, and then conceived the N to have been intended for an M, and to signify Moneta<sup>a</sup>.

After him came Dr. Pegge, who, in a Dissertation on a Coin then in the possession of Mr. John White, has endeavoured to prove that Wulstan, who succeeded to the Archbishoprick of York, and the Bishoprick of Worcester in 1002, and died in 1023, had a Mint here.

The Penny on which this opinion is founded, has on the Obverse two figures which he supposes to be intended for St. Peter and St. Mary, with this legend WVLSTON. He takes this to be the name of the Archbishop abovementioned, and the male and female figures to be the Patron Saints of his two Cathedrals. He fixes upon this Wulstan in preference to two others, one of whom was the 16th Archbishop of York, and the other Bishop of Worcester, because their dates will not agree with the age of the Penny, which, from similarity of type on the Reverse, he appropriates to the reign of Æthelred II.

The legend on that side is EANA ON LVD. The place of Mintage he determines to be Leeds, or, as it was antiently spelled, Loid or Luyt; "for the vowels are so easily changed, that Loides, as Leedes is called in venerable Bede, might by others as readily be written Lydis or Ludis."

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<sup>y</sup> Abb. Rot. Orig. Seaccarii.

<sup>z</sup> Claus. 9 E. III. m. 8. dors.

<sup>a</sup> Ducatus Leodiensis. Catalogue of the Museum, page 341. See Anglo Saxon Coins, Plate XI. No. 33.

His appropriation of the Coin to this place is confirmed, as he calls it, in a manner too curious to be withheld. "I myself," says he, "have a Coin of Ethelred II. with a Reverse minutely in the same form, and coined at the same place, as I conjecture, for the inscription runs, ÆLFRIC MO. LVD. And this, methinks, adds a mighty confirmation to the observation above, as to the age of this piece, *since it shows so clearly, that Money of this type was actually coined for the Crown, at Leedes, in the reign of King Ethelred II.*"<sup>b</sup>

Thus conjecture is exalted to proof, and the meaning of an abbreviated word is ascertained by the self same abbreviation.

After all, it seems most probable, that the letters LVD were intended for London; as there could not exist any necessity for the establishment of an Archiepiscopal Mint in this place, when one had been fixed in York for some centuries prior to the date assigned to this piece.

#### PONTEFRACT.

During the siege of this place, in the year 1648, a Mint was established and Coins struck, some of which are octagonal, and others in the form of a lozenge.

The first sort has on the Obverse c. R. under a crown, with this legend DVM SPIRO SPERO, and on the Reverse a castle with three towers, and a flag flying on the top with p. c. on the sides of the centre tower. On the right side of the Coin an hand, holding a sword, issues from the castle. On the other side are the letters OBS, and beneath the castle the date 1648<sup>c</sup>.

The lozenge-shaped Coin has the same Obverse, but on the Reverse the flag is omitted, and instead of the hand and sword, it has the value XII placed between p. and c.<sup>d</sup>

These were struck in the reign of Charles I.

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<sup>b</sup> Pegge's Series of Dissertations on some Anglo-Saxon Remains, page 19.

<sup>c</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXIX. No. 10.

<sup>d</sup> Id. No. 11. One of the lozenge shaped, in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, had the hand and sword. Dr. Combe's MS.



The Mint continued to be worked after his death, and Coins were struck of the same date, and of the octagonal form <sup>e</sup>.

Of these there are two kinds. One with the same Obverse as those described above, and on the Reverse a Castle, with a Flag flying on the uppermost tower, and P. C. over the two side Towers, with a Cannon issuing from the Castle on the right side, and the letters OBS on the left; round the whole this legend, CAROLUS SECUNDUS 1648 <sup>f</sup>.

The other has on the Obverse a crown over this legend, in three lines across the field, HANC DEUS DEDIT 1648, and round it CAROL. II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET. H. REX. The Reverse as before, excepting that the letters P. C. are placed nearer to the sides of the center tower, and that the legend is POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO <sup>g</sup>.

These are all Shillings. Folkes says that Half Crowns were struck <sup>h</sup>; but none have yet been discovered.

The supposed Crown in Mr. Thoresby's Collection proved to be only a Shilling, and his Half Crown was about half as heavy again as the Shilling in common. It is now in the Duke of Devonshire's cabinet <sup>i</sup>.

There is also a piece of Gold, apparently struck with the same die as the last mentioned Shilling. It is of the weight of a common twenty Shilling broad piece <sup>k</sup>.

#### SCARBOROUGH.

The only Coins which are known to have been struck here are of that kind which is commonly called Siege Money, and they were coined whilst this place was in the hands of the Parliament.

One of these pieces is a thin oblong plate of Silver, with the representation

<sup>e</sup> The castle was maintained for about seven weeks after the King's death, and this Money was coined by Colonel John Morris, the Governor. [Table of English Silver Coins, p. 93.]

<sup>f</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXIX. No. 12.

<sup>g</sup> Id. No. 13.

<sup>h</sup> Table of English Silver Coins, page 93.

<sup>i</sup> Snelling's MS note in his copy of the View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England, page 42.

<sup>k</sup> See Gold Coins, Plate XIV. No. 3.

of a Castle, and the value *III. VI.* impressed on one side, and on the other *OB.* Scarborough 1645, engraved<sup>l</sup>.

Another piece, cut from a salver, has the same castle, and the value *VS.* under it. The other side quite plain<sup>m</sup>. It is probably of this Mint.

#### YORK ROYAL MINT.

Mr. Drake conjectures that the Romans had a Mint here, but his conjecture is founded principally upon a coin of Severus, mentioned by Camden, which is said to bear on the Reverse, *COL. EBORACVM. LEGIO. VI. VICTRIX.* He also thinks it probable that the Coins with the title *Britannicus*, which Severus unquestionably assumed at York, as Lord of the whole Island of Britain, could nowhere have their original stamp better than in the same City, where he triumphed for the greater part of his reign. "It cannot be imagined, he says, but that the Mint attended the imperial court; for no sooner was a great action performed, but the whole empire was made acquainted with it, by some signal Reverse struck immediately upon the current Coin."<sup>n</sup>

But Camden's Coin is at best doubtful, for it is not at this time known to exist; and the imagination that the Mint always attended the imperial court may, or may not, be just, as I believe no evidence of it can be produced.

It is unfortunate for all these probabilities of Roman Money having been coined at York, and at other places in Britain, that no Roman Coin bearing the name of a British Town has ever been discovered. From this circumstance it is, in my opinion, more than probable, that the Romans did not strike any Money in this Island, as it can scarcely be supposed that such a circumstance would not have been recorded upon the Coins.

This, however, it may be said, is no more than conjecture opposed to conjecture. It is so: and whenever evidence can be produced in confirmation of Mr. Drake's supposition, I will most readily withdraw mine.

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<sup>l</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXIX. No. 4.

<sup>m</sup> Id. No. 3.

<sup>n</sup> Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 61.



It is supposed, by that author, that all the Coins struck by the Northumbrian Kings were minted here ; and he has ascribed to Edwin of that Kingdom a Penny which evidently belongs to Edward the Confessor<sup>o</sup>.

Under the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish Government there are numerous proofs of the existence of a Mint in this City ; for Coins are known of Æthelstan, although this is not one of the places which are particularly enumerated in his law for the regulation of the Mint<sup>p</sup>.

The following Monarchs also coined here :

Eadmund,	Cnut,
Eadwig,	Harold I.
Eadgar,	Edward the Confessor, and
Eadweard the Martyr,	Harold II.
Æthelred II.	

In Domesday Book the Mint is not mentioned ; but it is there recorded, that, at the time of the survey, Nigel de Monneville had one mansion of a certain Moneyer<sup>q</sup>. Coins of William I. are known.

William II. had a Mint here, as had likewise Stephen, who granted permission to his son Eustace to strike Money in this City<sup>r</sup>, probably during the time that he was Governor of it.

1186. In the 33d year of Henry II. the Sheriff of Yorkshire paid into the Exchequer ccxxvj*l.* vjs. viij*d.* for the Donum of this City, assized by the King's Justices upon the men of the City, not including the Moneyers<sup>s</sup>. His Coins still remain.

1208. In the 9th year of John, the Moneyers, and other Officers of this Mint, were ordered to attend at Westminster on the Quinzime of St. Denys, there to receive the King's commands<sup>t</sup>.

1247. By a Writ bearing date in this year, the Mayor, &c. of this City were commanded to choose, by the oath of twelve men, three of the most

<sup>o</sup> Eboracum, Appendix, p. ciii.

<sup>p</sup> Leges Ang. Sax. page 59.

<sup>q</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 298.

<sup>r</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate II. No. 1. and the Annals at the end of the reign of Stephen.

<sup>s</sup> Mag. Rot. 33 H. II. rot. 7. b. Everwichsc. Madox. Hist. Excheq. vol. I. p. 635.

<sup>t</sup> See this writ at length in the account of Carlisle Mint.

honest persons of the City. One to be a Moneyer, another for the Assay, and the third to be Custos Cuneorum, in this Mint<sup>u</sup>.

Coins of Henry III. are still remaining.

1279. This Mint was of so much consequence in the 8th year of Edward I. as to be allowed twelve furnaces, when Canterbury had no more than eight<sup>x</sup>.

1353. This year, William de Rockewell, Custos Cambii London, was commanded to deliver to Henry de Brisele, Master of the Works of the King's Moneyers in this City, six standards and eighteen trussels for making the King's Money of the Die called the Gross; four standards and twelve trussels for the Half-Gross; and three standards and twelve trussels for sterlings<sup>y</sup>.

Drake says that he had seen, and had taken pains to copy out, a mandate, from the Records in the Tower, of this King, to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, for erecting a Mint for coining Gold and Silver Money in the Castle of York<sup>z</sup>.

Coins are known of Edward I. II. and III.<sup>a</sup> and of Richard II.

1423. In the 1st year of Henry VI. on the 20th of July, Thomas Roderham was appointed, by Writ of Privy Seal, Comptroller, Exchanger, and Assayer of the Mint in the Castle here, during pleasure, and to receive as should be agreed between him and the Treasurer of England.

At the same time, and in the same manner, Thomas Haxey, clerk, was appointed Warden of the same; to account to the King under the survey of the Comptroller above-mentioned, and to take the usual fees and wages<sup>b</sup>.

In his 2d year this County, conjointly with nine other Northern Counties, petitioned the King in Parliament to send down a Mint Master to this

<sup>u</sup> Pat. 32 Henry III. m. 4.

<sup>x</sup> Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, folio 247. See the Annals, under that year.

<sup>y</sup> Claus. 27 Edward III. m. 13. July 12.

<sup>z</sup> Eboracum, Appendix, page ciii. He does not give any date.

<sup>a</sup> Snelling had never seen the Farthing of Edward III. of the York Mint. A very fine specimen is now in the cabinet of William Staunton, esq. Longbridge House, near Warwick. Obv.

† EDWARDVS REX. Reverse, CIVITAS EBORACI.

<sup>b</sup> Pat. 1 Henry VI. Part 5. m. 12.



City, as usual, to coin Gold and Silver, for the ease and advantage of the said Counties<sup>c</sup>; but, although their Petition was granted, it does not appear that a separate Mint Master was appointed until the second year of King Edward VI.

After this period the Records fail us for some time, but Coins still exist of Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII.

1545. At the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. namely in his 37th year, a Patent was granted for the Coinage of Half-Groats, Pennies, Half-pennies, and Farthings, and likewise of the Groat, to be coined in this City<sup>d</sup>.

1547. From an Indenture of the 2d year of Edward VI. it appears that George Gale was then Master of this Mint<sup>e</sup>; which seems to have fallen into disuse at the end of his reign, and not to have been worked again until the necessities of Charles I. called it into action. Here, it is probable, was coined a great part of the Plate which was sent by the two Universities to that unfortunate Monarch. This Mint continued to be worked until the King removed it from this City to Shrewsbury, in the year 1642<sup>f</sup>.

In the reign of William III. when all the clipped and diminished Money was called in, a Mint for a new Coinage was erected here, from the year 1695 to 1697. At this Mint, as Mr. Thoresby writes, from the information of Major Wyvil, the Master of the Mint, there were coined £.312,520. 0s. 6d. But in a manuscript collection of James West, esq. from the Papers of Benjamin Woodnot, esq. then Comptroller of the Coins, this Mint is put down thus:

Silver	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000 lbs. 423 oz.
Tale	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.209,011. 6s. 0d. <sup>g</sup>

<sup>c</sup> See the Annals, under this year. Mr. North says, that all the Pennies minted here in the reign of Henry VI. have a rose in the centre of the cross. MS. note to Folkes's Tables.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. North's MSS.

<sup>e</sup> Lowndes's Report, page 45. He was appointed Sub-Treasurer of this Mint 36 Henry VIII. [MS. Brit. Mus. 83 Henry 11.] and was sometime Treasurer [Pedigree of Gale, Lit. Anec. XVIIIth Century, vol. IV. page 536.]

<sup>f</sup> See the Annals, and Account of Shrewsbury Mint.

<sup>g</sup> Neither of these accounts agrees with that given by Folkes, who states the quantity of hammered Money and wrought Plate imported into this Mint at 99,023 lbs. [Table of Silver Coins, page 124.]

At this Coinage were minted [Crowns] Half-Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences. Those of 96 have a *γ* under the King's head, those of 97 *γ*.<sup>h</sup>

This Mint was worked at the Manor, and is the last which has been erected in this City<sup>i</sup>.

#### KING'S EXCHANGE.

1345. In the 19th year of Edward III. Conrad Royer, and his companions, Merchants Dost, were authorized to hold Exchanges here, and in other places, on account of the new coinage of Gold<sup>k</sup>.

At the same time Anthony Bythesea was appointed Supervisor and Warden of the Exchanges of London, York, and Canterbury, and the Mayor and Sheriffs of London were commanded to assist him<sup>l</sup>.

1353. In the 27th year of the same King, the custody of the Exchanges in this City was committed to William Hunt, Clerk. To hold during pleasure; and to receive twelve Pence *per* day so long as he continued in that office, provided he accounted to the King for the profits arising from the said Exchanges, as he ought to do<sup>m</sup>.

1364. On some account, not at this time to be discovered, the Exchange in this City was excepted out of a Grant made in the 38th year of Edward III. to Adde St. Ive, of all other the King's Exchanges, for two years, from the Michaelmas Day immediately preceding<sup>n</sup>.

1423. In the 1st year of Henry VI. Thomas Roderham was appointed, by Writ of Privy Seal, Exchanger here<sup>o</sup>.

Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, the son of King Stephen, also coined in this City.<sup>p</sup>

<sup>h</sup> This latter *γ* should have been of this form *γ*. But the whole statement respecting the letter is erroneous, as each of those years has it in the two several shapes. Drake has omitted the Crown Piece. See the several Pieces coined here at that time in Silver Coins, Plate XXXVI. Nos 13, 18, and 23.

<sup>i</sup> Drake's Eboracum, Appendix, page ciii.

<sup>k</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. page 252. See the Annals, and the History of Exchanges, under this year.

<sup>l</sup> Pat. 19 Edward III. Part I. m. 15.

<sup>m</sup> Orig. 27 Edward III. Rot. 3. July 12. Madox's MSS. vol. LXIX. folio 106.

<sup>n</sup> Claus. 38 Edward III. m. 10 dors.

<sup>o</sup> Pat. 1 Henry VI. Part 5. m. 12. See the Account of the Royal Mint at York.

<sup>p</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate II. No 1.



## ARCHBISHOP'S MINT.

The privilege which the Archbishops of York enjoyed, of striking Money, is probably of high antiquity, though at present we possess no documents which can enable us to trace it to its origin.

The earliest Coin now extant, which can be appropriated to this See, is a Styca from the Mint of Archbishop Eanbald. Whether it were struck by the first or the second of that name cannot be determined, but in either case it must be dated at the latter end of the eighth century<sup>a</sup>.

There are likewise Stycas of Vigmund<sup>r</sup> and Vulfhere<sup>s</sup>, the first of whom was Archbishop at the beginning of the 9th century, and the second about the middle of it.

In the Law by which Æthelstan regulated his Mints, in the year 928, the name of this See does not occur; nor, indeed, that of any place to the North of London<sup>t</sup>.

At that time York was in the hands of the Danes, for Æthelstan did not become perfect master of it until the year 937<sup>u</sup>; which circumstance will account for the omission of its name in the Ordinance above-mentioned.

Besides those Coins which bear the names of the Archbishops by whom they were struck, there are others which probably were coined by the authority of the See, but whose inscriptions only signify that they were of this Mint, without specifying the person by whose order they were struck.

They are of rude workmanship, and exhibit on the Obverse the name of St. Peter, accompanied in some instances with the figure of a sword. The Reverse has only a cross in the centre, (except in one instance, where that place is occupied by a figure somewhat resembling the ground plan of a

<sup>a</sup> Eanbald I. was consecrated A. D. 780; his successor of the same name A. D. 796. [Godwin.] See the Styca in the 14th Plate of Anglo-Saxon Coins, and another with the title Archiepiscopus, which verifies this, in Supplement, Part II.

<sup>r</sup> Vigmund was consecrated A. D. 831. [Godwin.] See his Coins, Plate XIV. and Supplement, Plate XXVII.

<sup>s</sup> Vulfhere, A. D. 854. [Godwin.] See his Coins, Plate XIV.

<sup>t</sup> Leges Ang. Sax. page 59.

<sup>u</sup> Drake's Eboracum, page 79.

building,) with EBORACE CIV.<sup>v</sup> These Coins are now vulgarly called by the name of Peter's Pence, and are supposed to have been coined for the purpose of paying the Tax which bore that denomination. If Selden be right in his idea that Æthelstan's Law forbade the coining of any Money which did not bear the name or effigies of the King, these Pennies must have been coined prior to the year 928<sup>x</sup>. Dr. Pegge, however, though he admits the general intention of that Law as laid down by Selden, yet considers these Coins (and those resembling them which were struck at Lincoln and St. Edmund's Bury) as particular exceptions; and thinks they were made not long before the Norman Conquest<sup>y</sup>. But it must be observed that they bear a striking resemblance to Nos. 1 and 2 of the Money of Eric, the last King of Northumberland. The Coins themselves afford no positive evidence whatever of the period to which they belong. From one circumstance, however, it appears probable that they are not of so late a date as Dr. Pegge would affix to them.

Amongst Æthelstan's Money is a Penny which bears his name on the Obverse, and on the Reverse that of the Moneyer, with a rude figure of a church, and these letters, EBORAC. AC. If by the last two letters is meant, as most probably is the case, ACCLESIA, pro ECCLESIA, then we have a Coin of this church precisely conformable to Selden's exposition of Æthelstan's Law; and which, in my judgment, renders extremely questionable any license for, or even connivance at, the striking Money in direct contradiction to the meaning of that Ordinance. The Penny before us must have been current with other Coins which were struck here, in obedience to that Law, with the name of Æthelstan, but without any reference to the church.

It should seem also that the Peter's Pennies, as they are called, could not be coined subsequent to the Law of Æthelred II. A. D. 1008, by which he revoked the privileges granted by Æthelstan to various places, and ordained that no Mints should be worked, except those which belonged to the King<sup>z</sup>.

<sup>v</sup> See various specimens of them in Plate XII. of Anglo-Saxon Coins.

<sup>x</sup> Notæ, &c. ad Eadmerum, page 217.

<sup>y</sup> Assemblage of Coins by Archbishops of Canterbury, pages 57, 58.

<sup>z</sup> Leges Ang. Sax. page 118.



From this period to the Norman Conquest, nothing occurs respecting the Archiespiscopal Mint; but soon after that event we find that Thomas<sup>a</sup>, Archbishop of this Province, was seized of his Mints, which he enjoyed not only during part of the reign of William I. but likewise in the time of his son, William Rufus.

In the reign of Henry I. one Odo, Sheriff of Yorkshire, did hinder Gerard<sup>b</sup>, the Archbishop, from holding pleas and giving judgment in his Court De Monetariis. The Archbishop complained to the King, and shewed his seisin, and the right of the Church of St. Peter; whereupon the King sent his Letters Patent to the Sheriff, the effect of which was to will and command him, that Gerard, Archbishop, should, in the lands of his Archbishoprick, have pleas in his Court of his Moneyers, of thieves, and of all others, as Thomas, Archbishop, had in the time of the King's Father and Brother. And that he should execute the King's new Statutes of judgments or pleas of thieves, and false Coiners, and that he might do this at his own proper instance, in his own Court; and that neither he nor the Church should lose any thing by the new Statutes, but that he might do in his own Courts, by his own instance, according to the Statutes<sup>c</sup>.

1217. In the second year of Henry III. the privileges respecting the Mint which had been enjoyed by former Archbishops were restored to Walter Grey, then Archbishop of this Province<sup>d</sup>.

1247. And in the 32d year of the same King, John le Franceys was empowered to receive the oath of fidelity from persons to be appointed in the Archbishop's Mint in this City<sup>e</sup>.

1279. Amongst the Pleas of Quo Warranto which were held at York before John de Mettingham and his Companions, in the 8th year of Edward I. William<sup>f</sup>, Archbishop of York, was required to shew cause why

<sup>a</sup> He was Archbishop from 1070 to 1101. [Godwin.]

<sup>b</sup> Consecrated 1101, died 1109. [Godwin.]

<sup>c</sup> Plea to a Quo Warranto 8 Edward I. Drake's Eboracum, page 542.

<sup>d</sup> Claus. 2 Henry III. Drake's Eboracum, Appendix, page cvi. Dr. Pegge supposes that these privileges had been lost under the general Act of Resumption in 1154, 1 Henry II. [Assemblage of Coins by Archbishops of Canterbury, p. 83.]

<sup>e</sup> Pat. 32 Henry III. m. 4.

<sup>f</sup> William Wickwane, who was Archbishop from 1279 to 1285.

he claimed to have two Dies<sup>g</sup> within this City, without the King's License. To which the Archbishop pleaded, that he and his predecessors had been in seisin of those two Dies time out of mind; and stated the instances related above, in the reigns of William I. William Rufus, and Henry I. Upon this issue was joined, and the Jury found for the Archbishop, and judgment was given that he should be *without day*<sup>h</sup>.

The Archbishop stated further, that he and his predecessors used to have a third Die<sup>i</sup>, which the King then had in this City; and prayed that his right therein might be saved to him, &c. which plea was allowed<sup>k</sup>.

1330 and 1331. In the 4th and 5th years of Edward III. Writs were issued to authorize the Archbishop to have two Dies in his Mint<sup>l</sup>.

1353. And in the 27th year of the same reign, the Archbishop petitioned the King, stating that he ought to have, and all his predecessors, time out of mind, had, and were accustomed to have, two Money Dies for the Mint here, as fully appeared from the Records and Processes of the Justices Itinerant in the said County, which had been transmitted to the Exchequer, and by the Rolls and Memoranda of that Court. The King, therefore, commanded that the said Records should be examined, and, if it appeared to be right, that then the two Dies should without delay be delivered to the Archbishop for the use of his said Mint<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> Drake calls them Mints, but the word is Cuneos, Dies. The Archbishop never had more than one Mint here.

<sup>h</sup> Drake's Eboracum, page 541. The words *sine die*, mean that the defendant might go without any further continuance or adjournment; the King's Writ, commanding his attendance, being fully satisfied. [Blackstone's Com. vol. III. page 399.] The affair of this Quo Warranto is copied from Sir Thomas Widdrington, who had it from an Inspeximus 3 Henry V. n. 15, in which, he says, many other liberties of the Church of York are mentioned. But he adds that the original Record of the 8th Edward I. is in the custody of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, marked thus: J. de Vallibus placita de juratis & assizis, &c. Quo Warranto J. de Vallibus, rot. 9. [Drake's Eboracum, page 542, note (e).]

<sup>i</sup> Nicolson likewise calls this a Mint, although he gives the original word Cuneum, in brackets.

<sup>k</sup> Nicolson's English Hist. Library, page 264.

<sup>l</sup> Claus. 4 Edward III. m. 30. Claus. 5 Edward III. Part. I. m. 10 and 19. North's MSS.

<sup>m</sup> Claus. 27 Edward III. m. 22. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. V. page 755.



And, accordingly, a Writ was issued for the delivery of the Dies, in the same year<sup>n</sup>, and again in the 48th year of the King<sup>o</sup>.

1377. This was repeated in the 1st year of Richard II.<sup>p</sup>

There are Coins of Henry VII. with two keys on the Obverse, and others with them on the Reverse, struck in this City, and, as it is conjectured, in the Archiepiscopal Mint, but by what Archbishop is uncertain<sup>q</sup>.

1522 and 1523. In the 14th and 15th years of Henry VIII. an Act was passed to regulate the Coinage, but it was particularly provided that it should not be prejudicial to the Coiners and Mint Masters of this Mint, as well as those of Canterbury and Durham<sup>r</sup>.

1423. On the 1st of May in the 15th year of Henry VIII. an Indenture was made between Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, Archbishop of York, and William Wright, Citizen and Alderman of York; by which the Cardinal appointed Wright to be Master and Worker of his Monies of Silver within his Mint in this City.

By that Indenture the Master engaged to make two sorts of Money, one running for two Pence, called an Half-Groat, and the other called the Half-Penny, worth half a sterling. The terms of the agreement are the same as those of the Royal Indentures, prior to the 18th year of Henry VIII. which, in fact, are those of the fifth year of Edward IV.<sup>s</sup>

Besides the Coins above-mentioned, Wolsey struck Groats and Pennies; on which, as well as on the Half-Groats, he placed sometimes the keys, and at others his initials *t. w.* but always the cardinal's hat<sup>t</sup>. His presumption in stamping the cardinal's hat under the royal arms, upon the larger of these Coins, was made an article of accusation against him, whilst

<sup>n</sup> Claus. 27 Edward III. m. 2. North's MSS.

<sup>o</sup> Claus. 48 Edward III. m. 8. Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. VII. page 47.

<sup>p</sup> Claus. 1 Richard II. m. 25. Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. VII. page 178.

<sup>q</sup> There were three Archbishops during his reign; Rotherham, Savage, and Bambridge. See the Coins, Plate VI. Nos 10, 11, and 23; and Suppl. Plate IV. No 3.

<sup>r</sup> Statute 14 and 15 Henry VIII. cap. 12.

<sup>s</sup> Wynne's MSS. in the Library of All Souls College, Oxford, vol. LXXXI. folio 233. b.

<sup>t</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate VII. Nos 5, 7, 8, 16, and 19. Mr. North thinks that the first of these was struck by Archbishop Bambridge. North's MSS.

the same circumstance upon the smaller Coins was passed over in silence<sup>u</sup>. His right to coin Money, as Archbishop of this Province, was not disputed.

1531. Archbishop Lee, who succeeded Wolsey in this year, was the last who struck Money in this Mint. His Coins were marked with E. L. on the Reverse<sup>x</sup>.

After the Dissolution, the Archbishop erected his Mint in what had been the Hospital of St. Leonard, from whence it was called The Mint Yard; a name which it retains to this day<sup>y</sup>.

## MINTS IN WALES.

### CARDIGANSHIRE.

#### ABERYSTWITH.

The Lead Mines in the neighbourhood of this place are so rich in Silver as to come under the denomination of Mines Royal, which formerly were held to be the property of the Crown. Customer Smith, about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, first discovered Silver in them, and sent it up to the Tower of London, with great expense, to be coined<sup>z</sup>. After his death the design was prosecuted and more perfected by Sir Hugh Middleton, who farmed the principal of them, under the Governor and Company of Mines Royal, at a yearly rent of four hundred Pounds. He coined at the Tower at his own heavy charge.

On the death of Middleton in 1631, Mr. Bushell succeeded him as Lessee of these Mines, and Sir Francis Godolphin was joined with him, but lived a very short time<sup>a</sup>.

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<sup>u</sup> Herbert's History of Henry VIII. page 300.

<sup>x</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate VII. No 21.

<sup>y</sup> Drake's Eboracum, page 337, published in 1736.

<sup>z</sup> Fuller's Worthies, Wales general, page 3.

<sup>a</sup> Meyrick's History of Cardiganshire, Introduction, page ccxviii.



In an Indenture between the King and the said Thomas Bushell, bearing date on the 30th of July in the 13th year of Charles I., 1637, it is stated—that information had been given to his Majesty and his Privy Council, by the said T. Bushell, of the richness of the Mines in the Principality of Wales, the goodness of the Ore of which was not known to the owner<sup>b</sup>, and so it was transported to other Nations for Potter's Ore, out of which strangers refined Silver, to the great loss and prejudice of his Majesty's subjects; and that some propositions had been made, by him, for drawing the whole profit and benefit of them unto his Majesty and his own subjects, by erecting a Mint in the Castle of Aberustwith in the County of Cardigan. Upon full and mature deliberation had thereof, in the presence of the Officers of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London<sup>c</sup>, it was by his Majesty (out of his favour and special respect to all his loving subjects who undertook such hopeful designs, and with consent of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, in approving of the beginning, proceedings, and intentions of the said Thomas Bushell) thought fit and ordered, for the better securing of the said Thomas Bushell, and for the better encouraging of the poor Miners, by a more timely and speedy pay out of their own labours, that a Mint should be erected in the said Castle, with Officers and other Workmen necessary for the same, for the coining all such Bullion only as should be drawn out of the Mines within the said Principality; and that the Monies there made should be stamp'd with feathers on both sides<sup>d</sup>, for a clear difference from all other his Majesty's Coins, and be current according to their several species.

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<sup>b</sup> This does not very well agree with Meyrick's statement, who says that Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have gained from one mine £.2000 a month. Introduction, page ccxviii.

<sup>c</sup> A Certificate in favour of Mr. Bushell's method of working the Mines in Cardiganshire was presented to the King by the Miners; the Moneyers, Henry Such, John Corbet, and Richard Arnold; the Refiners, Smelters, and Washers; page 5.

Another Certificate was signed by Joseph Hexsteter, Chief Steward of the Mines; Samuel Reynish, Water Barksby, Assay-masters of the Mint; and Humphrey Owen, Clerk of the Mines; p. 6.

[From Bushell's Abridgement of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions.]

<sup>d</sup> This was not exactly complied with, for the two smaller pieces have the feathers on the Reverse only.

And to that end and purpose his Majesty, by these presents, gave power to the said Thomas Bushell, at his own proper costs and charges, to build and erect, within the said Castle, all such housings and offices as should be convenient for the said Mint, and to provide and maintain all utensils and implements whatsoever which should be necessary for the same; the said Mint to be, from time to time, regulated by the Warden of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London for the time being, with as little charge to the said T. Bushell as conveniently might be. And the King did, by those presents, make, ordain, and establish the said T. Bushell *Warden and Master-worker* of his Majesty's Silver Monies to be made within the said Castle of Aberystwyth; and Edward Goodyear, Esq. *Comptroller* of the said Mint; Richard Hull, Gent. *Surveyor of the Melting-house* and *Clerk of the Irons*; Samuel Renuch, Gent. *Assay-master*; Humphrey Owen, Gent. the *King's Clerk*; and John Cherry Lickham, *Porter* of the said Mint; by themselves or deputies, for whom they were to answer, during pleasure, according to the tenor of that Indenture. Which said Officers and Ministers were to do, perform, and execute all such businesses, &c. necessary or belonging to the said Mint, as the like Officers and Ministers of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London there did, or ought to do, perform, and execute. Five manner of Monies to be made; *viz.* Half Crown, Shilling, Half Shilling, Two Pence, and Penny, according to the term of the Indenture 2 C. I.<sup>e</sup>, and agreeable to the intended Trial-piece of Silver, already appointed by his Majesty's Privy Council, remaining in the Treasury within the Realm of England, and the like Trial-piece remaining in the custody of the Warden of his Majesty's Mint within the Tower of London, who was thereby authorized to deliver to the said T. Bushell a part of the said Trial-piece indentedly cut off, to be by him kept as his Majesty's Standard, to charge him the said Master-worker of his Majesty's Monies to make the said Monies in fineness thereby.

The said T. Bushell to take up for the King, of every Pound of Troy so made, two Shillings by tale; out of which the said Master-worker to have for his charge of workmanship, &c. 1s. 2d. by tale; so should remain to the King ten Pence, and to the bringer-in three Pounds, upon every Pound weight

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\* See the Annals.



of Silver. Out of the said fourteen Pence, the wages of all the other Officers to be paid.

The Remedy two Pennyweights in the ounce.

The Assay to be made before the King, from time to time, or such of his Council as should be appointed by his Majesty, or before the Warden and Officers of his Majesty's Mint, within the Tower of London, as formerly had been accustomed, or otherwise, where it should please his Majesty or his Council to appoint; that is to say, for every Journey of Silver, containing thirty Pound weight, two Pieces of the said Monies of Silver.

The said T. Bushell, at his own costs and charges, to have such quantities of irons, being graven in the Tower of London, by his Majesty's chief Graver of the Mint, for the several species of Money aforesaid, from time to time delivered unto him or his Deputies, by Indenture from the Warden of his Majesty's Mint, within the Tower of London, as should be sufficient for the purposes aforesaid; which, when they should become unserviceable, were to be defaced and returned to the said Warden.

The said T. Bushell to bear all expenses of the Mint whatsoever, so long as he should continue Master-worker.

The Warden of the Mint within the Tower of London to deliver to the said T. Bushell, at his costs and charges, all such pile or piles of weights as should be required and of requisite use in the said Mint, perfectly made and exactly, according to the standard of weights remaining in the custody of the said Warden of the Mint within the Tower of London.

The said Warden and Master-worker for the time being to have power to take up as many smiths, workmen, labourers, and other necessities, for the doing of all manner of businesses touching the said Mint, as to the said Warden and Master-worker should seem needful, he paying and allowing reasonable wages and recompense for the same. In which taking of such smiths, &c. our Sovereign Lord the King willed and commanded all Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. to be assistant, helping, and fortifying, as to right appertained<sup>f</sup>.

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<sup>f</sup> Pat. 13 C. I. p. 6. No. 20. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. XX. p. 162.

Officers for his Majesty's Mint in the Castle of Aberustwith,  
in the County of Cardigan, with their several Fees :

	<i>Per Annum.</i>
Edward Goodyear, of Heythorpe, Oxon, Esq. Comptroller -	£.40 0 0
Richard Hull, of London, Gent. Surveyor of Melting House, and Clerk of the Irons - - - - -	40 0 0
Samuel Remush, of London, Gent. Assay Master - - - -	40 0 0
Humfrey Owen, of Aberustwith, Gent. King's Clerk - - -	15 0 0
John Cherry Lickham, Porter . - - - - -	10 0 0 <sup>g</sup>

On the 22d of October following the date of this Indenture a Commission was directed to Mr. Bushell for the coining of Groats, Threepenny Pieces, and Halfpennies, in addition to the Coins above-mentioned <sup>h</sup>.

Besides the privileges given to him by the above-recited Indenture, Bushell had a Grant of the Isle of Lundy, for the purpose of landing his produce till he had an opportunity of exporting it <sup>i</sup>.

The appointment of a Mint in the Principality of Wales appears to have been highly flattering to the inhabitants of that Country, who expressed their thankfulness to the King for vouchsafing to the Principality the trust of a Branch of the Royal Mint, which offered to them the means of enriching themselves, and of making themselves happier than their fathers, freeing them from the cares and fears which hindered them from diving into those mountains which promised a mass of treasure. For before the Grant they were fearful to adventure far into the mountains, because they had far to send before they could make the Silver current which they should at charge recover <sup>k</sup>.

In 1647 Mr. Bushell was compelled to surrender the Isle of Lundy, which he did by the King's consent; and in consideration of that surrender his delinquency was taken off, and all sequestration discharged, and his right to the Mines of Wales, &c. restored <sup>l</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> This List is given at the end of the Indenture, p. 168.

<sup>h</sup> Folkes's Table, p. 83.

<sup>i</sup> Meyrick's History of Cardiganshire, Introduction, p. ccxviii.

<sup>k</sup> Bushell's Abridgement of Lord Bacon's Philosophical Theory, p. 3.

<sup>l</sup> Id. p. 4.



This, it is probable, was done in consequence of his humble remonstrance to the supreme Authority of this Commonwealth, the Parliament of England, in which he states—That since William the Conqueror's time there had been transported 70 millions of Tons of Lead unrefined, which, if Lord Bacon's Philosophy had been then known, would have produced at least five Pounds worth of Silver from every Ton, amounting to 350 millions sterling<sup>m</sup>.

According to Mr. Bushell's own account, Oliver Cromwell ratified to him the former power which he had to coin all such Silver as he should refine out of the Ore of the said Mines Royal. In humble *resentment* of which favour, he engaged to free from their Taxes (or to give to their Poor the value thereof) all those Parishes in which any such Mines should be discovered to him by the Parishioners of the same, so long as they should be wrought, if by the judgment of the two next Justices of the Peace they should be proved rich and valuable<sup>n</sup>.

On the 5th of February, 1658, Richard, Protector, confirmed and ratified the preceding Grant of his father Oliver<sup>o</sup>.

The services of Mr. Bushell to Charles I. are thus stated in a Letter from Sir William Parkhurst, Master of the Mint, dated from the Tower, March 16, 1662, and addressed to the Lord High Treasurer of England, and the Lord Ashley.

Amongst other things he says that Mr. Bushell brought from Wales to Shrewsbury his Mint, Instruments, Miners, and Moneyers, when neither men nor tools could be had from London, though his Majesty employed a person of quality there for that purpose:—

That without the assistance of his fine Silver (to equal the Alloy of soldered Plate) which was weekly sent him out of Wales in cakes, for a long time, to the value of £.100 [*i. e. per week*], we could hardly have made Money at Shrewsbury, or at Oxford; for after he carried his Silver to Bristol, I was forced to refine much soldered Plate to uphold his Majesty's Standard.

<sup>m</sup> Bushell's Abridgement, p. 11. At the next page he talks of being able to maintain a Mint in the City of Wells.

<sup>n</sup> Id. p. 7.

<sup>o</sup> Id. p. 9.

The cloathing of the Soldiers, which was supplied by him, amounted to thirty-six Thousand Pounds <sup>p</sup>.

The Coinage of Silver from these Mines first began in the reign of James I.; but it was then carried, as has been mentioned above, at a great expense, to London, to be coined there. This continued until the 13th year of Charles I., when a special permission was granted for the establishment of a Mint upon the spot <sup>q</sup>.

All this Money is marked with a plume of feathers, beside other Mint-marks; of which a particular account is given in the Explanation of the Plates <sup>r</sup>.

## FLINTSHIRE.

### RHUDDLAN MINT.

It appears from Domesday Book that Earl Hugh [*i. e.* Lupus] held of the King Roelend, and had in demesne a moiety of the Castle called Roelent. He had in Roelend eight Burgesses, and a moiety of the Castle and of the Mint. All these were held under him by Robert de Roelend <sup>s</sup>.

No Coins of this Mint have yet occurred, unless one of William I., with *rv* on the Reverse (which is generally appropriated to Romney) should have issued from it; or, which appears more probable, one of Henry III., which reads *rvla*.

In Domesday Book this Town is placed in Cheshire; but it is now considered to be in the County of Flint.

<sup>p</sup> See at the end of an Extract by Mr. Bushell from his late Abridgement of Lord Bacon's Philosophical Theory, p. 4.

<sup>q</sup> If Mr. Ray's account be correct, the Mint was not at Aberystwyth, but at Talabont, about six miles from it. He says he viewed it there in the year 1662. [Ray's Remains, p. 236.]

<sup>r</sup> See specimens of this Coinage in Silver Coins, Plate XX. Numbers 14—21.

<sup>s</sup> Domesday Book, vol. I. folio 269. This Robert was the nephew of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. He conquered this castle from the Welsh, and, by the command of William I., fortified it with new works, and made it his place of residence. He took his name from it. [Penant's Journey to Snowdon, p. 10.]



## GLAMORGANSHIRE.

## CARDIFF MINT.

The origin of this Mint is unknown; but Coins were struck here by Stephen, Henry II., and Henry III.

## CAERPHILLY CASTLE.

In Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden's Account of Glamorganshire it is said that on the East side of the Hall Stairs, in this Castle, is a low round Tower of one story, called *The Mint-House*<sup>t</sup>.

## PEMBROKESHIRE.

## ST. DAVID'S MINT.

Dr. Stukeley, in his Medallick History of Carausius, says, the privilege of Coinage we may well suppose to be given by that Emperor to his native city. He therefore interprets M. S. P. in the Exergue of a Coin struck by him, *Menapiæ signata pecunia*<sup>u</sup>.

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<sup>t</sup> Vol. II. p. 497.

<sup>u</sup> Part I. p. 85. See also pages 128, 140, 141, 224, 225.

EDINBURGH MINT.

After the Union of the Two Crowns, Money was struck here by James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, William alone, and Anne.

*Per Annum.*

<b>The General</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>Salary</b>	<b>£.300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Master</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Warden</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Counter Warden</b>				-	-	-	-	-	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Assay Master</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Engraver</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Clerk</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Smith</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* By the sixteenth Article of the Union the Coin is to be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom as it is in England; and a Mint is to be continued in Scotland under the same rules as the Mint in England, subject to such regulations as her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain, shall think fit. [Journal of Proceedings in the Treaty of Union, p. 76.]

$$\mathbf{Z}$$



## JEDBURGH MINT.

This Town, which is situated in the Shire of Tiviotdale, is supposed to have had a Mint in the reign of Æthelred II., one of whose Pennies has on the Reverse the letters IED for the place of Mintage. But I have not met with any further evidence of the existence of a Mint in this place, nor any proof that it was ever under the dominion of an Anglo-Saxon Monarch.

## MINTS IN IRELAND.

## CARLINGFORD MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF LOUTH.

By an Act of Parliament which was passed in the seventh year of Edward IV., 1467, Coins were to be struck here; but it is uncertain whether the Mint was ever worked, as no Money bearing its name has as yet been discovered <sup>y</sup>.

## CARRICKFERGUS EXCHANGE.

I have not met with any notices of a Mint in this place, which is in the County of Antrim; but it was one of the Towns in which Sir George Carey (by the Patent which appointed him in 1601 to the office of her Highness's Exchanger between England and Ireland) was empowered to place Deputies for the execution of his office <sup>z</sup>.

## CLONARD MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF EAST MEATH.

Fame reports that there was an antient Silver Coin preserved amongst the curiosities of Sir Simon D'Ewes, which was minted here, bearing this inscription on the Reverse, CIVITAS DE CLUNARD. But it is uncertain in what age it was struck <sup>a</sup>.

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<sup>y</sup> Simon's Essay on Irish Coins, p. 30.

<sup>z</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 41. See Dublin Exchange.

<sup>a</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 210.

If this Coin ever did exist, it was probably struck after the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II.

The Obverse not being described gives some reason to suspect that it belonged to some other Kingdom.

#### CORK MINT.

The name of this place first occurs on a Penny of Edward I., which reads CIVITAS CORCACIE <sup>b</sup>.

In 1472 several persons coined here without authority <sup>c</sup>.

It was amongst the Mints which were abolished in 1475 by Edward IV., and the Money which had been struck in it was in the following year forbidden to be current, being neither of lawful weight nor allay <sup>d</sup>. No Coins of his reign have yet occurred.

In the years 1645 and 1646 Money was coined here during the siege. Of this, Shillings and Sixpences of Silver are known. They have on one side the word CORK, and on the other side the value <sup>e</sup>.

#### CORK EXCHANGE.

This was one of the places where Sir George Carey, who was made Exchanger between England and Ireland in 1601, was allowed to establish a Deputy <sup>f</sup>.

#### DROGHEDA MINT.

According to Sir James Ware this Town, which is in the County of Louth, is found on Pennies of Edward I., which read VILLA PONTANA <sup>g</sup>.

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<sup>b</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 15.

<sup>c</sup> See the Annals.

<sup>d</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 29.

<sup>e</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 49. See Silver Coins, Plate XXVIII. Numbers 11 and 12.

<sup>f</sup> Simon, p. 41. See Account of Dublin Exchange.

<sup>g</sup> Antiquities of Ireland, p. 73, edition 1704. In Harris's edition it is only said that Pence and Halfpence were coined here in this reign; p. 210. Simon, p. 15.



This was one of the places appointed for Coinage in 1467<sup>b</sup>, and again in 1470<sup>i</sup>.

See the transactions of 1471 in the Annals.

In 1472 the Master of the Mints in Ireland, Germyn Lynch, was indicted for mal-practices, when it appeared that the Coins of this Mint had been made of weights much inferior to what his Indenture required; insomuch that eleven Groats weighed only three quarters of an ounce<sup>k</sup>.

When the generality of the Mints in Ireland was put down, in 1475, this was one of the three which were allowed to remain<sup>l</sup>.

Coins of Edward IV. read, on the Reverse, VILLA DE DROGHEDA<sup>m</sup>. They differ but little in type from his English Money.

#### DUBLIN MINT.

I have endeavoured, but in vain, to discover at what period the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs became possessed of this City, or when the Mint was first established in it.

The claim of Eadgar to the conquest of a great part of Ireland, together with Dublin, is founded upon a Charter which is supposed to be spurious<sup>n</sup>. But though the forgery of this instrument should be admitted, it will not, I think, necessarily follow, that there is no foundation for the particular fact in question, as it may still be conceived that in framing the Charter recourse was had to the prevailing traditions of the time in which the author wrote, in order to give it the appearance of authenticity.

But however this may be, it is unquestionable that Æthelred II. coined here, for his Pennies still remain, which bear on the Reverse DIFLI or DYFLI, as the place of Mintage<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> See Account of Dublin Mint.

<sup>i</sup> Id. This was the time when Coins of the Standard of London were ordered to be made. [Simon, p. 26.]

<sup>k</sup> Simon, p. 27. Ten of them ought to have weighed one ounce. Simon, p. 23.

<sup>l</sup> Simon, p. 28.

<sup>m</sup> Id. p. 30.

<sup>n</sup> See the Charter in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. I. p. 140.

<sup>o</sup> Dr. Leland thinks that Æthelred's Coins, which he says were evidently struck in Dublin, were possibly intended for Tribute Money. But this seems to be a clumsy way of getting rid of the difficulty, for Tribute necessarily implies previous conquest. See History of Ireland, vol. I. p. xlviii.

Cnut likewise had a Mint in this City.

After his reign no notices occur of this Coinage, either in Records or upon Coins, until after the appointment of John the fourth son of Henry II. to the government of Ireland, with the title of Lord of that Contry. This took place in the year 1177; and Money was struck by him with IOHANNES DOM on the Obverse, and DW or DIW for Divelyn, *i. e.* Dublin, on the Reverse. Of this Coinage Halfpennies only remain; and it cannot now be determined whether they were coined during his father's life-time or at a later period in the reign of Richard I. As John, however, was only once in Ireland, it is probable that this Money was coined about that time, namely, in the year 1185 <sup>p</sup>.

When he succeeded to the Crown of England, upon the death of his brother, he still continued to strike Money here, but of a different type <sup>q</sup>.

Henry III. also coined here; and in his 31st year, 1247, ordered stamps to be engraven of a new incision, or cut, and to be sent to this and other places <sup>r</sup>.

King Edward I. established a Mint in this City, with four furnaces, and appointed Alexander Norman de Luik Master of it, as appears from divers Records in the Archives of the Castle of Dublin. Afterwards, that is, in his 32d year, 1304, new Dies were delivered to all his Mints in Ireland <sup>s</sup>.

Coins of this King are known.

It is uncertain whether we have any Irish Money which can be appropriated to Edward II. Mr. Simon thought that he had discovered such in those Pennies which have two dots under the King's bust <sup>t</sup>. If his idea be just, then this Monarch coined at the Mint in Dublin; but it is very doubtful whether those points were intended to express numbers, especially as a single dot appears upon those Coins which he gives to Edward I., where no designation of number could be required; for it cannot be necessary to distinguish the first when there is no second in existence.

<sup>p</sup> See this Halfpenny, Silver Coins, Plate II. No. 9.

<sup>q</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate II. No. 24.

<sup>r</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 13, quoting Stow's Annals, 1631, p. 187.

<sup>s</sup> Le Case de Mixt Monies. Davys's Reports, folio 26. He does not give any date for the establishment of the Mint here.

<sup>t</sup> P. 16.



He also imagined that he had discovered a Coin of Edward III., struck here, and weighing 27 grains, therefore intended either for an Half Groat at 30 grains, or for a Three Halfpenny Piece at 27 grains<sup>u</sup>. Unfortunately, however, for the system of enumeration by dots, this piece has two of them, and no more, under the King's bust<sup>w</sup>.

It should seem that a considerable Coinage took place in this Mint, or at least was in contemplation, during this reign; for in the 13th year of it, 1339, an Order was directed to John de Flete, Keeper of the Exchange [qu. Cambium Mint] of London, to send to John Rees, the King's Treasurer of Ireland, in Dublin, 24 pair of Dies; viz. 8 pair for striking of Pennies, 8 pair for Halfpennies, and 8 pair for Farthings<sup>x</sup>.

There was a Mint here in the reign of Richard II., for in his third year, 1379, License was granted by Parliament to all his Subjects of Ireland to search for Mines of Gold and Silver in their own lands for six years; reserving the ninth part of the Gold or Silver so dug up to the King, and the residue to be converted into vessels, or *coined at the Mint in Dublin*, according to the discretion of the owners<sup>y</sup>.

None of his Coins have occurred, nor any of his immediate successor.

According to Simon, who refers to Ware, p. 210, a Statute of the 15th Edward IV. seems to hint that some Money was coined here in the reign of Henry IV.<sup>z</sup>

Henry V. coined here; and in the 37th year of Henry VI., and again in the following year, 1459 and 1460, Mints were set up in the Castles of Dublin and Trim<sup>a</sup>.

Edward IV., in the first year of his reign, appointed by Letters Patent German Lynch, of London, Goldsmith, Warden and Master-worker of the Coin within the Castles of Dublin and Trim, and the Town of Galway, and

<sup>u</sup> Irish Coins, p. 18.

<sup>w</sup> Simon seems to have overlooked No. 51 in his third Plate, which has three dots, one in each angle of the Triangle.

<sup>x</sup> Sir Charles Frederick's Manuscript Notes, penès Richard Gough, Esq. The Writ is dated Kenyngton, March 1.

<sup>y</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 210.

<sup>z</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 19.

<sup>a</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 211.

Graver of Ponsons [Puncheons] of the said Coin. To occupy by himself, or Deputy, for life<sup>b</sup>.

This Patent was confirmed by Parliament in the third year of the same King, 1463, and Lynch was then confined to work the Coins according to the tenor of the Statute of the 38th year of Henry VI. At this time he was empowered to coin not only in the Castles of Dublin and Trim, and the Town of Galway, but also in the Cities of Waterford and Limerick; and the name of the place where the Coins were struck was ordered to be stamped upon them<sup>c</sup>.

By another Statute, of the year 1467, the Towns of Drogheda and Carlingford were added<sup>d</sup>.

1470. The inconvenience which attended the raising the value of Silver, by the Coinage of 1467, being severely felt, Coins of the Standard of the Tower of London were ordered to be coined in the Castles of Dublin and Trim, and in the Town of Drogheda<sup>e</sup>.

For the transactions of 1471 see the Annals.

In 1472, when a new regulation of the Coin was made by Parliament, it was enacted, that no place but the Castle of Dublin should be allowed for striking the said improved Coins<sup>f</sup>.

Richard III. struck Money here, some of which still remains<sup>g</sup>.

Henry VII. and Henry VIII. both coined here.

In the second year of Edward VI., 1548, Sir Edward Bellingham, Lord Justice, by the King's command, erected a Mint in this Castle; but for want of Bullion the work by degrees ceased<sup>h</sup>.

But yet, on the 9th of August, in the 4th year of Edward VI., 1550, an Indenture was made between the King and Martyn Pirri for four sorts of Silver Money to be coined in this Mint<sup>i</sup>.

From this time it appears that all the Money which was intended to be current in Ireland was coined in the Tower of London, until the reign of

<sup>b</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 212.

<sup>c</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 24.

<sup>d</sup> Id. p. 26.

<sup>e</sup> Id. *ibid*.

<sup>f</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 214.

<sup>g</sup> Snelling's Supplement to Simon, p. 4.

<sup>h</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 217.

<sup>i</sup> Cotton Manuscripts, Otho E. x. folio 186.



Charles I.; when, during the siege of this City, some Money is supposed to have been struck here; but there are no Records to prove this, nor do the Coins themselves express the name of the place where they were minted<sup>k</sup>. It is very probable, however, that some Money was coined here at that time, as Proclamations were issued, in 1642 and 1643, by the Lords Justices and Council, to encourage his Majesty's loyal Subjects to bring in their Plate for the service of Government<sup>l</sup>.

The Proclamation in 1643 was issued in consequence of a Letter from the King, dated Oxford, May 25; from a passage in which it appears that his Majesty still designed to restore the Royal Mint in this City, but was prevented by the troubles in England<sup>m</sup>.

It states the intention of coining the Plate to be for the use of his Irish Subjects, who were impoverished by the Rebellion in Ireland<sup>n</sup>; but the former Proclamation in 1642 called for the Plate for the service of the Army<sup>o</sup>.

1643. In consequence of this Letter the Lords Justices authorized Sir John Veale, Knt., Peter Vanderhoven and Gilbert Tongues, Goldsmiths, to receive the Plate, and to coin it, according to a Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland, into Pieces of Five Shillings, Half Crowns, Sixpenny Pieces, Fourpenny Pieces, Threepenny Pieces, Twopenny Pieces, and Pennies<sup>p</sup>.

In 1662, the 14th of Charles II., a Patent was granted to Sir Thomas Vyner, Knt. and Bart., Robert Vyner, Goldsmith, and Daniel Bellingham, of the City of Dublin, Goldsmith, for the establishment of a Mint here, and for the Coinage of various denominations of Money<sup>q</sup>.

As the Coins described in this Patent have never appeared, Mr. Simon is of opinion, that as the Patentees were to bear the whole expense of Coinage, &c. they found it would not be advantageous to them, and consequently dropped the undertaking<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate XXVII. Numbers 1—5. These were struck by order of the Lords of the Council in 1642. [Folkes's Table, p. 92.]

<sup>l</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 47.

<sup>m</sup> Simon, Appendix, No. XLVII.

<sup>n</sup> Id. *ibid.*

<sup>o</sup> Id. No. XLVI.

<sup>p</sup> Id. p. 47. See Silver Coins, Plate XXVII. Numbers 8—15.

<sup>q</sup> Id. Appendix, No. LVII. See the Annals.

<sup>r</sup> Id. p. 53.

James II. opened a Mint here, in Capel Street, in 1689, having laid aside a Patent granted by him four years before to Sir John Knox, and then in the hands of Colonel Roger Moore, and having given an order for seizing that gentleman's engines and tools for coining<sup>s</sup>.

In this Mint were two presses, one called The James Press, and the other The Duchess, over which were appointed several officers; *viz.* six Commissioners, divided into two classes, the first and second, four Comptrollers, two Secretaries, one for each class, two Wardens, one Treasurer, four Tellers, four Feeders, eight Labourers at the Fly, two Porters, a Messenger, a Store-keeper, and two Doorkeepers. Each set of men was obliged to work at each press twelve hours, night and day, wherefore a double set of hands was required<sup>t</sup>.

In this Mint, and in that of Limerick, were struck all the base Metal Coins of James II.; and it continued to work until he fled from Ireland.

It is probable that King William renewed or confirmed to Colonel Moore the Patent which he had from Sir John Knox, for it appears that he coined Halfpennies and Farthings of Copper, and some of Pewter, during the years 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, and 1694<sup>u</sup>. A large number of them was accounted for by Lord Coningsby in the first of those years<sup>w</sup>.

After the death of Queen Mary, Copper Coins were struck here, with the King's head only, and of the dates of 1695, 1696, &c.<sup>x</sup>

Since this period there has been no Mint in any part of Ireland, the Copper Coins for that Kingdom being struck in the Tower of London.

#### DUBLIN EXCHANGE.

In the ninth and tenth years of Edward I., 1281, Donald and Andrew Spersdholt were Masters of the King's Exchange in this City<sup>y</sup>.

In the year 1601 Sir George Carey, Treasurer at War, and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, received a Patent for erecting an office, called The Office of her

<sup>s</sup> Simon, Appendix, p. 59.

<sup>t</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 59, quoting Mint Book of Orders, I. R. 1689. Audit Office, Dublin.

<sup>u</sup> Id. p. 65.

<sup>w</sup> Id. *ibid.* note e.

<sup>x</sup> Id. p. 66.

<sup>y</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 209, quoting Rot. Turr. Birm. 9, 10 E. I.



Highness' Exchange between England and Ireland ; for the purpose, chiefly, of remitting from England, by way of Exchange, the Money which was at that time ordered to be coined for Ireland <sup>z</sup>.

#### GALWAY MINT.

1461. This Town first occurs as a place of Coinage in the Patent by which German Lynch was appointed Warden and Master-worker of this Mint, together with those in the Castles of Dublin and Trim, in the first year of King Edward IV. <sup>a</sup>; and it appears again in 1463, when his Patent was confirmed by Act of Parliament <sup>b</sup>.

It was afterwards recognized in a Statute of the seventh year of the same King, 1467 <sup>c</sup>.

No Coins, however, of this Mint have yet been discovered.

#### GALWAY EXCHANGE.

In this Town Sir George Carey had authority to place a Deputy to execute the office of the Queen's Exchanger between England and Ireland, to which place he was appointed by Patent in the year 1601 <sup>d</sup>.

#### KILLMALLOCK MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

This was one of the Mints from whence German Lynch issued Coins of deficient weight; for which he was indicted in 1472 <sup>e</sup>. But none of the Coins which were struck here have as yet been discovered <sup>f</sup>. Several unauthorized persons struck Money here at that time <sup>g</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 41. See the Annals for the particulars of this Patent.

<sup>a</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 212. See Dublin Mint.

<sup>b</sup> Simon, p. 24.

<sup>c</sup> Id. p. 30.

<sup>d</sup> Id. p. 41. See the Annals.

<sup>e</sup> Id. pp. 27 and 28. See the Annals.

<sup>f</sup> Id. p. 30.

<sup>g</sup> See the Annals.

## KINSALE MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

This was likewise one of the places where Lynch coined debased Money<sup>b</sup>, and where persons coined without authority, as at Killmallock; but the Coins are equally unknown with those of that place<sup>i</sup>.

## LIMERICK MINT.

King John is the first of our Monarchs who appears to have established a Mint in this town. Coins of his, which were struck after he had ascended the throne of England, bear its name on the Reverse.

In 1463, the third year of Edward IV., this Mint was renewed by Act of Parliament<sup>k</sup>; and in 1467 another Statute again ordered it to be worked<sup>l</sup>.

This Mint was abolished in 1475; and those of Dublin, Waterford, and Drogheda alone were permitted to continue<sup>m</sup>.

In the following year the Silver Money which had been lately coined at Cork, Youghall, Limerick, and other places in Munster, except Waterford, being found neither lawful in itself, nor of lawful weight or allay, was by Act of Parliament decried, and forbidden to be paid or taken in payment<sup>n</sup>.

Of this Monarch Coins remain, which bear on the Reverse CIVITAS LIMERICI, and have on the Obverse the letter L upon the King's breast<sup>o</sup>.

In 1689 King James II. opened a Mint here for the Coinage of his Brass Money, in the Deanery House<sup>p</sup>; and after he fled from Ireland his adherents struck in this place, during the siege, a kind of Copper and Brass Money called Hibernias, from the figure on the Reverse. They bear the date of the year 1691<sup>q</sup>.

## TRIM MINT, IN THE COUNTY OF EAST MEATH.

In the year 1459 Mints were settled in this Castle and in that of Dublin; as they were again in the following year, 1460<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Simon, pp. 27 and 28. See the Annals.

<sup>i</sup> Id. p. 30.

<sup>k</sup> Id. p. 24. See Dublin Mint.

<sup>l</sup> Id. p. 26.

<sup>m</sup> Id. p. 28.

<sup>n</sup> Id. p. 29.

<sup>o</sup> Id. p. 30.

<sup>p</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 59.

<sup>q</sup> Id. p. 64.

<sup>r</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 211.



German Lynch was appointed, by Patent, Warden and Master-worker of this Mint in 1461 <sup>s</sup>.

Two years afterward, 1463, his appointment was confirmed by Act of Parliament; and he was ordered to stamp the name of the Mint upon the Coins <sup>t</sup>.

In 1467 this Mint was again ordered to be worked <sup>u</sup>; as it was also in 1470, when the new Coins were made of the Standard of London <sup>w</sup>.

In 1472 German Lynch was indicted for having coined the Money too light; when it appeared that the Coins of this Mint were deficient in weight <sup>x</sup>.

An Act was passed, in the year 1478, by which it was ordained that the Liberties of Meath should be restored, with full power, to Henry Lord Grey, Seneschal and Treasurer of Meath, by himself or his officers, to strike and coin all manner of Coins of Silver within this Castle, according to such fineness and allay as in the Statute for that purpose had been provided <sup>y</sup>.

VILLA DE TRIM appears upon Groats of Edward IV.

#### WATERFORD MINT.

Whilst John, the son of Henry II., was Lord of Ireland, he coined in this City, as he did also after his accession to the throne of England. Coins of both these periods are still preserved.

King Edward I. likewise struck Money here <sup>z</sup>; as did also his Successor, provided Simon be correct in ascribing to him those Pennies which have two dots under the King's bust <sup>a</sup>.

Coins of Henry VI. are known of this Mint.

This Mint was established by Act of Parliament in 1463; and the name of the City was ordered to be stamped upon the Coins struck in it <sup>b</sup>.

It is likewise noticed in another Statute which passed in 1467 <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>s</sup> See Dublin Mint.

<sup>t</sup> Id.

<sup>u</sup> Id.

<sup>w</sup> Simon, p. 26.

<sup>x</sup> Id. p. 28.

<sup>y</sup> Simon, p. 29. This Statute is not to be found. See the Annals.

<sup>z</sup> Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, p. 210.

<sup>a</sup> Simon, p. 16. But see the Annals.

<sup>b</sup> See Dublin Mint.



<sup>c</sup> Id.

1475. When the greater part of the Mints in Ireland was put down, this, together with those of Dublin and Drogheda, were alone permitted to be worked, under particular restrictions <sup>d</sup>.

1476. Amidst the general corruption which prevailed amongst the Mints in Munster, this Mint only is exempted from the censure of having debased the Money <sup>e</sup>.

The name of this City is found upon Coins of Edward IV.

#### WEXFORD MINT.

Simon has engraved, in his fifth Plate, a Groat of Edward IV., which reads on the Obverse  EDWARDVS DI GRA DNS HYBERN, and on the Reverse (which has the Cross and Pellets)  POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE MEVM. VILLA WEIXFOR.

This is the only notice which I have met with of this Mint, for Simon is, in his Essay, totally silent respecting it (even the engraving not being referred to); nor does it occur in any of the Records in the Appendix to his work.

#### YOUGHALL MINT IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

It appears that, prior to the 12th year of Edward IV., a great deal of light Money had issued from this and other Mints in Ireland, for which the Master, German Lynch, was indicted <sup>f</sup>.

In 1476 the light Money which had been coined here was forbidden to be any longer current <sup>g</sup>.

No Coins have yet been discovered with the name of this Town <sup>h</sup>.

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<sup>d</sup> Simon, p. 25.

<sup>f</sup> Simon's Irish Coins, p. 27.

<sup>e</sup> See Limerick Mint.

<sup>g</sup> Id. p. 29.

<sup>h</sup> Id. p. 30.



## MINTS IN FRANCE.

## ABBEVILLE MINT.

In this place, as being the Capital of the County, the antient Earls of Ponthieu established their Mint<sup>i</sup>.

Here likewise some of the Monarchs of England struck Money in right of that Earldom. These Coins bear the name of Edward, with the title of King, but without any certain criterion whereby they may be appropriated to either of the first three Kings of that name, who were all of them Earls of Ponthieu.

## AGEN MINT.

This place is a City, and the See of a Bishop in the Province of Guienne.

On a Coin of Edward III. Dr. Ducarel supposed there were the remains of the letter A, which he conjectured to mean this City<sup>k</sup>; but an inspection of his engraving shows that what he took for an imperfect letter was nothing more than the ornamental termination of the Gothick arch under which the King is placed.

This City was contained in the Patent, dated July 19, 1362, by which King Edward III. granted to his son Edward the Black Prince the Principality of Aquitaine, &c. &c., with the power of coining Money, &c. &c.<sup>l</sup>

A Silver Coin of that Prince has an A over the head, on the Obverse, which both Dr. Ducarel<sup>m</sup> and Mons. Duby<sup>n</sup> think was intended to mark it as a Coin of this Mint.

Dr. Ducarel likewise mentions a Gold Coin with the same mark of distinction; and has given a copy of it from a Dutch Placart<sup>o</sup>.

As, however, there is no positive evidence of the existence of a Mint in this City, I rather incline to refer these Coins to Acquen, which is also in the Duchy of Aquitaine, and where it is known that a Mint was placed.

<sup>i</sup> Duby, *Monnoies des Prelats et Barons de France*, tome II. p. 29.

<sup>k</sup> *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 15, and Plate V. No. 69.

<sup>l</sup> Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. VI. p. 384.

<sup>m</sup> *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, p. 23.

<sup>n</sup> *Monnoies des Prelats, &c. de France*, tome I. p. 121.

<sup>o</sup> P. 26, and Plate V. No. 67. Dr. Ducarel does not refer to the Placart. It occurs in a "Carte ou List" printed at Anvers, 4to, 1627, on the Reverse of Signature A 6.

## AQS, OR AQUEN MINT, IN GASCONY.

In this City, which bears the modern name of Dax, there was a Mint in the year 1343<sup>p</sup>; but the precise date of its establishment I have not been able to discover.

On the 4th of July 1358, Edward III. granted to Peter de la Grote, for his services, the offices of Keeper and of the Assay of his Mint here, during his good behaviour, with the usual fees, to be held by himself, or fit substitute, for whom he should be answerable. At the same time the Seneschall of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to give possession to Peter Arnald, the substitute of said De la Grote, and to permit him to exercise the office in his stead<sup>q</sup>.

In 1380 Richard II. granted to John King of Castile and Leon the privilege of striking Money either here or in Bayonne<sup>r</sup>.

The Coins which are particularized under the account of the Mint at Agen probably belong to this place<sup>s</sup>.

## BAYONNE MINT, IN GASCONY.

In the 25th year of Edward III., 1350, it was expressly ordained that the Money of this Mint should be of the same weight and alloy as that of Bourdeaux<sup>t</sup>; and in 1353 a Writ, dated on the 28th day of February, commanded that the English Groats and Half Groats should be current together with the Coins of this and of other Mints in the Duchy of Aquitaine<sup>u</sup>.

On the 12th of June in his 51st year, 1377, he granted to his son John, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, for two years, a special power to strike Money of Gold, Silver, or any other metal, of any coinage, alloy, or *value* that he should think fit (except of England or Aquitaine), in this City, or in the Castle of Guissen, or elsewhere in the Seneschalship of Les Landes<sup>w</sup>. By the hands of Pelegrine de Ser, or of any other. The whole profit of the Coinage to remain to the said Duke of Lancaster<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> See Bourdeaux Mint.

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Vasc. 32 E. III. m. 12.

<sup>r</sup> See Bayonne Mint.

<sup>s</sup> See the account of that Mint.

<sup>t</sup> Rot. Vasc. 25 E. III. m. 9. Feb. 20.

<sup>u</sup> Rot. Vasc. 28 E. III. m. 16.

<sup>w</sup> The word in the Writ is Landarum; by which, I presume, is meant the territory of Les Landes, of which Dax is the Capital.

<sup>x</sup> Rymer, Fœdera, vol. VII. p. 148.



This privilege was afterwards confirmed in the third year of Richard II., 1380, for the like term of years, when the name of the Castle of Guissen was omitted, and the Town of Aquen, or Dax, inserted in its stead<sup>y</sup>.

In the second year of Henry VI., 1423, the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of this City were commanded to strike, without delay, Money in this City, of the same weight and value as that of Bourdeaux. If, for sufficient reasons, this could not be done, they were to state the cause to the King under their seals<sup>z</sup>.

In his tenth year, 1432, the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commons of this City were permitted to exercise the privilege of coining, on account of the difficulty of conveying Bullion to the Mint at Bourdeaux during the war.

The King's Master of the Mint at Bourdeaux was likewise to hold the same office here; but the inhabitants of Bayonne were to have the profit of the Coinage during the time they exercised that privilege, on condition that they should bear all expenses attending the same, and render an account, when required, to the Exchequer at Bourdeaux<sup>a</sup>.

#### BERGERAC MINT, IN THE PROVINCE OF PERIGORD.

In the year 1347 King Edward III. granted to Henry Earl of Lancaster and his heirs male the Castle and Vill of Bargeriac, in the Duchy of Aquitaine, with the privilege of striking Money there. The said Earl to enjoy all the profit belonging thereunto, on condition that the Money should be as good as, or better than, the King's Money of those parts. If the Earl should die without heirs male, then this and all the other privileges were to revert to the King and his heirs<sup>b</sup>.

This Grant was extended in the year 1348, by the power of assaying, and of punishing offenders against his Money<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. VII. p. 244.

<sup>z</sup> Rot. Vasc. 2 and 3 H. VI. m. 13. Oct. 13.

<sup>a</sup> Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. X. p. 498.

<sup>b</sup> Cart. & Pat. apud Coles. 21 E. III. m. 13. Rymer, vol. V. p. 565.

<sup>c</sup> Vasc. 23 E. III. m. 8. March 4. Rymer, vol. V. p. 659.

## BOULOGNE MINT, IN PICARDY.

A Coin of this Mint bears the name of EVSTACHIVS on the Obverse. It is, however, by no means certain that this Eustace was the son of King Stephen, as there were four Earls of Boulogne of that name, in succession, during the tenth century<sup>d</sup>.

If the Coin should belong to either of the first three of those Earls, this place cannot be considered as an Anglo-Gallic Mint.

## BOURDEAUX MINT, IN GUIENNE.

1186. The earliest notice which I have found of this Mint, as connected with the subject of this work, is in a Charter of Richard [afterwards King of England] Duke of Aquitaine and Earl of Poitiers, by which he confirmed to the Church of St. Andrew of Bourdeaux all that his Predecessors had granted, particularly the third part of the Mint there<sup>e</sup>.

This privilege was again expressly confirmed by Eleanor Queen of King Henry II. and Duchess of Normandy<sup>f</sup>.

King Henry III., in his 12th year, 1228, ordered his Money of Bourdeaux to be coined according to the standard and weight of Tours; but it does not appear that he had a Mint in this City, as the Coinage was to be conducted either in the Town of La Reole or in that of Lagun, as might be most expedient<sup>g</sup>.

It was ordained by King Edward I. in his 13th year, 1285, that Money should be struck in Gascony<sup>h</sup>; and in four years afterward it became necessary to regulate the price of various articles according to this new Money; and the Mayor of Bourdeaux was commanded to make Proclamation to that purpose<sup>i</sup>.

In the same year a house or place was granted to Arnald, Moneyer, Citizen of Bourdeaux, who had become an hostage for the delivery of the King of Jerusalem and Sicily into the power of the King of Arragon<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> Ducarel's Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins, p. 4, note z.

<sup>e</sup> Duby, *Traité des Monnoies des Barons de France*, tome II. p. 225.

<sup>f</sup> Id. p. 226.

<sup>g</sup> Pat. 12 H. III. m. 2. Aug. 2. See La Reole Mint.

<sup>h</sup> Rot. Vasc. 13 E. I. m. 2. Aug. 2.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. Vasc. 17 E. I. pt. 2. m. 5.

<sup>k</sup> Rymer, II. 421.



After this, no notice occurs of the Mint until the 7th year of Edward II., 1313, when the King granted to Peter de la Posterle the custody of his Dies and Mint in this City, and in every other place within the Duchy of Aquitaine where his Money should be made. The said office to be discharged, during pleasure, by himself or his substitute, for whom he was to be answerable.

The Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to deliver the same to him <sup>l</sup>.

In the same year the King stated to the King of France that an order had been issued to prevent his coining Money in his Duchy of Aquitaine without the inspection of persons to be deputed by the King of France, and praying redress, the same being injurious to his interest <sup>m</sup>.

It appears that this produced no effect; for, on the 2d of July 1314, another petition was presented, in which it was stated that, notwithstanding the former representation, a prohibition had been issued to the Mint-master in this City, forbidding him to coin, and begging that the same might be revoked <sup>n</sup>.

The answer to this does not appear; nor can I trace the business any further.

1315. Soon after this, the Moneyers of this Mint represented to the King that they had, from time immemorial, received, by divers Charters, &c. several privileges and immunities, by right of their office, within this City; and that, nevertheless, the Mayor, Jurors, and Commons had disturbed them in the enjoyment of those privileges, &c. by imposing upon them various Tallages, &c. to their great damage.

In consequence of this representation the King commanded, by a Writ directed to the Seneschal of Gascony, that their liberties should be restored, and that whatever had been illegally done against them should be amended; and if the Mayor, &c. should neglect to obey the order for that purpose, the Seneschal should enforce it <sup>o</sup>.

In the following year, 1316, this City was annexed to the Crown and Camera of England, never to be transferred into the possession of any other<sup>p</sup>.

<sup>l</sup> Rot. Vasc. 7 E. II. m. 12. Oct. 11.

<sup>m</sup> Rom. & Fr. 7 E. II. m. 14. Jan. 14.

<sup>n</sup> Rom. & Fr. 7 E. II. m. 14. July 2.

<sup>o</sup> Rot. Vasc. 8 E. II. m. 12.

<sup>p</sup> Rot. Vasc. 9 E. II. m. 7. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 560.

In the first year of Edward III., 1327, John Bonguidy of Lucca had the custody of this Mint granted to him for five years; which Grant was, in 1331, renewed to him during his good behaviour<sup>q</sup>.

From a subsequent Writ of the same year it appears that the King had granted the custody of his Dies and Mints here to Peter Escorce his valet; and that afterwards, having forgotten that Grant, he had appointed the afore-said John Bonguidey to the same office; therefore, in recompence to the said Peter, the King commanded the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux to give him some Bailliwick in lieu of that office<sup>r</sup>.

The King's memory seems to have been very treacherous in respect to transactions of this kind; for in the very next year, 1332, another Writ recited that his Majesty had, at the request of the King of Bohemia, the Earl of Hañon, and the Earl of Julers, granted to his valet, Arnald Delescapoinz, the office of Assay in this Mint for seven years, and that, not recollecting that Grant, he had afterwards given the said office to another person, under a certain form. But the King being willing that his former Grant to the said Arnald should remain in force, and also to extend further favour to him, did confirm to him the said office for the said term of seven years, and at their expiration for six years longer, notwithstanding the second Grant before-mentioned; and the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux were accordingly commanded to admit him<sup>s</sup>.

In the year 1333 the Archbishop of Bourdeaux and the Dean and Chapter of that Church claimed the third part of the Mint, which was, upon enquiry, allowed<sup>t</sup>.

1335. It should seem, however, that some further claim was either made, or was intended to be made, by them; for, in two years after this, the King, in a Writ, directed to the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux, stated that his Letters of Confirmation of a certain composition lately entered into by them the said Seneschal, &c. on the one part, and the Archbishop and Chapter of Bourdeaux on the other, respecting the third part of the King's Money coined, or to be coined, in this Mint, which they claimed

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<sup>q</sup> Rot. Vasc. 5 E. III. m. 1. Dec. 23.

<sup>r</sup> Rot. Vasc. 6 E. III. m. 12. Jan. 26.

<sup>s</sup> Rot. Vasc. 6 E. III. m. 8. April 8.

<sup>t</sup> Rot. Vasc. 8 E. III. m. 10. Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. IV. p. 608. See under the year 1186.



as belonging to them, were then, as it was reported, in the custody of the said Seneschal, &c. Therefore the King commanded them to use their utmost endeavours to prevail upon the said Archbishop and Chapter to declare, by their Letters, that it was not their intention to claim or to have any more than the said third part of the profit of the Coinage; or that by their consent, or at least by their confession privately, a publick instrument should be made to that effect. If the Archbishop, &c. would not declare to that purpose by their letters, nor, at the least, recognize the same, then the Seneschal, &c. were to proceed according to instructions from the King's Council<sup>u</sup>.

In the year 1340 Gerald de Podio, jun. had a Grant of the Coinage and Mint and Assay here, upon his petition, in satisfaction for his arrears of wages, and in recompence for his services. He was to execute the office, by himself or deputy, until the said arrears were satisfied<sup>w</sup>.

In the same year Arnald and John, Moneyers in Gascony, had a Writ directed to them and others, on account of their good conduct during a rebellion<sup>x</sup>.

The King granted, in the 17th year of his reign, 1342, the office of Master of the Mint here and at Aquen, in compliance with the request of Margaret Countess of Kent, to Hugh Martyn for five years, on condition that he should give sufficient security to the Constable of Bourdeaux, and should give to the King what was just, and to the Merchants and others who should bring Silver to the Mints what had been customary. It appears that Roscand Oliver had formerly held the office, but had forfeited it, and it was then in the King's hands.

On the further request of the said Countess, and of Richard Earl of Arundel, the King granted that the said Hugh should hold the office during pleasure, notwithstanding any appointment which might have been given by the King to the said Roscand, or to Peter Martel and Gerard Elias; and the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to give him possession of the said office<sup>y</sup>.

And license was granted to him, in the following year, 1343, to appoint a sufficient substitute (for whom he was to be answerable) as often as he should

<sup>u</sup> Rot. Vasc. 9 E. III. m. 6. June 10. See further the 28th of Edward III.

<sup>w</sup> Rot. Vasc. 14 E. III. m. 4. Jan. 20.

<sup>x</sup> Rymer, V. 192.

<sup>y</sup> Rot. Vasc. 17 E. III. m. 14. Jan. 26.

be prevented from performing his duty in the office by reason of his attendance on the said Earl and Countess. Both he and also his substitute were to give sufficient security to the Constable of Bourdeaux for due performance<sup>z</sup>.

In the year 1354 a Petition was presented to the King in Parliament by the Dean and Chapter of Bourdeaux, stating, that one third part of the profit of the Monies coined in Aquitaine belonged to them by virtue of several Grants of former Kings of England; and begging that an equivalent might be granted to them in ecclesiastical benefices. The King therefore commanded that the value of the third part of the Coinage, as well in war as in peace, should be ascertained, and also the value of the equivalent by them asked, and that an account should be returned under the King's seal<sup>a</sup>.

Soon after this, William Borreu having, by Petition to the King and Council in Parliament, showed that he had been removed without cause, by John Charnels, late Constable of Bourdeaux, from the office of Contragardator<sup>b</sup> and Comptroller of the Mints in Aquitaine, which he held by Patent, the King commanded the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux to inquire into the reason of his removal, and, if they found it to be without sufficient ground, to restore him<sup>c</sup>.

In a Writ of this year, dated upon the 29th of July, it is stated that the King having learned that by old custom it appertained to him to appoint one Moneyer to strike Money in his Mints within the Duchy of Aquitaine<sup>d</sup>, he therefore appointed Peter de la Crote to be his Moneyer, for life, in the said Duchy, with all privileges and liberties belonging to that office; and the Seneschal and Constable were commanded to administer the oath for the faithful performance of his duty<sup>e</sup>.

About the same time the Moneyers of this Mint were restored to some of their privileges, of which they had been deprived by the Mayor and other Officers of the City<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> Rot. Vasc. 17 E. III. m. 14. May 20.

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Vasc. 28 E. III. m. 12. May 20.

<sup>b</sup> I do not find this precise term in any of the Glossaries, but believe that it is equivalent to Custos, being formed from the French *contregarder*, to keep.

<sup>c</sup> Rot. Vasc. 28 E. III. m. 12. June 10.

<sup>d</sup> The chief Mint of the Duchy was in Bourdeaux.

<sup>e</sup> Rot. Vasc. 28 E. III. m. 3. July 29.

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Vasc. 29 E. III. m. 13. Feb. 14.



On the 2d of April, in the year 1357, Edward Prince of Wales appointed by Charter (under the King's authority and his own) Peter Vernhes to be Warden of *the King's and his Mint of Gold* in this City, with the wages thereunto belonging; and commanded the King's Constable and his of Bourdeaux to give him possession of the same. This appointment was confirmed by the King in a Charter of Inspeximus, dated on the 22d of December in the same year <sup>h</sup>.

Richard II., in the fifth year of his reign, 1382, granted to his well-beloved Clerk, Master Gerard de Meute, during pleasure, the custody of his Monies of Gold and Silver which should be coined in this Mint, by himself or sufficient deputy, for whom he should be answerable, at the usual wages and fees <sup>i</sup>.

By a Writ, dated from Westminster on the 11th of May, in the year 1400, and directed to the Archbishop of this City, to Hugh le Despencer, Knight, Henry Bowet, Doctor of Laws, and John Trailly, Knight, Mayor of Bourdeaux, King Henry IV. gave them power, amongst other things, to strike Money in this Mint, to give it currency, and to punish offenders, as the case might require <sup>j</sup>.

In the next year, 1401, the offices of one of the King's Moneyers, and of Warden of the Mint, in this City, were granted to Stephen Spouret, with all fees and privileges as usual; he having previously given security in the Court of Chancery, in penalty of five hundred Marks, for due performance <sup>k</sup>.

In 1414 a Writ was directed to the Locum Tenens and Seneschal of Aquitaine, the Constable and Corporation of Bourdeaux, and the Master of the Workers and Moneyers in that City, and elsewhere in the said Duchy, commanding them to give possession of the office of one of the King's Moneyers, in the said City and Duchy, to Everyn Daringnesse, Merchant of this City, which the King had granted to him, during pleasure, with all privileges, &c. <sup>l</sup>

William Parages was appointed one of the King's Moneyers in the Castle of Umbrarie and City of Bourdeaux, with all privileges, &c. during pleasure, on the 7th of May 1423 <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> Monete Regie & n<sup>re</sup> Auri.

<sup>h</sup> Rot. Vasc. 31 E. III. m. 8. Dec. 22.

<sup>j</sup> Rymer, Fœdera, vol. VIII. p. 141.

<sup>l</sup> Rot. Vasc. 2 H. V. m. 1. Feb. 1.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. Vasc. 5 R. II. m. 10. March 24.

<sup>k</sup> Rot. Vasc. 2 H. IV. m. 18. March 28.

<sup>m</sup> Rot. Vasc. 1 H. VI. m. 32.

This Mint, it seems, could not be worked in the year 1432 on account of the war, which occasioned a difficulty in conveying Bullion to it. In consequence of which the inhabitants of Bayonne were permitted to coin, but were to account in the Exchequer in this City <sup>n</sup>.

In the 11th year of the King, 1433, he gave authority to his Seneschal of Aquitaine and the Constable of Bourdeaux to coin in the Castle of Bourdeaux, in like manner as had been done in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V. <sup>o</sup>

On the 21st of March, in the year 1438, the King, in consideration and recompence of the services of John Mancamp, jun. of the Duchy of Aquitaine, appointed him one of his Workers of the Mints in his Dominion of France, and in the aforesaid Duchy, with all privileges, &c. <sup>p</sup>

In the following year, 1439, the King granted, upon petition, to John Amanyn, of Bourdeloys, on account of his services in war, the office of Master of the Assay in this Mint, which Stephen Soporet had held during his life. He was to perform the office, either by himself or deputy, during life, with the usual fees, &c. as the said Stephen held it; and the Earl of Huntingdon, the King's Locum Tenens in Aquitaine, was commanded to admit him to it <sup>q</sup>.

By a Charter of Inspeximus, dated on the first of June in the following year, 1440, the King confirmed Letters Patent, of the 11th of November, 1439, by which John Earl of Huntingdon, Locum Tenens in the Duchy of Aquitaine, &c. granted to Peter Makanam, Citizen of Bourdeaux, the office of one of the King's Moneyers in that City and the Duchy of Aquitaine during his life, with the usual liberties <sup>r</sup>.

Some time about November in the 25th or 26th year of the King, 1446 or 1447, Mackanam died, and Baldwin Dodding was appointed in his room. This was upon the 8th of that month; on the 12th of which the Seneschal of Aquitaine and the Constable of Bourdeaux were commanded to permit him to exercise the said office <sup>s</sup>; from which circumstance it should seem, though I have met with no further evidence of it, that he had experienced some opposition from them.

<sup>n</sup> See Bayonne Mint.

<sup>p</sup> Rot. Vasc. 16 H. VI. m. 2.

<sup>r</sup> Rot. Vasc. 17 and 18 H. VI. m. 8. June 1.

<sup>o</sup> Rymer, Fœdera, vol. X. p. 544.

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Vasc. 17 H. VI. m. 8. March 2 and 18.

<sup>s</sup> Rot. Vasc. 25 and 26 H. VI. m. 2.



"In a Manuscript, wrote not long before the year 1600, intituled *LE BOURGEOISIE DE BOURDEAUX*, it is said that when Charles VII. conquered Aquitaine, and reduced Bourdeaux to his obedience, he changed the Arms of the City, which were three Leopards, Gold, one above the other, by effacing the two uppermost, and in their place substituted a Chief Azure semée Fleur de Lis, which they continue to bear to this day.

"There is no question but at that time all arms, inscriptions, or memorials of the English were purposely defaced<sup>†</sup>, and all the Coins that could be found called in and melted down; to which, no doubt, is owing the great scarcity of any pieces struck by our Kings of England in their Aquitaine Dominions."

Mr. Lethieullier, during his stay in this City in the year 1749, made all possible enquiries after pieces of this kind, but was not able to procure one; nor indeed had the reverend Father Lambert (Guardian of the great Franciscan Convent there, who, with four others, was engaged in compiling a General History of Aquitaine), nor any one else, ever heard there was any such thing existing<sup>u</sup>. [This ignorance proves the reverend Father and his coadjutors to have been but ill qualified for what they had undertaken; for, 130 years before that time, Haultin had published Engravings of several of them; as had also Le Blanc, whose labours appear to have been either overlooked or totally forgotten in the short space of 57 years.]

The following Memorandum, respecting the Coins of Bourdeaux, is given by Mr. Lethieullier from the Manuscript already quoted; he has, however, unfortunately, omitted the date:

"Defuncta Domina de Blancha de Fuxo quondam Capitalissa de Bogio, presta a pierre de Sant Bourgois e Monneyeur de Bourdeaux cinquante Dernière où Piesses d'or nommê Leopards; quinquaginta Denariorum aureorum vocatos Leopardos de auro Burdegalensi."<sup>w</sup>

<sup>†</sup> These are the words of Mr. Lethieullier, who has, in this place, spoken in terms somewhat too general, for he himself saw upon a stone the Arms of Edward III. undefaced.

<sup>u</sup> Soon after this, however, Father Lambert sent to Mr. Lethieullier, at Paris, a Two Pence of Richard II. Duke of Aquitaine; which Coin became the foundation of Sir Charles Frederick's valuable Anglo-Gallic Collection.

<sup>w</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. I. p. 78.

## BOURDEAUX EXCHANGE.

In the year 1383 John de la Vale of Aquitaine was appointed to the office of Campsor or Cambiator of the Money throughout that Duchy, for fifteen years from the date of the Writ. To execute the office by himself, or by sufficient deputies, for whom he was to be answerable. All Billion, of Gold or Silver, bought by him, was to be coined in the place where he resided. The Constable of Bourdeaux was commanded to administer the oath before his admission.

Similar Letters Patent were granted to John Rogey, of Aquitaine, Arnald Lary, and Arnald de Vyes<sup>x</sup>.

As the Mint in this City was the chief of the Duchy of Aquitaine, I presume the Exchange was so likewise, and have therefore inserted the above appointment in this place.

Stephen Spouret was made Keeper of this Exchange on the 28th of March in the second year of Henry IV., 1401<sup>y</sup>.

## CAEN EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY; see ROUEN.

## CALAIS MINT, IN PICARDY.

Immediately after the conquest of this place by Edward III., on the 3d of August in the year 1347, he caused it to be proclaimed, that all English Merchants, or other persons, who would settle here, before the first day of the following September, should have houses assigned to them at reasonable rents, and that such liberties, &c. should be granted to them as should insure security, &c. to their families and goods<sup>z</sup>. Holinshed says, he appointed to send over thither, amongst other Englishmen, there to inhabit, thirty Burgesses of London, and those of the wealthiest sort, for he meant to people the town with Englishmen only, for the better and more sure defence thereof<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> Rot. Vasc. 6 R. II. m. 17. June 16.

<sup>y</sup> Rot. Vasc. 2 H. IV. m. 18. n. 15.

<sup>z</sup> Fran. 21 E. III. m. 17. dors. Aug. 12. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. V. p. 575. His conduct in this respect was adopted by the French when they retook Calais in 1558. [Robertson's History of Charles V. vol. III. p. 401.]

<sup>a</sup> Chronicle, vol. II. p. 378.



Indeed all his provisions for the welfare of this place were carried into execution with an admirable promptness. In less than three months from the day on which he took possession of it a Mint was established, and the proper Officers appointed, the date of the Patent to William de Salop of the offices of Keepers of the Dies for the Money to be coined here, and of Assayer of the same as often as it should be necessary, being as early as the 20th of October in this year<sup>b</sup>. And, on the 6th of February following, Notice was given, that the King having appointed the said William for the better making of white Money, such as was made in England, by the Moneyers in this Mint, all his Subjects were commanded to assist the said William and the Moneyers<sup>c</sup>.

1349. In about two years after this, the Captain of the Town, and others of the King's Council there, were commanded to make such new Money, in this Mint, as should be for the advantage of the King and his People, and to cause it to be current. This to be proclaimed as might be expedient<sup>d</sup>.

On the 20th of February, 1362, Thomas de Brantyngham, Treasurer of Calais, was appointed Receiver of all the Profits arising from the King's Mints established here. The account of these Profits he was to return into the Exchequer, and to be answerable to the King for the same<sup>e</sup>.

About the same time the Officers of this Mint had a Grant of the same privileges and immunities as were enjoyed by those in the Mints of London and Canterbury; and were to retain them so long as they continued in their offices, not only in this place but in England also<sup>f</sup>.

At some time previous to the 10th of May, 1363, an Ordinance had been published to forbid the currency of any Money in this Town except such as should be coined in the Mint here. It seems, however, that the Ordinance was not observed, for, by a Writ of that day, the Mayor and Aldermen were commanded to enforce it<sup>g</sup>.

Their authority not proving to be sufficient for the purpose, Thomas de Brantyngham, Treasurer of Calais, and Henry de Brisele, Master of the Mints

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Franc. 21 E. III. pt. 2. n. 4. Oct. 20. In the next year [1348] he placed here the Staple of Tin, Lead, and Wool. [Franc. 22 E. III. m. 16. April 5. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. V. p. 618.]

<sup>c</sup> Rot. Franc. 22 E. III. m. 19. Feb. 6.

<sup>d</sup> Rot. Franc. 23 E. III. m. 8. May 28.

<sup>e</sup> Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 21. Feb. 20.

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 21. March 3.

<sup>g</sup> Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 10. May 10.

there, were appointed to make search, as well in the Town as in the Port, and to cut all Money, except of the said Mint, whether of England or of other parts, as they should find within eight days after Proclamation had been made<sup>h</sup>.

On the first of March, in the same year, it was ordained, that all persons who should import goods into the Port of Calais should, for every sack of wool, and so in proportion for other goods, bring five Shillings in weight of fine Gold, or other Bullion of Gold or Silver, to the Mint. This Ordinance seems to have been misunderstood; for, on the 16th of the same month, an Explanation of it was published by Proclamation; from which it appears not to have been the King's intention to subject the merchandize of Foreigners to this restriction, but only such wool, &c. as should be brought in from England, or any other part of his dominions<sup>i</sup>.

1364. Guater de Barde, Master of the Mint in the Tower of London, having undertaken to coin the King's Money of Gold and Silver, here, of the same weight and allay as the Money of the said Tower, according to the terms of his Indenture, therefore the King appointed him to be Master of this Mint<sup>k</sup>.

1365. It seems probable that De Barde never entered upon the office, notwithstanding this appointment; for, in the next year, Thomas Kyng having undertaken to coin Money here of the same standard as that just mentioned, according to an Indenture between the King and Henry Brysele, the King committed to him the office of Master of the Mints in this place, on the 1st of July, to exercise it according to the form of the aforesaid Indenture<sup>l</sup>.

On the 26th of the same month Proclamation was made to forbid the Exchange of Money here, either openly or secretly, with any but known Merchants<sup>m</sup>.

At the latter end of the year an Assay was ordered to be made of the Money which Kyng had coined in this Mint<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> Rot. Franc. 37 E. III. m. 11. June 10.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. Franc. 38 E. III. m. 13. March 1 and 16.

<sup>k</sup> Rot. Franc. 38 E. III. m. 17. April 1.

<sup>l</sup> Rot. Franc. 39 E. III. m. 9. July 1.

<sup>m</sup> Rot. Franc. 39 E. III. m. 7. July 26.

<sup>n</sup> Rot. Franc. 39 E. III. m. 2. Jan. 20.



1366. The appointment of Gauter de Barde to the office of Master of these Mints was repeated in nearly the same terms as that of 1363<sup>o</sup>. It is to be presumed that Kyng was then removed from the office.

On the 20th of March, in the year 1368, William de Gunthorp, Clerk, Treasurer of Calais, was appointed Receiver of all Profits which should arise from the Mints in this place, under the supervision and controul of the Mayor; but to account to the King for the same<sup>p</sup>.

Bardettus de Malepilys, of Florence, was appointed Master of these Mints in the year 1371, for the same reason, and nearly in the same terms, as Barde's appointment in 1366<sup>q</sup>.

In four days after the date of his appointment an Indenture was made between the King and him, for Monies to be coined here, according to the Indenture of the King's 25th year, 1372<sup>r</sup>. This Indenture was repeated in the following year<sup>s</sup>.

On the 14th of July, 1375, John de Maunsfeld was made Exchanger and Assayer of the Mint here, with all things belonging to the said office, as others had held it, at the usual wages, &c.<sup>t</sup>

William Byremyn, Clerk, Treasurer of Calais, was appointed Receiver of the Profits of the Mints, in the same manner as William de Gunthorp in 1368<sup>u</sup>.

In the next year, 1376, William Byremyn, Warden of this Mint, was ordered to take in future no more than three Shillings of Sterlings, for the King's Seignorage, from every Pound of pure Gold worked here, notwithstanding that four Shillings used to be taken, in conformity with a former Ordinance; and the Warden was to be exonerated in his accounts for the loss of twelve Pence in the Pound of pure Gold<sup>w</sup>.

At this time Richard Lyons, Merchant of London, was convicted of offences against the Moneyage of this place, and lost his franchise of the City of London, his office of Privy Counsellor, his lands, &c.; and was sentenced to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> Rot. Franc. 40 E. III. m. 4.

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Franc. 45 E. III. m. 14.

<sup>s</sup> Claus. 46 E. III. m. 18. dors.

<sup>u</sup> Id. Sept. 6.

<sup>x</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 323.

<sup>p</sup> Rot. Franc. 42 E. III. m. 5.

<sup>r</sup> Claus. 45 E. III. m. 27. dors.

<sup>t</sup> Rot. Franc. 49 E. III. m. 13. July 14.

<sup>w</sup> Rot. Franc. 50 E. III. m. 7. Nov. 6.

In 1378 Gautro Barde, as Master of this Mint, charged himself with having received divers articles belonging to the Mint, in exoneration of Henry de Bruseleye, then Custos Cunagii <sup>y</sup>.

On the 20th of July, 1393, Richard Clytherowe was appointed Exchanger and Assayer of this Mint during pleasure, with the usual wages<sup>z</sup>; and in the next year, 1394, the Treasurer was directed to pay the wages, as they should become due <sup>a</sup>.

Two years after this, 1396, John Feld had a Grant of the same offices during his good behaviour; and the Treasurer of Calais was commanded to pay him the usual wages every year, taking his acquittance for the same <sup>b</sup>.

In the 10th year of Henry V., 1422, May 3, Jacob Shaft was appointed to the same offices during pleasure <sup>c</sup>.

On the following day Richard Bokeland, Treasurer of Calais, had a Grant of the office of Receiver of the Profits of these Mints, in the same manner as Gunthorp had it in 1368; and he was also appointed Keeper of the King's Dies for his Mints here during pleasure. He was to give a faithful account, and to answer to the King, under the inspection and controul of the Exchanger and Assayer <sup>d</sup>.

In the first year of Henry VI., 1422, the Keeper of the Dies in the Tower of London [Henry Somer] was commanded by Writ to deliver to the said Richard Bokeland, as Warden and Receiver (Cunagia<sup>e</sup>) for the Mints in this Town <sup>f</sup>.

On the 1st of October in the same year, but without any intimation of the previous removal of Bokeland from his offices, John Kempley was appointed Receiver and Keeper of the Dies<sup>g</sup>; and at the same time Jacob Shaft was re-appointed to the offices of Exchanger and Assayer, as in the year 1409 <sup>h</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> See Appendix.

<sup>z</sup> Claus. 18 R. II. m. 13, where the appointment is recited.

<sup>a</sup> Id. Nov. 8.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Franc. 20 R. II. m. 6. Feb. 23.

<sup>c</sup> Rot. Franc. 10 H. V. m. 3. May 3.

<sup>d</sup> Id. May 4.

<sup>e</sup> According to Du Cange, Cunagium means "tributum pro impressione typi exsolvendum." This, I presume, had been paid to the Warden of the Mint in the Tower, and was therefore to be returned by him to the Treasurer of the Mint, to which it properly belonged.

<sup>f</sup> Cl. 1 H. VI. m. 16.

<sup>g</sup> Rot. Franc. 1 H. VI. m. 20. Oct. 1. The appointment is said to be the same as Bokeland's in 1409.

<sup>h</sup> Id.



By Letters Patent, bearing date July 25 in the 3d year of Henry VI., 1425, the profits arising from this Mint were, together with other duties, granted to the Treasurer and Victualler of Calais, to be by them applied to the discharge of the expense of providing victuals and other things belonging to their offices, and to the payment of the soldiers there. This Grant was to continue in force for five years from the 11th of November following.

This Patent does not appear upon the printed Rolls of this year, but is recited in the eighth of the same King, when the time, which was then expired, was extended until a certain sum should be received, on account of the duty on Wool, one of the things granted, having proved deficient from a murrain <sup>i</sup>.

On the 30th of May, 1437, the King appointed, by Letters Patent, Giles Seyntlowe, Arm<sup>r</sup>. Comptroller of his Town of Calais, and of the Mint there, and the Marches thereof, in person only, during pleasure, with wages, &c. as of old time. These Letters being found not valid, because the quantity of the wages, and the hands from which they were to be received, were not expressed, therefore the said Giles surrendered them into Chancery, and the King granted to him the said office again, on the 19th of November, from the aforesaid 20th of May; to be held, by himself or deputy, during good behaviour, at forty Pounds *per annum*, which he was to receive from the King's Custom of eight Pence for every Sack of Wool, &c. carried out of the town.

At the same time the office of Assayer of this Mint was granted to him, upon the same terms, with the usual fees. The Collectors of the Customs were commanded to pay the wages of the former office <sup>k</sup>.

In the year 1442 John Langton was appointed Receiver and Keeper in the same manner as Bokeland had been in 1409; and with such wages as Robert Whitingham, who lately held those offices, had received <sup>l</sup>.

Giles Seintlowe again resigned his Patent into Chancery in the year 1444, and the King granted to him a new one, by which he and William Wever were appointed to the offices of Comptroller and Assayer of this Mint <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. IV. p. 340.

<sup>k</sup> Rot. Franc. 16 H. VI. m. 7. Nov. 19.

<sup>l</sup> Rot. Franc. 20 H. VI. m. 21. Jan. 19.

<sup>m</sup> Rot. Franc. 23 H. VI. m. 12. Sept. 20. The Close Roll calls the latter of these persons Ralph Wevir, and says that the appointment was for life. [Cl. 23 H. VI. m. 17. Sept. 20.]

On the 16th of May in the following year, 1445, Letters Patent were granted to John Langton, Clerk, and Walter Aumener, appointing them Wardens and Receivers of this Mint, and of all the King's Profits belonging or appertaining to all the Money coined therein, and also Keepers of the Dies. By themselves or deputies for life, and to the longer liver, with all houses and buildings belonging to the said offices. The wages to be the same as Robert Whitingham had received, *i. e.* twenty Pounds *per annum* for himself, and twelve Pence a day for his Clerk, out of the first Money that should arise from this Mint <sup>n</sup>.

Upon the surrender of these Letters Patent into Chancery, in the next year, 1446, the King appointed Richard Vernon and the aforesaid Walter Aumener to the said offices, for their joint and separate lives, on the terms above recited <sup>o</sup>.

Giles Seynclowe was again appointed Exchanger and Assayer of this Mint on the 21st of March 1452, by a Writ directed to the Treasurer. He was to receive the usual wages from the 6th of November, 1449 <sup>p</sup>. This fresh Grant was probably occasioned by the death or resignation of Wever.

In 1453 the reversion of the offices of Comptroller of Calais and of the Mint was granted to John Hewet, to be performed by himself or his deputies. He was to have, hold, and occupy the same as soon as either of the said offices should become vacant by death, or should otherwise come into the King's hands. They were to be held by him for life, at the usual wages, &c.; all Gifts, Grants, &c. from the King to the said John, and all Statutes, &c. notwithstanding <sup>q</sup>.

He does not, however, appear to have profited by this reversionary Grant; for, in the 39th year of Henry VI., 1461, Richard Whetehill was appointed to both those offices <sup>r</sup>. It is not specified in the Record by whose death or resignation the offices were then vacant, so that it cannot be discovered whether Hewet ever enjoyed them.

In 1460 Robert Bishop of Ross was Master of this Mint, as well as of that in London <sup>s</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> I have not found this entry, but it is recited in the Roll next following.

<sup>o</sup> Rot. Franc. 25 H. VI. m. 20. Sept. 1.

<sup>p</sup> Cl. 36 H. VI. m. 39. Nov. 24.

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Franc. 31 H. VI. m. 2. July 12, where the appointment is recited.

<sup>r</sup> Cl. 39 H. VI. m. 3. Jan. 18.

<sup>s</sup> See London Mint.



Soon after the accession of Edward IV. the appointment of Whetehill was renewed<sup>t</sup>.

No Coins of that Monarch, struck in this Mint, are known to exist; so that it is probable it was not worked after the reign of Henry VI.

The Town was retaken from the English, by the French, in the year 1558.

#### CALAIS EXCHANGE.

The earliest notice of this Exchange occurs in 1370, more than twenty years after the establishment of the Mint by Edward III., immediately after his conquest of the Town. In that year, which was his 44th, he committed the office of Exchanger here to John de Leycester of London, during pleasure, in the same manner as others had held the said office afore-time, with the accustomed wages and fees<sup>u</sup>.

The appointments of various other persons to this office may be seen in the account of the Mint here, under the years 1375, 1376, 1393, 1396, and 1409.

From the Act of Resumption in the fourth year of Edward IV., 1463, it appears that William Hatteclyf, the King's Physician, and Moreys Burghill, Esq. had the office of the Change here, and also of that within the Realm of England, "toward stranger parties; yielding thereof to the King yearly xx *li.*, as it was laten to ferme befor, and x *li.* over of encrease by yere;" to which they were appointed by Letters Patent, dated on the 22d of March<sup>v</sup>.

#### CONSTANTYN EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY; see ROUEN.

#### DIEPPE MINT.

This place, and the Town of Lillebone, both in Normandy, dispute the claim to a Mint which appears upon a Coin of William I. It reads upon the Reverse *IVLIOBINA*, which, according to Cluverius<sup>x</sup>, is Dieppe, but according to L'Abbe<sup>y</sup>, Lislebon. The latter place has the preference in Dr. Ducarel's conjecture; but for that preference he has not assigned any reason<sup>z</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> Cl. 1 E. IV. m. 21. July 26.

<sup>w</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. V. p. 529.

<sup>y</sup> L'Abbe Conciliæ, tom. X. p. 395.

<sup>u</sup> Rot. Franc. 44 E. III. m. 9. Sept. 6.

<sup>x</sup> Introductio in universam Geographiam, p. 70.

<sup>z</sup> Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 2.

## EAUSSE OR EUSE MINT, IN GASCONY.

On a Coin of King Edward III. is found the letter E, which is supposed, by Dr. Ducarel, to mean this Town, situated in the Province of Gascony<sup>a</sup>.

I know not whether it possessed the privilege of coining at so early a period; but, in the eighth year of Henry V., 1420, John Basin, Burgess of Candebec, was appointed Warden of the Mint in this place<sup>b</sup>, without any intimation that it was then newly established.

## EVREUX EXCHANGE, IN NORMANDY; SEE ROUEN.

## MINT IN GUISSEN CASTLE.

King Edward III., in the year 1377, granted to his son John King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, the privilege of coining in this Castle, or in the City of Bayonne<sup>c</sup>.

Guissen, whose modern name I am unable to trace, was situated about two leagues and an half East from Bayonne, on the North-east bank of the Bidouze, in Bearn<sup>d</sup>.

## LAGUN MINT.

King Henry III., in the 12th year of his reign, 1228, ordered Henry de Trubevill, Seneschal of Gascony, to coin his Money of Bourdeaux, according to the standard and weight of Tours, at his Town of Lagun, or his Town de Regula, as he might think most expedient<sup>e</sup>.

Lagun is, perhaps, what is now called Langon, a small Town upon the Garonne, in Guienne<sup>f</sup>.

Regula, now La Reole, is also situated upon the Garonne<sup>g</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 93.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Norm. 8 H. V. pt. 3. m. 9. dors. March 3.

<sup>c</sup> See Bayonne Mint.

<sup>d</sup> Janson's Map of Le Pais de Bearn. Novus Atlas Amstelodami, folio, 1658.

<sup>e</sup> Pat. 12 H. III. m. 2. August 2.

<sup>f</sup> Ducarel's Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 10, note r.

<sup>g</sup> Id. note q.



LILLEBONE MINT; see DIEPPE MINT.

LIMOGES MINT, IN GUIENNE.

I have not been able to discover, by positive evidence, that this Town ever possessed a *Royal Mint*, although the Earls of Brittany coined here at the beginning of the 14th century <sup>h</sup>.

There, however, exists a Writ of the year 1362 directed to the Seneschal and Judges of this place; in which it is stated that some of the King's Workmen and Moneyers had, at times, refused to work in his Mints, and had worked in those which were prohibited. It was therefore commanded that all the Workmen and Moneyers should be held to work in the King's Mint whenever it should be necessary, and should be compelled thereto, by seizing their bodies and goods, or by any other way or manner more expedient; and that they should be enjoined to abstain from such refusal in future, and never to serve in the prohibited Mints. If they disobeyed this, they were to be punished so severely that others might be deterred <sup>i</sup>.

From this Writ I should presume that Edward III. had a Mint here, otherwise it would not have been specially directed to the Magistrates of this City alone.

MINT IN VILLA DE MEDICINO.

In the year 1340 Edward III. (finding it to be expedient and necessary, for the advantage of himself and his Subjects in part of his Duchy of Aquitaine, that Money should be coined in this Town<sup>k</sup>) commanded the Seneschal of Gascony and the Constable of Bourdeaux to appoint Moneyers and other Artificers and Ministers sufficient and fit for making such Money<sup>l</sup>.

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<sup>h</sup> Ducarel's Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 61.

<sup>i</sup> Rot. Vasc. 36 E. III. m. 23. June 20.

<sup>k</sup> Villa de Medicino. The situation of this place has hitherto eluded all research. Dr. Ducarel fixes it at Mezin. But query?

<sup>l</sup> Rot. Vasc. 14 E. III. m. 4.

## PARIS MINT.

As Henry VI. kept possession of this City during the first thirteen or fourteen years of his reign, it is probable that a great deal of Money, of Gold, Silver, and of mixed Metal, was coined here; but it is remarkable that only two pieces, and they Billon, or base Coins, have hitherto been discovered with the name of this City as the place of Mintage. They are called by Le Blanc a Double Parisis and a Denier Parisis <sup>m</sup>.

## POICTIERS MINT.

In this City, which is the Capital of Poitou, it is to be presumed those Coins of Richard I. were struck which bear upon the Reverse PICTAVIENSIS, to designate them as the Money of that Earldom; for it is probable that he himself exercised here that privilege which his nephew Otho doubtless derived from him, when he received a Grant of the Earldom of Poitou. That Earl, being in his Castle of Monstereulbouin, in the year 1199, the last year of Richard I., or the first of John, granted to a certain person the office of cutting the Money in the Mint of this Town <sup>n</sup>.

Coins of Edward the Black Prince have the letter P upon them, which Dr. Ducarel, with reason, supposes to be intended for this place, the Earldom of Poitou having been granted to him by his father, amongst other lands, &c. <sup>o</sup>

## LA REOLE MINT; see LAGUN.

## ROCHELLE MINT.

In the year 1360 Peter Bataille, Master-general of the King's Monies of Gold, Silver, and Billon, in this Town, which is the Capital of Aunis, was ordained to oversee and direct the said Monies, and to change the Standard and Coins, for the King's advantage, as often as it should seem expedient to

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<sup>m</sup> See his Plate, p. 244. According to Haultin (as quoted by Dr. Ducarel) the former of these was struck in 1424, and the latter in 1426. [Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 41.]

<sup>n</sup> Holinshed, vol. II. p. 150.

<sup>o</sup> Ducarel, p. 23, referring to Rymer, tom. VI. p. 385.



the King's Council established here. He was to hold this office during pleasure, with the usual wages.

At the same time Colin Galliard was appointed to the office of Weigher of the King's Monies here, of every kind, during pleasure, with the accustomed emoluments <sup>p</sup>.

At the latter end of this reign the Rochellers put themselves under the obedience of the King of France, on condition that ———— and "that the Town should be allowed a Mint, with liberty to coin Florins, and black and white Money, with the same alloy and form as those of Paris." <sup>q</sup>

#### ROUEN MINT, IN NORMANDY.

Monsieur de Boze has ascribed two Coins of this Mint to William I. of England <sup>r</sup>; and Dr. Ducarel has placed them at the head of his Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins <sup>s</sup>. But there is no evidence to prove that they were coined after he ascended the Throne of England; or, to speak more strictly, the evidence proves the direct contrary, as the Coins have not on them the title of King. They cannot, therefore, be admitted into the Series of Anglo-Gallick Money.

Stow, under the year 1419, says, King Henry V., the rather to relieve this oppressed City (which had suffered so much during his besieging it), ordained the same to be the chief Chamber of all Normandy; and ordained his Exchequer, his Treasury, and his Coinage to be kept in the same <sup>t</sup>.

From a Regulation of the Coins, dated on the 12th of January in this year, it appears that Money was at that time struck here, and that John Boindon and Robert Deboymaire were Wardens of this Mint <sup>u</sup>.

There was another Regulation of the Coins of this Mint on the first day of February <sup>w</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> Rot. Cales. 34 E. III. pt. 1. m. 6. Oct. 29 and 30.

<sup>q</sup> Froissart's Chronicle, Johnes's edition, vol. II. p. 125.

<sup>r</sup> Plate XXVI.

<sup>s</sup> P. 1, and Plate I. Numbers 1 and 2; and has also given another, Plate VIII. Number 99.

<sup>t</sup> Annals, London, 1592, as quoted in Dr. Ducarel's "Tour through Normandy," p. 10.

<sup>u</sup> Rymer, Fœdera, vol. IX. p. 847.

<sup>w</sup> Id. p. 860.

On the 30th of March, John Courel, son of Laurens Courel, late Assayer of this Mint, was appointed to that office during pleasure, with the usual fees, privileges, &c.<sup>x</sup>

In the next year, 1420, Godin Dureaume, Changeur and Merchant of this Town, was ordered to coin certain Monies here with the new title of HÆRES FRANCIE<sup>y</sup>.

If the Author of a curious MS. which is preserved in the Cotton Library be correct, then Henry VI. also coined here. But it does not appear on what grounds he determines the Coin, of which he has given a drawing, to have issued from this Mint<sup>z</sup>.

#### EXCHANGE AT ROUEN.

In the year 1420, Peter Edomart, Burgess of Caen, was appointed to hold the office of Exchange in Rouen, Caen, and Constantyn (now Coutance); and the Treasurer of Normandy was to agree with him how much he was to pay to the King for the said office<sup>a</sup>.

In 1421 Roger Mustel had the same appointment for Rouen, Caen, and Evreux<sup>b</sup>; as had also John le Gris in the following year, 1422<sup>c</sup>.

#### SAINT SEVER MINT.

It appears, from the Rolls of Parliament, that at some period, probably not very long before 1347 or 1348, James de James had been appointed to the offices of Warden and Assayer of the Mint of St. Sever in Gascony; that he was then dead; and that his brother, William de James, petitioned that the said offices might be granted to him for his life. It does not appear whether his petition were granted or not<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> Rot. Norm. 7 H. V. pt. 1. m. 81. dors. March 30.

<sup>y</sup> Rymer, Fœdera, vol. IX. p. 920, June 16.

<sup>z</sup> Ducarel, p. 43, note g. The MS. is classed under Tiberius D. 11.

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Norm. 8 H. V. pt. 3. m. 9. dors. March 6.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Norm. 9 H. V. m. 32. dors. June 8.

<sup>c</sup> Rot. Norm. 10 H. V. m. 14. dors. August 28.

<sup>d</sup> Rolls of Parliament, vol. II. p. 209.



## SAINT LO MINT, IN NORMANDY.

In the year 1419 Greffinet Chemin was appointed Moneyer in this Mint<sup>e</sup>.

The Regulations for the Money of Normandy, which were made in the following year, were directed to the Wardens of the Mint in this place, on the 18th of April, and on the 16th of June<sup>f</sup>.

In the same year this Mint was committed to John Marceur, to make Money therein, according to the above-mentioned Regulations; and the office of Moneyer was given to John le Chou and others; Perrin Pelagin was appointed Assayer, and Colin Barva Warden<sup>g</sup>.

1421. In the year following, authority was given to the Treasurer of Normandy to put the new Money, made here, as often as it should be coined, into bags or chests, and to take the same to the Castle of Cadomum, there to be kept safe; and the Officers of the Mint were commanded to be obedient in that respect<sup>h</sup>.

## TOURS MINT.

A Petit Denier Tournois of Henry V. or VI. has on the Reverse TVRONVS CIVIS, to shew that it was struck in this City, which is the Capital of Touraine, in the Province of Orleannois<sup>i</sup>.

## FLANDERS.

## ANTWERP.

Edward III. coined Money here about 1337, when he resided at the Castle of Louvain, in quality of Vicar General and Lieutenant to the Emperor<sup>k</sup>.

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<sup>e</sup> Rot. Norm. 7 H. V. pt. 2. m. 40. dors. January 20.

<sup>f</sup> Rymer, Fœdera, vol. IX. pp. 888 and 920.

<sup>g</sup> Rot. Norm. 8 H. V. pt. 1. m. 10. dors.

<sup>h</sup> Rot. Norm. 9 H. V. m. 32. dors.

<sup>i</sup> Ducarel's Series of Anglo-Gallick Coins, p. 35.

<sup>k</sup> See the Annals.

## BRUGES, GHENT, AND IPRE.

In the year 1346 Edward III. appointed persons to coin Nobles, with their Half and Quarter, in these Towns<sup>1</sup>; but I know not whether the Mints were ever set to work.

## TOURNAY MINT.

Three Groats are known, which were struck here by Henry VIII. after his conquest of the place, in the year 1513<sup>m</sup>.

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GERMANY.

The Mints at Brunswick and Hanover come within the scope of this work from the Accession of George I. to the Throne of England<sup>n</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Pat. 20 E. III. pt. 1. m. 19. See the Annals under this year.

<sup>m</sup> See Silver Coins, Plate VII. Numbers 13, 14, and Supplement, Part II.

<sup>n</sup> Specimens of the Coins are given in the Supplement, Part II.





## OF PRIVY, OR MINT, MARKS.

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“ IT hath been usual from old time to oblige the Masters and Workers of the Mint, in the Indentures made with them, ‘to make a Privy Mark in all the Money that they made, as well of Gold as of Silver, so that another time they might know, if need were, and witte which Moneys of Gold and Silver, among other of the same Moneys, were of their own making and which not’<sup>a</sup>.

“ And whereas, after every trial of the Pix at Westminster, the Masters and Workers of the Mint, having there proved their Moneys to be lawful and good, were immediately intituled to receive their quietus under the great seal, and to be discharged from all sutes or actions concerning these Moneys, it was then usual for the said Masters and Workers to change the Privy Mark before used for another, that so the Moneys from which they were not discharged might be distinguished from those for which they had already received their quietus. Which new Mark they then continued to stamp upon all their Moneys, until another trial of the Pix gave them also their quietus concerning these.”

“ As the Pix was sometimes tried not more than once in several years, it happened that, among the pieces which are dated as well as marked, three or more different dates are sometimes found upon pieces impressed with the same Mark, and again that different Marks are found upon pieces bearing the same date<sup>b</sup>.”

These Marks are placed at the beginning of the legend, and not unfrequently on both sides of the Coin, where the piety of our Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman monarchs usually fixed the sacred sign of the Cross. In some instances these Crosses are accompanied by Points, or Pellets, but whether for any particular purpose cannot now be ascertained.

For a long time the Annulet, which is so frequently to be found within the inner circle of the Reverse of Edward the Confessor’s Pennies struck at

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<sup>a</sup> See Indenture, with Lord Hastings, Master and Worker to King Edward IV. *Archæologia*, vol. XV. p. 164.

<sup>b</sup> Folkes’s Table of English Coins, p. 58, note \*.



York, was thought to be intended for a Mark peculiar to that Mint ; but the discovery of other Coins so impressed, in the Leicester and Lincoln Mints, proves that supposition to be without foundation, and gives cause for suspicion that the other Marks, which sometimes occur, in the same situation, on the Coins of other Monarchs, may likewise have no determinate meaning.

The earliest instance where the Cross, in the legendary circle, has been superseded by any other Mark, occurs in the 32d year of Henry III. when its place was supplied by a Star, either alone or placed over a Crescent.

These marks, however, cannot, I presume, be considered as Mint Marks, because they are found upon the Coinage of a great variety of places, dispersed over almost the whole of this Island ; and they do not even designate the whole of those peculiar Coins with the long Cross, upon some of which only they are found.

The Ecclesiastical Coins, which were struck at Durham in the reign of Edward I. afford the earliest specimens that I have been able to discover of these distinctive marks ; which appear also upon Coins of the same Mint in the following reigns.

The Money of Edward III. gives the first instance of a Mint Mark upon the Regal Coins.

In the reign of Henry VI. the Marks began to be varied, and their number increased very rapidly in that of Edward IV. A great variety of them continued to be used so late as to the end of the reign of Charles I. and they were not entirely disused in the time of his son and successor.

Mr. Folkes ascribes the discontinuance of them to the introduction of the mill and screw, by which the Coins were made “with far greater regularity and exactness than before, in consequence of which these Marks have either been totally laid aside, or such only have been used, as are of a more secret nature, and known only to the officers and engravers engaged in the Coinage: and indeed the constant practice that has ever since prevailed of dating all the several pieces, has rendered all such Marks of less consequence than before<sup>c</sup>.”

The last trial of the Pix which noticed the Privy Marks, was held upon the 9th of July, in the year 1663<sup>d</sup>.

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<sup>c</sup> Folkes's Table of Silver Coins, p. 60 note.

<sup>d</sup> Pollett's MS.

## PRIVY, OR MINT MARKS<sup>e</sup>.

Letters of Reference to authorities for some of the Mint Marks.

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|---|---|
| <p>A. Plates to the Annals.</p> <p>B. Mr. Bartlett's Plate as a second part of the Supplement to the Plates in the Antiquaries Edition of Folkes's Tables.</p> <p>D. Ducarel's Anglo-Gallic Coins.</p> <p>F. Folkes's Plates.</p> <p>FR. Sir C. Frederick's Plates of Anglo-Gallic Coins.</p> | <p>L. Leake.</p> <p>P. Lord Pembroke's Plates.</p> <p>S. Snelling.</p> <p>SI. Simon's Plates.</p> <p>T. Tyssen's Sale Catalogue.</p> <p>W. Wise's Bodleian Coins.</p> |
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### EDWARD I.

Cross Moline.

### EDWARD II.

Cross Moline. B.

Lion rampant. B.

Lion rampant between two Fleurs de Lis. B.

### EDWARD III.

Crown or Coronet.

Star.

Cross Crosslet. L.

Rose. L.

Mullet of six points. L.

Cross, each bar of which is terminated by a Pellet. w.

*Anglo-Gallic.*  
*Silver.*

Four Pellets placed crosswise. s.

Quarterfoil. s.

### EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

*Anglo-Gallic.*  
*Silver.*

Fleur de Lis and Mullet.

### RICHARD II.

*Gold.*

Rose. P.

Coronet or Crown. F.

*Anglo-Gallic.*  
*Gold.*

Rose.

### HENRY IV.

Cross crosslet. L.

Cross pierced. L.

Fleur de Lis. L.

Mullet, &c. L.<sup>f</sup>

*Anglo-Gallic.*  
*Silver.*

Rose. A.

### HENRY V.

*Gold.*

Fleur de Lis. F.

*Irish.*

Single Pellet. SI.

*Anglo-Gallic.*  
*Silver.*

Crown. P.

<sup>e</sup> This Collection of Mint Marks is taken chiefly from a MS. obligingly communicated by Dr. Combe. The additional Marks have a letter of reference to the authors from whose works they are copied.

<sup>f</sup> Mr. Leake gives no authority for these, and therefore it is at least doubtful whether they be rightly appropriated.



Lion passant guardant. A.  
Cross. Moline pierced. D.

*Gold.*

Lion passant guardant. D.  
Fleur de Lis.

#### HENRY VI.

*First Coinage.*

Cross Crosslet. Rev. Cross Patee.  
Cross Patee Fitchee.  
Martlet.

*Last Coinage.*

Fleur de Lis.  
Rose.

*Gold.*

Fleur de Lis. F.  
Fleur de Lis between three Trefoils. D.  
Rose. F.  
Three Quaterfoils. F.  
Quaterfoil. Rev. Fleur de Lis. F.  
Cross Patee. L.

*Irish.*

Fleur de Lis. s1.  
Star or Mullet. s1.  
Figure of 8. s1.

*Anglo-Gallic.*

*Silver.*

Fleur de Lis. s.  
Lion passant guardant. A.  
Quaterfoil A.  
Crescent. A.

*Gold.*

Lion passant guardant. s.  
Crown. A.

#### EDWARD IV.

*First Coinage.*

Cross Crosslet.  
Rose.  
Cinquefoil.

*Second Coinage.*

Crown or Coronet.  
Crown. Rev. Star.  
Star. Rev. Crown.  
Rose.  
Star.  
Cross patee fitchee. Rev. Star.  
Cross with a Pellet in each quarter. Rev.  
Plain Cross.  
Cinquefoil. Rev. Plain Cross.  
Cinquefoil.

Annulet.  
Annulet inclosing a Pellet.  
Annulet surmounted by a Cross.  
Y.

Y. Rev. Rose.  
Fleur de Lis.  
Plain Cross. Rev. Star.  
Sun.  
Sun. Rev. Annulet.

*Gold.*

Crown or Coronet. s.  
Rose. s.  
Sun. F.  
Sword.  
Circle or Annulet. } T.

*Irish.*

Sun. s1.  
Cinquefoil. s1.  
Rose. s1.  
Crown or Coronet. s1.  
Sun. Rev. Rose. s1.  
Crown. Rev. Rose and Crown. s1.  
Trefoil. s1.  
Star. s1.  
Cross. s1.  
Mullet. s1.  
G. s1.  
L. s1.  
V. s1.

#### RICHARD III.

Boar's Head.  
Boar's Head. Rev. Rose.  
Rose.  
Fleur de Lis.

*Gold.*

Boar's Head. F.  
Rose. F.

*Irish.*

Small Cross. s1.

#### HENRY VII.

*First Coinage. Crown with single Arch.*

Crown with single Arch.  
Greyhound's Head.  
Cross Crosslet.

*Crown with double Arch.*

Greyhound's Head.  
Cinquefoil.  
Cinquefoil. Rev. Anchor.  
Anchor.  
Escallop Shell.  
Cross Crosslet.

Leopard's face crowned.  
 Fleur de Lis.  
 Portcullis.  
 Tun.  
 Tun. Rev. Fleur de Lis.  
 Martlet.  
 Key.  
 Double Fleur de Lis. s.

*Second Coinage.*

Cross Crosslet.  
 Fleur de Lis.  
 Fleur de Lis. Rev. Pheon.  
 Pheon.  
 Greyhound's Head.  
 Cinquefoil.  
 Martlet.

*Gold.*

Plain Cross. F.  
 Cross Crosslet. F.  
 Portcullis. F.  
 Greyhound's Head. F.  
 Dragon. F.  
 Cross Patee Fitcher. F.  
 Pheon. F.  
 Fleur de Lis. F.  
 Cinquefoil. F.  
 Quaterfoil. F.  
 Castle. T.  
 Rose. T.  
 Sword. T.

*Irish.*

Boar's head, in the centre of the Cross. SI.

*Ecclesiastical.*

Fleur de Lis. Durham.  
 Rose. Rev. Martlet. York.  
 Martlet. York.

*Perkin Warbeck.*

English Lion. F.

**HENRY VIII.***First Coinage. Father's face.*

Bolt.  
 Portcullis.  
 Castle.  
 Martlet.  
 Poppy head g.  
 Long Cross.

Cinquefoil.  
 Escallop.  
 Pheon. s.  
 Bird's Head. s.

*Second Coinage. His own side face.*

Rose.  
 Bolt.  
 Pheon. Rev. Fleur de Lis.  
 Fleur de Lis.  
 Sun shining through a cloud.  
 Plain Cross.  
 Key.  
 Cross Fleury.  
 Cross Fleury and T.  
 Cross Fleury and V.  
 Catharine Wheel.  
 Star.  
 Sun, Crescent, and Star.  
 Crescent.

*Third Coinage. Full face.**Fine Silver.*

Fleur de Lis.

*Fourth Coinage. Full face.**Base Silver.*

Fleur de Lis.  
 Fleur de Lis, Plain Cross, and Annulet, inclosing a Pellet.  
 Picklock.  
 Bolt.  
 K.  
 Plain Cross.  
 Martlet.  
 E.  
 C.  
 W.  
 T. Tau.

*Fifth Coinage<sup>h</sup>.*

Bow.  
 E.  
 VY.  
 Saltire. Rev. Lozenge pierced.

*Gold.*

Fleur de Lis. Rev. Cross Crosslet. F.  
 Fleur de Lis. Rev. Bolt. F.  
 Castle. F.  
 Lion passant guardant. F.  
 Pheon. F.  
 VY on Reverse. F.

<sup>g</sup> Whether this be not a Pomegranate. <sup>h</sup> Snelling has the Anchor as a M.M. for the 4th or 5th Coinage.



S. F.  
Annulet. F.  
Bolt. F.  
VY and Cross. F.  
Portcullis crowned. F.  
Rose. F.  
Fleur de Lis. F.  
E. F.  
Quaterfoil. Rev. vY and Quaterfoil. F.  
Annulet and Fleur de Lis. F.  
Circle or Annulet. T.  
An Inescucheon with St. George's Cross. L.

*Irish.*

Harp. SI.  
Trefoil. SI.  
Fleur de Lis. SI.  
Quaterfoil and W. SI.  
Crown or Coronet. SI.  
Quaterfoil. SI.  
P. L.

*Anglo-Gallic.*

τ. Tau, crowned.

*Ecclesiastical.*

Martlet.	}	Canterbury.
Flower.		
T. Tau.		
Catharine Wheel.		
Martlet. Rev. Fleur de Lis.	}	Durham.
Cross Croslet.		
Crescent. Rev. Trefoil.		
Star.		
Trefoil.	}	York.
Flower.		
Key.		
Fleur de Lis.		
Plain Cross.		
Star.		
Cross patee.		
Acorn. Rev. Cross patee.	}	
Thistle? Rev. Bell?		

**EDWARD VI.***First Coinage.*

Bolt, on both sides.  
Square.

*Testoons.*

Cinquéfoil.  
Bolt.  
Rose i.

Rose. Rev. Pick-lock.  
Picklock.  
T. Rev. t.  
t.  
τ Rev. Star.  
Bow.  
V.  
Y, k  
Bow.  
Rose on Reverse.  
Plain Cross.  
Fleur de Lis.  
Harp.  
Swan.  
Lion.  
Key. T.  
T. G. in a cipher. F.  
Rose. Rev. Square and Rose. F.  
Flower like a Marigold. Rev. Cinquefoil. F.<sup>1</sup>

*Last Coinage.*

Tun { 1551.  
          1552.  
          1553.  
Y. 1551.  
Mullet on both sides.  
Mullet pierced.

*Gold.*

Y. F.  
Y. Rev. Y and Rose. F.  
Rose. Rev. Y.  
Arrow or Bolt. F.  
Bow. F.  
Ton. F.  
Cinquéfoil. F.  
Eagle's Head. F.<sup>m</sup>  
Rose. T.  
Swan. L.  
Picklock. T.

**MARY.**

Small Pomegranate. F.  
Rose.  
*Gold.*  
Small Pomegranate. F.  
*Irish.*

Annulet. SI.  
Lozenge. SI.

<sup>i</sup> Durham House. 1547. Leake, 220.

<sup>k</sup> York. Leake, 216.

<sup>1</sup> Those are on the thick piece, Plate IX. No. 7.

<sup>m</sup> In Tyssen's Catalogue this is called a dragon's head.

## PHILIP AND MARY.

Fleur de Lis. F.  
Annulet.

*Gold.*

Fleur de Lis.  
Fetterlock. L.

*Irish.*

Rose. SI.  
Portcullis.

1. 1601, 2.  
2. 1602.

*Milled Money.*

Star. q 1561, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1570.  
Fleur de Lis. r 1567, 8, 70.  
Castle. 1571.  
Star of five points. 1574, 5. F.

*Portcullis Money.*

Annulet.

*Gold.*

Portcullis.  
Rose. F.  
Crown or Coronet.  
Fleur de Lis. F. } s.  
Lion.  
Eglantine Flower.  
Cross.  
Long Cross.  
1. F.  
2. t  
A. F.  
Ton. F.  
Cross Croslet. F.  
Escallop Shell. F.  
Acorn. F.  
Woolpack. F.  
Mullet or Star. F.  
Crescent. T.  
Cinquefoil. T.  
Sword. T.  
Ermin Spot. T.  
Cross. T.  
Bell. T.  
Hand. T.  
Key. T.  
Anchor. T.  
Lion and Ton. T.  
Coronet. T.  
Fleur de Lis. T.

*Irish.*

Rose. SI.  
Crescent. SI.  
Fleur de Lis. SI.

## ELIZABETH.

*First Coinage.*

Martlet. n  
Cross Croslet.  
Fleur de Lis.

*Second Coinage.*

Pheon. 1561, 2, 3, 4, 5.  
Rose. 1565.  
Portcullis. 1566.  
Lion. 1566, 7.  
Crown or Coronet. 1567, 8, 9, 70.  
Castle. 1569, 70, 71.

*Third Coinage.*

Ermine Spot. 1572, 3.  
Acorn. 1573, 4.  
Cinquefoil. 1574, 5, 6, 7.  
Plain Cross. 1578, 9.  
Long Cross. 1580, 1, 2.  
Sword on both Sides. 1581, 2.

*Fourth Coinage.*

Bell. 1582, 3.  
A. 1582, 3, 4.  
Escallop. 1584, 5, 6.  
Crescent. 1587, 8, 9.  
Hand. 1590, 1, 2.  
Ton. 1592, 3, 4, 5.  
Woolpack. 1594, 5, 6.  
Key. 1595, 6, 7, 8.  
Anchor. 1597, 8, 9, 1600. s.<sup>o</sup>  
Annulet. 1600.

*Fifth Coinage.*

Emony. F.P

<sup>n</sup> Commonly, but erroneously, called a drake.

<sup>o</sup> Snelling's MS. addition to the Silver Coinage.

<sup>p</sup> Plate XV. N<sup>o</sup> 9.

<sup>q</sup> Folkes confines the star of six points to the years 1561, 2, 3, 4.

Folkes dates this M. M. in 1564, 5, 6, 7, 8.

<sup>s</sup> From Harleian MS. No. 698. See in the Appendix Notices of Trials of the Pix under 1566, &c.

<sup>t</sup> From the same MS.



Cypher. si.  
 Harp. si.  
 Star. si.  
 Cinquefoil. si.  
 Trefoil. si.  
 Cypher. }  
 Mullet. } 43d year. L.  
 Martlet. }

*Copper.*

Fleur de Lis within a Crescent. L.  
 Cinquefoil. si.  
 Star. si.

## JAMES I.

*First Coinage. Angl. Scot.<sup>v</sup>*

Thistle. 1603, 4.<sup>u</sup>  
 Fleur de Lis. 1604.

*Second Coinage. Mag. Brit.*

Fleur de Lis. 1604, 5.<sup>x</sup>  
 Rose. 1605, 6.<sup>y</sup>  
 Escallop Shell. 1606, 7.<sup>z</sup>  
 Bunch of Grapes. 1607, 8, 9.<sup>a</sup>  
 Coronet. 1609.<sup>b</sup>  
 Key. 1609, 10.<sup>c</sup>  
 Bell. 1610.<sup>d</sup>  
 Bell. Rev. Mullet. 1610.<sup>e</sup>  
 Mullet. 1611.<sup>f</sup>  
 Castle. 1612.<sup>g</sup>  
 Trefoil. 1613.<sup>h</sup>  
 Cinquefoil. 1615.<sup>i</sup>  
 Ton. 1615.<sup>k</sup>  
 Book. 1616.<sup>l</sup>  
 Crescent. 1617.<sup>m</sup>  
 Cross Patee. 1618.<sup>n</sup>  
 Saltire. 1619.<sup>o</sup>

Spur rowel. 1619.<sup>p</sup>  
 Rose. 1620.<sup>q</sup>  
 Thistle. 1621, 2.<sup>r</sup>  
 Fleur de Lis. 1623.<sup>s</sup>  
 Trefoil. 1624.<sup>t</sup>  
 Fleur de Lis. Rev. Trefoil. r.  
 Thistle. Rev. Trefoil. r.

*Gold.*

All the Mint Marks above occur upon the Gold Coins. See Pollett's Abstract of the Pix Verdicts in the Appendix.

*Copper.*

Thistle.  
 Trefoil.  
 Pellet.  
 Three Fleurs de Lis, two and one.  
 A.  
 Rose.  
 Plain Cross.  
 Lozenge.  
 Lion.  
 Rose of dots.  
 St. George's Cross, surmounting St. Andrew's.  
 Diamond.  
 Coronet.  
 Bunch of Grapes.  
 Annulet.  
 Triangle.  
 Key.  
 Fleur de Lis.  
 Martlet.  
 Cinquefoil.  
 Lozenge surmounted by St. Andrew's Cross <sup>u</sup>.  
 Ton, s.

<sup>v</sup> Snelling adds the dates when these Coinages commenced, and Folkes the period of their termination. I shall give both of them in the Notes. The time when each was brought to the Trial of the Pix will be found in the Appendix.

<sup>u</sup> May 21, 1603. Snelling.

<sup>y</sup> June 20, 1605, to June 10, 1606.

<sup>a</sup> June 30, 1607, to Nov. 11, 1607.

<sup>c</sup> May 17, 1609, to May 11, 1610.

<sup>e</sup> This is not noticed either by Snelling or Folkes.

<sup>g</sup> May 22, 1612, to April 28, 1613.

<sup>i</sup> October 20, 1613, to May 17, 1615.

<sup>l</sup> November 15, 1616, to August 23, 1617.

<sup>n</sup> May 15, 1618, to June 9, 1619.

<sup>p</sup> August 20, 1619, to June 28, 1620.

<sup>r</sup> June 8, 1621, to June 3, 1623.

<sup>u</sup> Snelling calls this a fret.

<sup>x</sup> May 22, 1604, to June 20, 1605.

<sup>z</sup> July 10, 1606, to June 30, 1607.

<sup>b</sup> Nov. 11, 1607, to May 17, 1609.

<sup>d</sup> May 11, 1610, to May 9, 1611.

<sup>f</sup> May 9, 1611, to May 22, 1612.

<sup>h</sup> April 28, 1613, to October 20, 1613.

<sup>k</sup> May 17, 1615, to November 15, 1616.

<sup>m</sup> August 23, 1617, to May 15, 1618.

<sup>o</sup> June 9, 1619, to August 20, 1619.

<sup>q</sup> June 23, 1620, to June 8, 1621.

<sup>s</sup> July 3, 1623, to June 17, 1624.

<sup>t</sup> June 17, 1624.

Tower. s.  
Dagger. p.

*Irish.*  
*Silver.*

Martlet. si. }  
Rose. si. } x  
Bell. si. }  
Escallop Shell. }

*Scotish.*

Thistle. f.

*Gold.*

Thistle. f.

Rose. f.

Rose. Rev. Thistle. f.

### CHARLES I.

*First Coinage. Square Shield.*

Fleur de Lis.

Long Cross. t.

*Second Coinage. Bust in Robes.*

Fleur de Lis. 1625.

Cross raised on two steps.

Castle. t.

Blackamoor's Head. t.

Anchor. t.

*Third Coinage. Long Bust.*

Long Cross. 1626.

Blackamoor's Head. 1626, 7.

Castle. 1627.

Anchor. 1628.

Heart. 1629, 30.

Fleur de Lis. 1630.

St. George. 1630.

*Fourth Coinage. Oval Shield.*

Feathers. 1630.

Rose. 1631.

*Fifth Coinage. Short Bust.*

Harp. 1632.

Portcullis. 1633.

*Sixth Coinage. Without trappings.*

Bell. 1634.

Crown. 1635.

Ton. 1636.

*Seventh Coinage. Square Shield.*

Ton. 1638.

Anchor. 1638.

Triangle or Delta. 1639.

Star. 1640.

Triangle in a circle. 1641.

P in two semicircles. 1643.

R in two semicircles. 1644.

Eye. 1645.

Sun. 1645.

Sceptre 1646.<sup>y</sup>

*Briot's Work.*

Anchor.

Rose.

Anchor and small Star.

Anemomy Flower and small B. F.

Small B. F.

Anemomy Flower and small B. Rev. Small B.

*Aberistwith Mint.*

Open Book.<sup>z</sup>

Fleur de Lis. }<sup>a</sup>

Crown. }

Cross.

*York Mint.*

Lion.

Rose.<sup>b</sup> F.

Fleur de Lis. Rev. Lion.<sup>c</sup> F.

*Oxford Mint.*

Fleur de Lis. 1644, 5, 6.

Trefoil. 1644.

\* From Pollett's Abstract of Pix Verdicts.

<sup>y</sup> These dates are copied from Folkes, and refer to the different Trials of the Pix. See Pollett's Abstracts in the Appendix.

<sup>z</sup> Folkes, p. 83, says, the open book M. M. was used from Oct. 22, 1637, to July 10, 1641, and that it was afterwards resumed in 1643, on Coins supposed to be struck at Oxford.

<sup>a</sup> Crown and Fleur de Lis unknown whether used in this Mint before July 10, 1641, or after the removal of the Mint. Folkes, p. 83.

<sup>b</sup> This M. M. is thus appropriated by Folkes, p. 90. N<sup>o</sup> 3, in the fifth Supplemental Plate, has a Rose upon its stalk.

<sup>c</sup> See Plate XXVI. N<sup>o</sup> 7.



B and R in a Cypher. 1643, 4, 5.

A. 1645.

B. 1646.

Open Book. F. S.

Rose<sup>d</sup>. F.

*Chester Mint.*

Three Garbs or Wheat Sheaves. F.

*Exeter Mint.*

Rose. 1644<sup>e</sup>, 5.

Castle. 1645.

Castle. Rev. Rose. 1645.

Rose. Rev. Castle. 1645.

*Worcester Mint.*

Pear. Rev. Three Pears.

*Unknown Mints.*

Cross. Rev. Harp.

Castle. Rev. Helmet.

Gauntlet on each side.

Fleur de Lis. Rev. Helmet.

Castle on each side<sup>f</sup>.

Fleur de Lis on each side.

Fleur de Lis. Rev. Lion.

Martlet. Rev. Boar's Head<sup>g</sup>.

Helmet on Rev.

Castle.

Rose. Rev. Helmet.

Gauntlet on Reverse only.

Triangle in a circle on each side.

Rose.

Anchor on Reverse only.

Fleur de Lis.

Fleur de Lis on each side.

Rose on each side.

Long Cross on each side.

Helmet, Quaterfoil, or Saltire, Lion Rampant and eight Pellets, on Reverse only. F.

Lions on Reverse only. F.

Cross crosslet pierced in the centre. F.

*Gold.*

It appears from Mr. Pollet's Abstract, referred to above, that Gold was coined with all the various M. M. which have been enu-

merated for the Silver Coins, of the regular Coinage, from the year 1625 to the year 1646, both inclusive.

*Copper.*

Castle. Rev. Three Fleurs de Lis.

Lion. Rev. Martlet.

Bell. Rev. Porteuillis.

Lozenge.

Ton. Rev. A.

Flower. Rev. Ermine Spot.

Fleur de Lis.

Cross Patée.

Rose.

Harp.

Long Cross raised on two Steps.

Flaming Sword.

Crown, or Coronet.

Annulet inclosing a Pellet.

Crescent.

Crescent and Star.

Book.

Trefoil.

Mullet of five points.

Mullet of five points. Rev. Annulet.

Mullet of five points. Rev. Crescent.

Annulet.

Bolt.

Ball. [Qu. Bell?] s.

Billet. s.

Three Daggers. s.

Sword. s.

Woolpack. s.

Three Pellets, 2 and 1. Rev. Crescent. P.

Woolpack. Rev. Portcuillis. s.

Bell on both sides. s.

Fleur de Lis on both sides. s.

*Scotish.*

Thistle and Roman B. F.

B. F.

F. F.

B and Anemomy Flower. Rev. B and Thistle. F.

Thistle. F.

*Gold.*

Thistle. F.

B and Thistle. F.

<sup>d</sup> On the Crown with the City under the horse. The Table, p. 89, calls it a sort of Cross crosslet. But see Plate XXIV. N° 1, and the Explanation.

<sup>e</sup> On a Half Crown of the Exurgat Money. See Supplement, Plate V. N° 20.

<sup>f</sup> Another Coin has two Castles of a different form.

<sup>g</sup> Between a Coronet and two small Crosses. F.

## COMMONWEALTH.

Sun. 1649, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.  
Anchor. Anchor. 1658, 9, 60.

*Gold.*

Sun. F.  
Anchor. F

## OLIVER CROMWELL.

CHARLES II.

*First Coinage.*

Crown.

*Gold.*

Crown. F.

*Second Coinage.*

*Milled Money. Silver.*

Boar's head<sup>h</sup>. 1677.

*Irish.*

Fleur de Lis. F.  
Quaterfoil. F.

*Scottish.*

*Copper.*

Rose of Dots.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

*Scottish.*

*Copper.*

Rose of Dots.

## GEORGE I.

*German.*

*Silver.*

Mullets of six points.  
Rose of Dots.

## GEORGE III.

*German.*

*Silver and Gold.*

Rose.

AS the Plates have been engraven at different times, the arrangement of the Coins is necessarily irregular. The following Table will, it is trusted, render the reference to them easy.

## BRITISH.

Gold, I. II. Appendix 26.

Silver, III.

Brass, III.

Tin, III. IV.

Segonax, IV.

Cunobeline { Gold, IV.  
Silver, IV. V.  
Brass, V.

## ANGLO SAXON.

Sceattæ, I. II. Appendix 26.

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<sup>h</sup> This M. M. is given in Folkes's 34th Plate, N° 10; but, as is supposed, through mistake, as the Coin is not now known to exist.



## KINGS OF KENT.

Ethilberht, I. III.  
 Ecgeberht, III. Appendix 26.  
 Ethilberht II., III.  
 Eadbearht, III. Appendix 26.  
 Cuthred, III. Appendix 26.  
 Beldred, III.

## KINGS OF THE WEST SAXONS.

Aethelward, III. Appendix 26.  
 Beorhtric, III.

## KINGS OF MERCIA.

Eadvald, IV.  
 Offa, IV. V. Appendix 27, 28.  
 Cenethreth, V.  
 Eggeberht, V.  
 Coenvulf, VI. VII.  
 Ciolvulf I., VII.  
 Beornwulf, VII. Appendix 27.  
 Ludica, VII.  
 Berhtulf, VII. Appendix 27.  
 Burgred, VII. VIII.  
 Ceolvulf II., VIII.

## KINGS OF THE EAST ANGLES.

Beonna, IX.  
 Eadmund, IX. Appendix 27.  
 Ethelstan, IX.

## KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Ecgrith, Appendix 28.	Styca.
Eanred, Silver, Appendix 27.	
Eanred, X. Appendix 27.	
Ethelred, X. XI. Appendix 27.	} Stycas.
Redulf, XI. Appendix 27.	
Osbercht, XI. Appendix 27.	
Regnald, XI.	
Anlaf, XI.	
Eric, XI.	

## SAINTS.

St. Peter, XII.

St. Martin, XII.  
St. Eadmund, XII.

## ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Jaenberht, XII.  
Aethilheard, XII. XIII.  
Vulfred, XIII.  
Ceolnoth, XIII. Appendix 27.  
Plegmund, XIII.  
Uncertain, XIII.

## ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

Eanbald II., XIV. Appendix 28.  
Vigmund, XIV. Appendix 27. } Stycas.  
Vulphere, XIV.

## SOLE MONARCHS.

Ecgbearht, XIV. Appendix 27.  
Ethelvulf, XIV. XV. Appendix 27, 28.  
Aethelbearht, XV.  
Aethelred, XV.  
Aelfred, XV. XVI. Appendix 28.  
Eadweard I., XVI. XVII.  
Aethelstan, XVII. XVIII. Appendix 28.  
Eadmund, XVIII. XIX.  
Eadred, XIX. XX. Appendix 28.  
Eadwig, XX.  
Eadgar, XX. XXI. Appendix 28.  
Eadweard II., XXI.  
Aethelred II., XXII. Appendix 28.  
Suein, Appendix 28.  
Cnut, XXII. XXIII. Appendix 28.  
Harold, I. XXIV. Appendix XXVIII.  
Harthacnut, XXIV.  
Edward the Confessor, XXIV. XXV. XXVI. Appendix 28.  
Harold II., XXVI.

## ANGLO-NORMAN KINGS.

William I., I. Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13. Supplement, I. 1, 3, 4, and Supp. Part II. I. 1, 2.  
William Rufus, I. 9, 10, 11. Supplement, I. 2. Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 1, 2.  
Henry I., I. 14, 15. II. 5, 6, 7. Supplement, I. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Supplement, II. 2, 3.  
Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Plate II. 3—14.  
Stephen I. 16, 17, 18, 19. Supp. I. 5, II. 4. Supp. Part II. Plate I. 8. Plate II. 15—20.



- Robert, I. 20.  
 Henry, Bp. I. 21.  
 Eustace, II. 1, 2.  
 Stephen and Henry, II. 3.  
 Baronial? Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 21.  
 Henry II., II. 4. Supplement, II. 5. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 9. Anglo-Gallic, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 1.  
 Alienora, Dutchess of Aquitaine, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 2.  
 Henry Jun.? II. 7. Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 7.  
 Richard I., II. 8. Supplement, I. 14. Anglo-Gallic, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 3—9.  
 John, II. 9, 10, 11, 12. Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 22.  
 Henry III., Gold, Supplement, VI. 18.  
     Silver, II. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Supplement, I. 15, 16. II. 7. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Plate II. 23. Irish, II. 19. Anglo-Gallic, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 10. —.  
     Ecclesiastical, Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 24, 25, 26.  
 Edward I., II. 20, 21, 22, 23. III. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26. Supplement, I. 19, 20. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27. Plate II. 27, 28, 29. Irish, II. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. Anglo-Gallic, Supp. Part II. Plate X. 11, 12, 13.  
 Edward II., I. 4. Supplement, I. 21, 35. II. 8. Supplement, Part II.—I. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. Irish? II. 25, 26.  
 Edward III. Gold, I. 1—9, II. 1, 2. Supplement, VI. 19. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 5, 6. Silver, III. 7—18, 22, 23, 24, 27—32. Supplement, I. 36, 37, 38. II. 9, 10. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 21. Plate II. 30. Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 14—24. XIII. 17, 18. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XII. 10—13.  
 Edward the Black Prince, Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 25, 26, 27. XI. 1—6. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 1—5.  
 John, King of Castille and Leon? Supplement, Part II. Plate XI. 7.  
 Richard II. Gold, I. 10, 11, 12. II. 4, 5.  
     Silver, IV. 1—7. Supplement, I. 39. II. 12.  
     Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate XI. 8, 9, 10. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 6, 7.  
 Henry IV. Gold, I. 13, 14. II. 6. Supplement, VI. 20.  
     Silver, IV. 8. Supplement, II. 40, 41.  
     Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II.<sup>a</sup> Plate XI. 12—18. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 8, 9.  
 Henry V. Gold, I. 15, 16, 17.  
     Silver, IV. 9—13. Supp. II.?

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<sup>a</sup> See the conclusion of this and the two following reigns, respecting the difficulty of appropriating the Coins of Henry IV. V. and VI.

- Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate XI. 19—23. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 10—13.
- Henry VI. Gold, II. 9, 10. III. 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16. Supplement, VI. 21.  
Silver, IV. 14—21, and possibly 22. Supplement, II. 13—18. Henry IV. V. or VI. and Henry VI. 19—33. III. 1—11.<sup>b</sup> Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 31.  
Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 9, 10.  
Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate XII. 1—8. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 14, 15, 16.
- Edward IV. Gold, III. 4—13. Supplement, VI. 22.  
Silver, V. 1—14. Supplement, III. 12—29. Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 32.  
Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 11—19.
- Richard III. Gold, III. 17, 18. IV. 1, 2.  
Silver, V. 15—20. Supplement, III. 30—32. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 1.  
Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 20.
- Henry VII. Gold, IV. V. 1. Silver, VII. Supplement, III. 34, 35. IV. 1—10.
- Perkin Warbeck? Supplement, III. 33.
- Henry VIII. Gold, V. VI. Silver, VII. VIII. Supplement, IV. 11—25. Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 21.  
Anglo-Gallic, Silver, VII. 13, 14. Supplement, Part II. Plate XII. 9.
- Edward VI. Gold, VII. VIII. Silver, IX. X. Supplement, IV. 26—30.
- Mary, Silver, XI. 1—4. Gold, IX. 1—4. Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 1.
- Philip and Mary, Gold, IX. 5, 6. Silver, XI. 5—18. Supplement, IV. 31. Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 2.
- Philip, Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 8.
- Elizabeth, Gold, IX. 7—11. X. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 7. Silver, XII. XIII. XIV. XV. Supplement, IV. 32—37. Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 3, 4, 5. Copper, 6.
- James I. English, Gold, XI. XII. Silver, XVI. XVII. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 14.  
Scottish, Gold, XIX. 1—5. Silver, XLI. 1—4. Copper, Supp. Part II. Pl. VII. 3.  
Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 7.  
West India, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 14.
- Charles I. Gold, XIII. XIV. Supplement, VI. 25. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 9. Silver, XVIII.—XXIX. Supplement, V. VI. 1—9. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 4. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 15.  
Irish, Brass, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 8, 9.  
Lord Baltimore, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 12.
- Commonwealth, Gold, XIV. 4, 5, 6. Silver, XXXI. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8. Copper Patterns, XXXI. 12—15.
- Cromwell, Gold, XIV. 7. Supplement, VI. 26. Silver, XXXII. 4—8. Copper Patterns, XXXII. 9—12.

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<sup>b</sup> See Note [b] at the end of this reign relating to the Mints at Bristol and York.



- Charles II. Gold, XIV. XV. Silver, XXXIII. XXXIV. Supplement, VI. 10, 11, 12. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 16.  
 Scottish, Silver, XLII. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 4—7.  
 Irish, Brass, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 10.
- James II. Gold, XV. 13—20. Silver, XXXV. 1—8. Pewter, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 8.  
 Scottish, Silver, XLII. 10, 11.  
 Irish, Brass, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 11, 12. Plate VI. 2. Pewter, Plate VI. 1, 10, 11. Plate VII. 1, 2.  
 West India, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 13.
- William and Mary, Gold, XVI. 1—16. Silver, XXXV. 10—18. XXXVI. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 17, 18.  
 Scottish, Gold, XIX. 12, 13. Silver, XLII. 12—21. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 8—11.  
 Irish, Brass, Supplement, Part II. Plate VI. 3.  
 West India, Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. 1.
- Anne, Gold XVI. 17—20. XVII. 1—11. Supplement, VI. 27. Silver, XXXVII. XXXVIII. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 19, 20, 21. Plate IV. 1, 2.  
 Scottish, Silver, XLII. 22, 23.
- George I. Gold, XVII. 12—18. Silver, XXXIX. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 3.  
 Irish, Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate VI. 4, 5, 6.  
 American, Supplement, Part II, Plate VIII. 2, 3.  
 German, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. 13, 14. Plate IX. 1—5. Gold, 6.
- George II. Gold, XVIII. Silver, XL. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 4.  
 Irish, Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate VI. 7.  
 American, Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. 4.  
 Isle of Man, Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. 5, 6.
- George III. Gold, Supplement, VI. 28, 29. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 10, 11, 12, 13.  
 Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 2, 3.  
 Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 5, 6, 7.  
 Irish, Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate VI. 8, 9.  
 German, Silver, Supplement, Part II. 7—14. Gold, 15—18. Copper, 19.  
 Isle of Man, Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. 7.  
 Tokens, Bank of England, Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. 8.  
 ——— Bank of Ireland, Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. 9, 10, 11, 12.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

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**THE** Coins which are represented in the Plates I. II. and III. Numbers 1—54, are those which are usually denominated British. It must be acknowledged, however, that we have no positive evidence, either internal or external, to justify their appropriation to this Island, although the presumptive evidence appears to be sufficiently strong to warrant their admission into our present Engraved Series; for they are found chiefly, though not exclusively, in Britain; and some of them strongly resemble, in their type, Coins which bear the name of Cunobeline, and which, by the general suffrage of the best Numismatick Antiquaries, are ascribed to the British Monarch of that name.

These Coins are of three metals, Gold, Silver, and Copper, and are charged with various Symbols, whose meaning has never been ascertained.

The most prominent of these are, an Horse (whose figure appears sometimes with the rudest barbarism of design <sup>a</sup>, and sometimes with a considerable degree of correctness and spirit<sup>b</sup>); a Wheel<sup>c</sup>; a representation either of a Flower or of the Sun<sup>d</sup>; and, not unfrequently, a combination of figures, which may be conjectured to represent the image of a British Warrior in his Chariot<sup>e</sup>.

On Number 54 the figure of an Hog is impressed.

Of the recondite meaning of these Symbols, if any such were intended, I must confess my ignorance.

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<sup>a</sup> See Plate I. Numbers 9, 10, 11, and 1.

<sup>b</sup> Plate I. No 5.

<sup>c</sup> By the union of the Horse and the Wheel the British formidable War Chariot was possibly intended.

<sup>d</sup> Plate I. No 16.

<sup>e</sup> Plate I. Numbers 17, 18, 20, 33, 34. In Numbers 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 48, and 53, it is observable that the Horse has a human head.



An attempt, however, has lately been made to explain them, by assuming, that "the earliest Coins of the Britons, like those of most other Nations, are impressed with *religious* rather than with civil or military devices." <sup>f</sup>

The Author accordingly views them through this medium, and discovers upon them the Symbols of Kêd, or Ceridwen, the Arkite Goddess, or Ceres, of the Britons <sup>g</sup>.

As that Deity was described as an *Hen*, in appearance as large as a *proud Mare*, which she also resembled, and swelling out like a *Ship upon the waters*, so the Horse, on these Coins, has the head of a Bird, and the body has a certain bend given to it resembling a *Boat*, or the *Hulk of a Ship* <sup>h</sup>.

As the imaginary Genius Kêd was "supposed to preside over the sacred Ship, so in these Coins a detached *Lunette*, or *Boat*, is actually substituted for the body of the Horse; and, in one specimen, that part presents the elevation of the *Cromlech*, *Maenarch*, or *Maen-Ketti*, which covered the cell of that Divinity; whilst the back of the figure is composed of a Crescent, the celestial symbol of the same mystical Personage. Instead of the hinder parts of the Horse, we remark certain hollow *circles* <sup>i</sup>, or *ovals*, exactly resembling those circular and oval temples which embellish the *Antiquities of Cornwall*, and to which the Bards so frequently allude.

"As a substitute for the neck and crest, either a *Staff*, or the *Branch of some Evergreen*, slopes upwards, from the direction of the Boat, which constitutes the centre of the figure."

This he regards as the *Gestamen of the Priests*, the *Hudlath* and *Hudwydd*, or *Magical Wand*, mentioned by Taliesin; and the *Branch* which was carried by the Bard, as the badge of his sacred character.

The legs, which are composed of little straight bars, of equal length and size, he thinks were intended to represent those *Lots*, or *Tallies*, so often mentioned by Taliesin and Merddin. The thick rings, or perforated *Globules*, by which those bars are generally mounted at both ends, he can

<sup>f</sup> Mythology and Rites of the British Druids, by Edward Davies, 8vo, London, 1809. Appendix. Remarks upon ancient British Coins, p. 589.

<sup>g</sup> Id. p. 594.

<sup>h</sup> Id. p. 595.

<sup>i</sup> "In Camden's Coins, which seem to have been struck in ages when our Mythologists paid more regard to the simplicity of Nature, we generally find these circles distinct from the figure of the Horse."

compare to nothing but the sacred Glains described in Camden's Denbighshire<sup>k</sup>.

"This complete figure of a *Horse*, therefore, as here described, seems to have represented, not only the *person* of the British Ceres, but the whole of her mystical establishment. The belly was the sacred *Ship*, of which the Goddess was the representative Genius. The back was the *Moon*, her celestial emblem. The hinder part of the body constituted the *sacred Circle*, which inclosed the *Maenarch*, *stone Ark*, or womb of the Goddess, in which her Aspirants were regenerated. The neck was the mystical *Staff*, or *Branch*, carried by her Priests, as the badge of their office or authority. The legs were the *Lots*, or *Tallies*, by which her will was interpreted; and these were guarded by the mystical *Glains*, the appropriate insignia of her votaries; whilst the head and back represented that *Bird* whose form she had assumed, with some allusion, perhaps, to the Birds of *Augury*, mentioned by Taliesin and Merddin."<sup>l</sup>

It may, however, be doubted whether these Symbols do not owe their existence to a warm imagination, employed in searching for the confirmation of a pre-conceived hypothesis on Coins of rude and imperfect workmanship, or rather in incorrect representations of them.

To this cause may be attributed the bird-like head; the ship-like body; the crescent-formed back; the sacred circles of the hinder part of the body; the mystical branch-like neck; the resemblance of the detached bones of the legs to the sacred tallies; whilst the ill-drawn joints and hoofs are taken for the Serpents' Eggs of the Druids.

That such is the case will, I think, be evident from an inspection of the very accurate Engravings of the Coins which accompany this Work. In them may be traced the progress of designing the figure of an Horse, from the first rude efforts to some degree of accuracy in delineation. This, in my judgment, proves that the figures which are the most barbarous, and which alone afford the symbolical representations, would have been perfect resemblances of that animal if the workman had possessed sufficient skill<sup>m</sup>.

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<sup>k</sup> Rather Anglesea. See Gough's Edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 57.

<sup>l</sup> Mythology, &c. ut supra, p. 596.

<sup>m</sup> This argument is much strengthened by the various degrees of art, in the delineation of the human head, which appear upon the same Coins. N<sup>o</sup> 9, in Plate I., is unquestionably a rude effort to produce that representation which is more effectually executed in N<sup>o</sup> 21.



Should Mr. Davies deny this, it will be incumbent upon him to assign some satisfactory reason why the Symbols appear only upon the rudest Coins; as it cannot be doubted but that the Artists who designed those which are of workmanship more correct could have given to their Horses that mystical form which is essential to his hypothesis, and the omission of which by them proves that it was undesigned in the specimens to which he has referred.

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The Coins of Tin, which appear on Plates III. and IV., are given on account of the resemblance which some of their types bear to the preceding specimens in the other metals. Their assignment to Britain does not rest upon ground quite so firm as that on which the former are supported, for they are frequently found in France as well as in this Kingdom.

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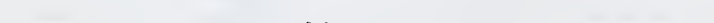
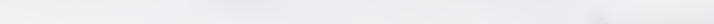

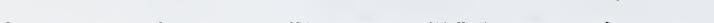
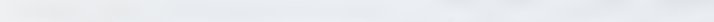
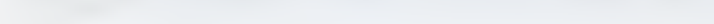
The weights of these Coins (which have been taken with great accuracy by Mr. Combe, who obligingly communicated them to me) are so irregular that I fear no just conclusions, as to their relative proportions, can be derived from them. Number 6, however, seems to have been intended for one fourth of the preceding Coins; as do also Numbers 20 and 21, of Numbers 17, 18, and 19, and Numbers 31 and 32 of the nine foregoing pieces. Number 41 appears likewise to be the Quarter of Number 40; and Number 7, of Cunobeline's Gold Coins, bears nearly the same proportion to Number 6.

## PLATE I. BRITISH COINS. GOLD.


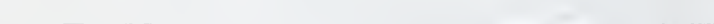
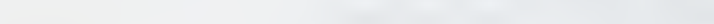
The first Six are probably the most ancient, as they are impressed on one side only.

		Weight in Troy Grains.	Cabinet.
1	<div> <div>Obv. Convex, without any device.</div> <div> Rev. Concave. The rude figure of a Horse.  The representation of that animal, and  of the Hog (which appears on Numbers  54—59) is to be found among the Sym-  bols on the ancient Gaulish Coins. See  Bouterone, Recherches des Moneyes de  France, Introduction, p. 41, &amp;c. </div> </div>	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
2	_____	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
3	_____	94	Tyssen.
4	_____	93	Dr. Hunter.
5	_____	83	Dr. Hunter.
6	_____	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	<div> <div>Obv. These lines, Dr. Borlase thinks, were in-  tended for the Plan of a Town, which  Mr. Polwhele pronounces to be Exeter.  See the account of that Mint.</div> <div> Rev. A Horse, with possibly a Briton in his  Chariot. </div> </div>	29	Dr. Hunter.
8	<div> <div>Obv. Apparently the first lines of a rude at-  tempt at the delineation of the human  head. Compare it with Numbers 9—  15, 17—21.</div> <div> Rev. Possibly meant for an Horse. </div> </div>	81	Tyssen.
9	<div> <div>Obv. The drawing of the Head somewhat fur-  ther advanced than in N<sup>o</sup> 8, with an im-  perfect representation of the Broach,  which is more fully drawn in N<sup>o</sup> 17.</div> <div> Rev. That the figure of a Horse is here in-  tended will appear from a comparison  with Numbers 12, 11, and 13. </div> </div>	92	Tyssen.
10	_____	92	Tyssen.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
11		$88\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
12		91	Tyssen.
13		$89\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
14		$91\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
15		$103\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
16		20	Dr. Hunter.
17	{ Obv. This Head proves what was the intention of the rude lines on N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. Seems to be a winged Figure in a Chariot. }		$111\frac{3}{4}$ Dr. Hunter.
18		$115\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
19		111	_____
20		$27\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
21		$26\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.

## PLATE II. BRITISH COINS. GOLD.

22	{ Obv. A Head in profile to the left, laureate. This and the two following have an or- nament resembling an Ear-ring, drawn forward upon the cheek <sup>n</sup> . Rev. Probably a Briton, driving his Chariot over the body of a fallen Enemy. The Horse in this and the ten following, except perhaps N <sup>o</sup> 26, has a human head. That on Numbers 23 and 24 appears to be winged. }		$101\frac{1}{2}$ Tyssen.
23		$111\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
24		$112\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
25		$109\frac{1}{4}$	{ Dr. Hunter. Barker.

<sup>n</sup> Where the type is merely a Head, without any possibility of appropriating the portrait, or without any thing remarkable accompanying it, I have thought it unnecessary to attempt a description of it.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
26	<div> <div> Obv. This Coin is remarkable, on account of the Cross, and for the appearance of the eye, which is closed. The Cross, I presume, induced Speed to appropriate it to Lucius, who is fabled to have been the first British Monarch that embraced the Christian faith. Vide Galfr. Monumetensis Hist. Reg. Britanniae, lib. IV. cap. XIX. </div> <div> Rev. A Briton in his Chariot, as before. </div> </div>	113	<div> Dr. Hunter. </div> <div> Mr. Barker. </div>
27	_____	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
28	_____	100	Dr. Hunter.
29	_____	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
30	_____	97	Dr. Hunter.
31	_____	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
32	_____	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
33	_____	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
34	_____	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
35	_____	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
36	_____	83	Dr. Hunter.
37	_____	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
38	_____	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
39	_____	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
40	_____	83	Tyssen.
[A large parcel of this type was found within five miles of Colchester, in the year 1807. The metal was so base that their intrinsick value was only about five Shillings and six Pence each.]			
41	_____	19	Tyssen.
42	_____	81	Dr. Hunter.

PLATE III. BRITISH COINS. SILVER.

43	<div> Obv. Possibly a rude representation of the Sun. </div> <div> Rev. A Horse. </div>	152 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
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	Weight.	Cabinet.
44 _____	$76\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
The type of this Coin exhibits barbarous attempts to delineate the human Portrait, and the figure of a Horse, similar to those on N <sup>o</sup> 9, Plate I.		
45 _____	$103\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
46 { Obv. Rev. A Briton in his Chariot. }	$92\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
47 _____	$97\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
48 _____	$107\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## BRITISH COINS. BRASS.

49 { Obv. Rev. }	Like N <sup>o</sup> 46. _____	$93\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
50 _____		$95\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
51 _____		$23\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
52 { Obv. Rev. }	Similar to N <sup>o</sup> 44. _____	$52\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
53 { Obv. Rev. A Briton driving his Chariot over a prostrate Warrior, like N <sup>o</sup> 22. }		$71\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
54 { Obv. Rev. An ill-drawn figure of a Hog. See N <sup>o</sup> 1. }		$36\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## BRITISH COINS. TIN.

55 { Obv. A rude Bust. Rev. The same uncouth representation of an Hog; which also appears on the five following Coins. }		$74\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
56 _____		$63\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
The figure of the Cross is found only upon this Coin and N <sup>os</sup> 26 and 31.			
57 _____		$65\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
58 _____		$61\frac{1}{10}$	White.
59 _____		54	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
61	{ Obv. Rev. The figure on this and Numbers 62 and 63 seems to have been intended for an Horse.	$65\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
62	_____	$69\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
63	_____	$42\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
64	{ Obv. Rev. A naked human Figure, running, with a spear in the right hand.	$43\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
65	{ Obv. The human Head most rudely drawn. Rev. _____	$30\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
66	{ Obv. A Bust, which illustrates the intention of the figure on the Obverse of the preceding Coin. Rev. A Horse.	$49\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

PLATE IV. BRITISH COINS. TIN.

67	{ Obv. _____ Rev. This and N <sup>o</sup> 68 have the Horse of somewhat better delineation.	$52\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
68	_____	$56\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
69	{ Obv. An Ox's Head. Rev. A Bear?	$79\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
70	{ Obv. Two rudely-drawn animals, possibly Dogs, erect, with a ring between them, suspended by their fore-paws. Rev. Two Hogs, with a ring in the same situation.	$46\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
71	_____	$57\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
72	{ Obv. An Hog. Rev. _____	$51\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
73	{ Obv. I cannot explain this rude device. Rev. Possibly intended for an Horse.	$55\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



Weight. Cabinet.

## SEGONAX. GOLD.

{	Obv. TASCIO.	}	$82\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
	Rev. SEGO. A naked Figure on horseback, resembling Numbers 12—14 of Cunobeline's Coins.			

This Coin is attributed to the British Segonax, on account of its resemblance to the Money of Cunobeline, in the occurrence of TASCIO on the Obverse, and in the type of the Reverse.

## CUNOBELINE.

The early Coins of this Monarch bear so striking a resemblance to some of the foregoing ones, that they tend to establish the justness of their appropriation to Britain. The first seven Numbers, and possibly some of the succeeding ones, are of this kind, and were, probably, struck by British Workmen, before the time when either Roman Artists were employed in the Mint, or the British Moneyers were taught to copy the type of the Roman Coins.

It can hardly be doubted that the various degrees of skill, which are so apparent in the execution of Cunobeline's Money, originated in either the one or the other of these circumstances; or possibly in both conjointly; as I think that the rudeness of British work is, in some instances, to be traced on one side of the piece, whilst the other displays evidence of a much more skilful hand.

Various Portraits occur upon these Coins, some of which are evidently complimentary to Cæsar; others may be supposed to represent Cunobeline; but it is impossible to ascertain them with any degree of certainty.

## GOLD.

1	{	Obv. CAMV. Camulodunum. <i>Colchester.</i>	}	$82\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
		Rev. CVNOBILI. Two Horses and a Wheel, similar to many of the preceding Coins.			
2	{	Obv. .AMV. An Ear of Corn. I do not find this symbol of plenty on any of the early Gaulish Coins. It was probably copied from a Greek Coin of Augustus.	}	$81\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
		Rev. CVNO. An Horse of tolerable workmanship.			

The same devices appear on the Obverses and Reverses of the five following Coins.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
3	{ Obv. CAMV. Rev. CVN. }	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. CAMO. Rev. CVNO. }	77 $\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. CAMV. Rev. CVN. }	83 $\frac{9}{10}$	White.
6	{ Obv. CAM. Rev. CVNO. }	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. CAM. Rev. CVN. }	20.	{ British Museum. Barker.

This seems to have been intended for one fourth of the weight of Numbers 2—6.

## CUNOBELINE. SILVER.

8	{ Obv. CVNO. The Bust of a winged figure, possibly Victory. Rev. TASCIO. A Sphinx, from a Coin of Augustus. }	17 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	{ Obv. TASCIO: VAN. The Busts on these Coins are so various that it is not possible to determine which was intended for the Portrait of the Monarch. Rev. CVNOBELI. Apollo, playing on the Lyre, as he appears on one of the Coins of Augustus. }	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	{ British Museum.
10	{ Obv. CVNOBELINI. Rev. A Horse, with a ring suspended over his back. }	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ British Museum.
11	{ Obv. CAMVI. Rev. CVNO. A winged Figure sitting, probably intended for Victory. }	18 $\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
12	{ Obv. CVNOBEL. Rev. CVN. Anaked human Figure on horseback. }	30 $\frac{2}{10}$	White.

From the workmanship I suspect that this Coin, and also Numbers 13, 14, and 16, were executed by the Britons before the introduction of Roman Artists into the Mint.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
13	{ Obv. CVNOBELI. Rev. CVN. }	16 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	{ Obv. CVNOBELI. Rev. }	13 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
15	{ Obv. CVNO. Hercules. Possibly from one of the Coins of Tiberius. Rev. TASC. IIOVA. Europa. From another Coin of that Emperor. }	19 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
16	{ Obv. CVN. Rev. A Dog? }	20 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## PLATE V.

## CUNOBELINE. BRASS.

17	{ Obv. CVNOBELINI. This Bust seems to be in- tended for the Portrait of Augustus. Rev. TASCIO VANI. A Centaur winding an horn. }	35 $\frac{4}{10}$ 34 $\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter. White.
[Mr. Rebello's Coin of this type reads TASCIO VAIF.]			
18	{ Obv. CVNOBELIN. Probably the Head of Mer- cury. Rev. TASCIO. Vulcan forging an Helmet. }	34 $\frac{1}{10}$ 31 $\frac{1}{10}$ 26 $\frac{6}{10}$ 30 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter. White.

From an incorrect representation of this Coin, the figure has been called a Mint-Master in the act of coining. Pegge's Coins of Cunobeline, p. 69.

19	{ Obv. CVNOBELINVS REX. The Latin termina- tion, and the addition of REX, seem to shew that this Coin was either of Roman origin, or the work of some Briton, who had received instruction from Roman Artists. Rev. TASC. A Bull in the act of butting, from a Coin of Augustus. }	36 $\frac{8}{10}$ 33 $\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter. White.
20	{ Obv. CVNOB. Bust with Horn of Jupiter Am- mon, from Augustus's Coin. Rev. CAM. Probably a Lion. }	36 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
21	{ Obv. CVNO. The same. { Rev. The only instance on Cunobeline's Coins of an attempt to delineate a Briton in his Car, which so frequently occurs upon the pieces of an earlier date.	25 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
22	{ Obv. CVNO. { Rev. A rude figure of an Hog. One somewhat more barbarous than this may be seen on a Gaulish Coin in Bouterone, p. 56; and another more resembling this, p. 57.	18 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
23	{ Obv. CVNOBELINI. The Head of a Roman Soldier? { Rev. TASCIO VANIT. A Sow.	34 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
24	{ Obv. CVNO. Janus. { Rev. CAMV. A Boar.	40 $\frac{5}{10}$ 36 $\frac{6}{10}$	White. Rebello.
25	{ Obv. CVNO. A Sphinx. See N <sup>o</sup> 8. { Rev. CAM. Qu. a British Warrior, with the Head of an Enemy in his right hand?	34 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
26	{ Obv. CVNOBELINI. { Rev. Victory, sitting, with a Wreath in the right hand.	38 $\frac{7}{10}$ 35 $\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter. White.
27	{ Obv. CVNO. { Rev. CAMV. An Horse.	41 19 $\frac{2}{10}$	{ British Museum. { Dr. Hunter.
28	{ Obv. CVNO. { Rev. CAM.	—	—
29	{ Obv. CVN. A naked Figure on horseback. { Rev. TASC IOVA. A Roman Soldier, armed with a Spear and Shield, apparently co- pied from a Coin of Augustus.	36 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
30	{ Obv. CVNO. Victory standing, with a Wreath in the right hand. { Rev. CAMV. Pegasus. Both the Obverse and Reverse are probably imitations of Au- gustus's Coins.	46 $\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
31	{ Obv. CVNO. Pegasus. { Rev. TASCI. A winged Figure, apparently in the act of stabbing an Ox.	21 $\frac{2}{10}$	{ Rebello. White.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
32	{ Obv. CVNO. An Horse, with a Star over his back. Rev. An animal somewhat, but not entirely, resembling the usual representation of a Griffin. }	$16\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
33	{ Obv. A Bust with the hair and beard entirely different from any of the preceding ones. Rev. TASCIO. A naked Figure on horseback. }	$16\frac{7}{10}$	Rebello.
This and the five following Coins are given to Cunobeline on account of their resemblance in type to some which bear his name. They also have TASCIO impressed upon them.			
34	{ Obv. TASCIO. Rev. An Ox? with a Star over his head. }	17	Dr. Hunter.
35	{ Obv. TASC. Rev. A Warrior on horseback, with a large Shield, oblong, and pointed at either end. }	$23\frac{2}{10}$ $24\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter. White.
36	{ Obv. TAS. Pegasus. Rev. The same figure. }	$20\frac{6}{10}$	Rebello.
37	{ Obv. TASCIA VA. Rev. TA. Pegasus. }	$88\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
38	{ Obv. TASCIA I. Rev. A Centaur playing on a double Pipe. Above him a Crescent. }	$25\frac{8}{10}$ $26\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## VERULAMIUM.

These Coins are supposed to have been struck in the British Mint at Verulam, now St. Alban's. Eckhel doubts whether those with VER only belong to this place. He says, "Combius argenteum & aeneum musei Hunteriani, in quibus hinc *Eques decurrens*, inde, VER. nullo alio typo, Verulamio Britanniae tribuit. Habebit vir eruditus, ipse Britannus, ejus sententiae aptas causas, sed quas ignoro." °

Dr. Combe's appropriation is fully justified by Numbers 3 and 4, whereon the name appears written at length.

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° Doctrina Nummorum veterum, vol. I. part I. p. 80.

As Verulam was within the Dominions of Cunobeline, it is not improbable that these pieces were struck during his reign, for they greatly resemble those Coins which bear his name, not only in their type but also in the word TASCIA, or TASCIO, which is impressed upon Numbers 1 and 5.

## SILVER.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. VER. Verulamium. <i>St. Alban's.</i> Rev. TASCIA. An Horse.	{ $21\frac{1}{2}$	{ British Museum.
2	{ Obv. VER. Rev. A naked Figure on Horseback.	{ $16\frac{5}{10}$	{ Dr. Hunter.

## BRASS.

3	{ Obv. VERLAMIO. Rev. An Ox.	{ $32\frac{4}{10}$ $25\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum. Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. VERLAMIO. Rev. As N <sup>o</sup> 3.	{ $25\frac{8}{10}$	{ Dr. Hunter.
5	{ Obv. Rev. TASCI. A Horse.	{ $30\frac{3}{10}$	{ Dr. Hunter.

## ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

## PLATE I.

## SCEATTÆ.

The Coins which are represented on this and the following Plate are commonly arranged in Cabinets as the Sceattæ, or earliest Silver Coins, of the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs. I know not, however, on what precise ground that arrangement is formed, as we possess no other means of distinguishing the Sceatta from the Penny than the difference of their weight, which, being no more than one twenty-fifth part, cannot be ascertained in Coins of such incorrect formation: for these pieces vary from 15 to 20 Grains Troy; and the Pennies are still more inaccurately sized.



That part of this Money, by whatever name it might be denominated, is rightly appropriated to the Anglo-Saxons, may be inferred from the resemblance which the Reverse of the only Coin now known of Ethilbert I., King of Kent, bears to that figure on Numbers 5—16 in the first Plate; which is proved by Number 18 to be an uncouth representation of some bird.

Several of these pieces appear to have been struck before the Saxons were converted from Paganism, as they are without the designating emblem of Christianity. It is impossible to determine whether these were coined before or after their arrival in Britain.

The Reverse of Number 25 is evidently a rude copy from a very common Roman Coin, and exhibits Romulus and Remus with the Wolf.

The meaning of the letters which occur upon some of the pieces has never been ascertained.

These Coins are found chiefly in England; and I do not know that they have ever been discovered, in any number, in other parts of Europe. The early Gaulish Money bears no resemblance to them.

## PLATE I.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	_____	19	Dr. Hunter.
2	_____	$18\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	_____	$19\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	_____	$19\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	{ Obv. The rude representation of a Bird. See N <sup>o</sup> 18. { Rev.	$17\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6		$18\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	_____	$15\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	_____	$18\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	_____	$13\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
10	_____	$17\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	_____	15	Dr. Hunter.
12	_____	$13\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
13	_____	$17\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	_____	$15\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
15	_____	$15\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
16	_____	$16\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
17	_____	$16\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
18	_____	$19\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
19	_____	$20\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
20	_____	$17\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
21	_____	$18\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
22	_____	$15\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
23	_____	$13\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
24	_____	$17\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
25	{ Obv. a Bird. Rev. Romulus and Remus with the Wolf. See Penny of Ethilbert II., King of Kent. }	$18\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
26		$9\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
27	_____	$13\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
28	_____	$15\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
29	_____	$9\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
30	_____	14	Dr. Hunter.
31	_____	$14\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
32	_____	$17\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
33	_____	$16\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
34	_____	$15\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
35	_____	$17\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
36	_____	$16\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

PLATE II.

SCEATTÆ.

1	_____	$11\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	_____	$14\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
3	_____	$17\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	_____	$15\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	_____	$12\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	_____	$16\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	_____	$16\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	_____	$13\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	_____	$17\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
10	_____	$16\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	_____	$18\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
12	_____	$15\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
13	_____	$18\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	_____	$17\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
15	_____	14	Dr. Hunter.
16	_____	$13\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
17	_____	$16\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
18	_____	$18\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
19	_____	$18\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
20	_____	$17\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
21	_____	$7\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

This, by the weight, seems intended for one half of the preceding pieces.

22	_____	$19\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
23	_____	$19\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
24	_____	$19\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
25	_____	$19\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
26	_____	$13\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
27	_____	$18\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
28	_____	$18\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
29	_____	$19\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
30	_____	$16\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
31	_____	$19\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
32	_____	$17\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
33	_____	$19\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
34	_____	$19\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
35	_____	$17\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
36	_____	$19\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
37	_____	$19\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

PLATE III.

KINGS OF KENT.

ETHILBERHT I.

{	Obv. ETHILI REX.	}	$18\frac{3}{4}$	{	Dr. Hunter. Tyssen.
	Rev. This rude drawing of a Bird resembles Numbers 5—16 in the first Plate.				

ECGBERHT.

1	{	Obv. ECGBERHT. A human Figure, standing, with a Cross, or a Sceptre surmounted by a Cross, in each hand.	}	17	Dr. Hunter.
		Rev. EOTBEREHTVL.			
2	{	Obv. ECGBERHT. The same.	}	$17\frac{8}{10}$	{ British Museum.
		Rev. EOTBEREHTVL.			
3	{	Obv. Sir A. Fountaine calls this the figure of a Dragon. But qu. as it has not wings?	}	14	Dr. Hunter.
		Rev. EAGBEREHTVL.			
4	{	Obv.	}	19	Tyssen.
		Rev. EOTBEREHTVL.			
5	{	Obv.	}	$17\frac{3}{10}$	{ British Museum.
		Rev. EOTBEREHTVL.			



		Weight.	Cabinet.
6	{ Obv. Rev. EOTBEREHTVL.	$14\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. Rev. + ALCHRED.	$13\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. Rev. EOTBEREHTVL.	$14\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
9	{ Obv. Rev. EOTBEREHTVL.	18	Dr. Hunter.
10	{ Obv. Rev. EOTBEREHTVL.	14	Tyssen.

## ETHILBERHT II.

## PENNY.

{ Obv. + ETHILBERHT II.	{	$16\frac{8}{10}$	Barker.
Rev. REX. Romulus and Remus. See Sceatta, Plate I. N <sup>o</sup> 25.			

## EADBEARHT.

1	{ Obv. EADBEARHT. REX. Rev. TIDHEAH.	{	20	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. IAENBERHT.			

## CUTHRED.

1	{ Obv. CVTHRED REX CANT. The head is sur- rounded by a double fillet adorned with Pearls. Rev. SIGEBERHTI MONETA.	{	18	{ Tyssen. Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. VERHEARDI MONETA.			
3	{ Obv. CVTHRED REX. Rev. DVDA.	{	$22\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
4	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. as N}^{\circ} 3. \\ \text{Rev. SIGEBERHT.} \end{array} \right.$ N.B. It is engraved by Sir A. Fountaine.		Dr. Combe's MS List.

BELDRED.

2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. BALDRED REX CANT. He is represented} \\ \text{with a beard, which is very uncommon in} \\ \text{the Anglo-Saxon series, and has a single fil-} \\ \text{let, unadorned, round the head.} \\ \text{Rev. DIORMOD MONETA. DOVR CITS. Dorover-} \\ \text{nia Civitas, } \textit{Canterbury}. \end{array} \right.$	20	Tyssen.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. BELDRED REX CANT.} \\ \text{Rev. OBA.} \end{array} \right.$	$20\frac{1}{4}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dr. Hunter.} \\ \text{Tyssen.} \end{array} \right.$
3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. as N}^{\circ} 2. \\ \text{Rev. SVVEFNERD.} \end{array} \right.$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.

KINGS OF THE WEST SAXONS.

AETHELWARD.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. ETHELWARD REX.} \\ \text{Rev. AETHELHELM.} \end{array} \right.$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tyssen.} \\ \text{Barker.} \end{array} \right.$
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. ETHELWARD REX. A.} \\ \text{Rev. DVDDA MONE.} \end{array} \right.$	18	Dr. Hunter.
3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. AETHELVVEARD REX. A.} \\ \text{Rev. EADMVND. MONETA in a monogram.} \end{array} \right.$	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
4	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. as N}^{\circ} 3. \\ \text{Rev. RAEXENHEBE M'.} \end{array} \right.$	$20\frac{9}{10}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{British} \\ \text{Museum.} \end{array} \right.$
5	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. ETHELWARD REX. A.} \\ \text{Rev. DVDDA MONE.} \end{array} \right.$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.

BEORHTRIC.

	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. BEORHTRIC. REX. A.} \\ \text{Rev. ECC HARDI.} \end{array} \right.$	21	Dr. Hunter.
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## PLATE IV.

## KINGS OF MERCIA.

	EADVALD.	Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. EADVALD REX. Rev. EADNOTH.	} 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. VINTRED. See Coenvulf's 6th Coin.		

## OFFA.

His Coins present various Portraits of the Monarch, with the hair curiously disposed. Numbers 4, 12, and 14, have Fillets of Pearls.

1	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Rev. LVLLA.	} 26 $\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.		
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	} 15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.		
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. VDD.	} 17	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. EALRED.		
7	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. OF. R. M. i. e. Offa Rex Merciorum. See N <sup>o</sup> 11.	} 18	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. WEVHALD.		

} 20 $\frac{1}{4}$  { British  
Museum.

} 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dr. Hunter.

} 14 $\frac{1}{4}$  Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
9	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. EADMVVN. [EALMVND. Rebello's Coin.]	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
10	{ Obv. OFFA. Rev. EADMVN.	19	Dr. Hunter.
11	{ Obv. OFFA REX MERCIOR. Rev. EADMVN.	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
12	{ Obv. IBBA. The Moneyers name P. See N <sup>o</sup> 13. The portrait appears to be that of Offa. Rev. OF. R. M. See N <sup>o</sup> 7.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
13	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Rev. IBBA.	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ British Museum. Rashleigh.
14	{ Obv. EOBA. The Moneyer's name. See N <sup>o</sup> 35, and Coenvulf's 24th Coin. Rev. OFFA REX.	19	Rebello.
15	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Rev. ALHMOVND.	17	Dr. Hunter.
16	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 15. Rev. CIOLHARD.	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ British Museum.
17	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 15. Rev. WENDRED.	18	Dr. Hunter.
18	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 15. Rev. ALHMOVND.	15 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
19	{ Obv. OFFA REX. M. Rev. VINTRED.	19	Dr. Hunter.
20	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. BEANEARD.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.

P Sir A. Fountaine has given, in Table I. N<sup>o</sup> 11, another instance of the Moneyer's name being placed on the Obverse of this Monarch's Coin. The Obverse is of the same type as N<sup>o</sup> 14, and reads EALRUED; on the Reverse OF. R. M. with the type of N<sup>o</sup> 6. Thwaites, being determined to appropriate this Coin to Aelfred, wildly conjectures that the R on the Obverse is an ill-made F; that the next character is R reversed; that the R on the Reverse must be read in continuation of the legend on the Obverse; and that the remaining letters are Alpha and Omega. [Notæ in Ang. Sax. Nummos, p. 1.]



		Weight.	Cabinet.
21	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. ETHELNOTH.	} 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
22	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. VVINOTH.	} 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.

## PLATE V.

## OFFA.

23	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. ETHELNOTH.	} 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rebello.
24	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. VVINOTH.	} broken.	{ British Museum.
25	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. BABBA.	} 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
26	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Rev. ETHELVALD.	} 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ 18 $\frac{7}{10}$	{ Bodleian Library. Rebello.
27	{ Obv. OFFA R. Rev. ALHMOVND.	} 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ British Museum.
28	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Rev. WIHREA.	} 18 $\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
29	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 28. Rev. BABBA.	} 18	Dr. Hunter.
30	{ Obv. OFFA. Rev. BABBA.	} 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
31	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Rev. BABBA.	} 17 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
32	{ Obv. OF. R. M. Rev. EADBERHT M.	} 18 $\frac{1}{10}$	{ British Museum.
33	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Rev. OSMOD.	} 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
34	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 33. Rev. HEABER, or possibly HEATHER.	18	Tyssen.
35	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 33. Rev. EOBA.	17	Dr. Hunter.
36	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 33. Rev. WENTVALD.	13½	Dr. Hunter.
37	{ Obv. OFA. R. Rev. ALHMOVND.	17	Dr. Hunter.
38	{ Obv. OF. R. M. Rev. ALHMOVND.	20	Rebello.
39	{ Obv. . . . A REX. Rev. . . . . CHVN.	broken.	{ British Museum.
40	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Rev. VVINOTH.	15	{ Bodleian Library.
41	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 40. Rev. EADBERHT. M.	—	{ Duke of Devonshire.

CENETHRETH, OFFA'S QUEEN.

1	{ Obv. EOBA. Offa's Moneyer. See N <sup>o</sup> 14 of his Coins. The portrait apparently of Offa. Rev. CENETHRETH REGINA. M.	19 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Possibly intended for the por- trait of Cenethreth. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	16	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. OBA. M. See Coenvulf's 8th Coin.	17 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	Dr. Hunter.

EGCBERHT, SON OF OFFA.

1	{ Obv. EGCBERHT. R. in the centre. Rev. BABBA. Offa's Moneyer. See his 30th Coin, which has a Reverse nearly simi- lar to this.	16 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	Dr. Hunter.
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		Weight.	Cabinet.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. VDD. Offa's Moneyer. See his 5th Coin. Qu. whether the seeming ornament above the name be not intended for an M. like Offa's, N <sup>o</sup> 25?	17	Dr. Hunter.

## PLATE VI.

## COENVULF.

The names of several of Offa's Moneyers appear upon his Coins.

1	{ Obv. COENVULF REX M. Double fillet of Pearls surmounted by a Crescent, which ap- pears on all his Coins, with the head, except Nos 2, 3, 4, 9, 18, and 19. { Rev. DVN MONETA.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. EALHSTAN MONETA.	18	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. HEREBERHT.	17 $\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. DVN MONETA.	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. CEOLBEALD.	22 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. WINTRED. In the centre, A.	22	Dr. Hunter.
7	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. DIORMOD MONETA.	21 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. OBA MONETA.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
9	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. EALHSTAN MONETA.	22	Dr. Hunter.
10	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. VVIGHED M.	21 $\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
11	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. DIORMOD MONETA.	{ 21 $\frac{1}{10}$	{ Dr. Hunter. Barker.
12	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. WERHEARDI MONETA.	{ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
13	{ Obv. COENVVLF REX. Rev. SVVEFNER . . . NETA.	{ 17 $\frac{6}{10}$	{ Dr. Hunter; broken.
14	{ Obv. COENVVLF REX M. Rev. DEALLA MONETA.	{ 17 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
15	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 14. Rev. TIDBEARHT. MONETA.	{ 21	Dr. Hunter.
16	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 14. Rev. LVL.	{ 22 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
17	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 14. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 14.	{ 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
18	{ Obv. CONVVLF REX M. Rev. LVL.	{ 19 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
19	{ Obv. COENVVLF REX M. Rev. WINTRED.	{ 22 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
20	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. VERHEARDI MONETA.	{ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
21	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. DEALLA MONETA.	{ 21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.

PLATE VII.

COENVULF.

22	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. OBA MONETA.	{ 21 $\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
23	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. BOTRED.	{ 21 $\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
24	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. EOBA.	{ 21 $\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
25	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. CIOLHARD.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
26	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. DVDA.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
27	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. ETHELMOD.	20	Tyssen.
28	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. Rev. LVDOMAN.	21	{ British Museum.

## CIOLVULF.

1	{ Obv. CIOLVVLF REX M. Double fillet of Pearls, with Crescent in front. Rev. EALHTAN MONETA. Probably EALHSTAN. s seems to have been omitted between the H and T. See Coenvulf's Coins, Nos 2 and 9.	20 $\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. CIOLVVLF REX. Rev. DEALING. MON.	17	Dr. Hunter.

## BEORNWULF.

{ Obv. BEORNWVLF REX. Crescent with a single plain fillet. Rev. EVCSTA MONETA.	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
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## LUDICA.

{ Obv. LVDICA REX ME. Double fillet of Pearls and Crescent. Rev. WERBALD MONE.	21 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
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Weight. Cabinet.

BERHTULF.

- |   |  |                   |                          |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | { Obv. BERHTVLF REX. Plain double Fillet, with<br>a Crescent in front.<br>Rev. BVRNVVALD.                | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  | Tyssen.                  |
| 2 | { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.<br>Rev. DENEMEAN?  | 15 $\frac{9}{10}$ | Rebello.                 |
| 3 | { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.<br>Rev. OSVLF MONETA.  | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  | { Dr. Hunter.<br>Barker. |
| 4 | { Obv. BERHTVVL REX. Double Fillet of Pearls,<br>and a Crescent.<br>Rev. DENEMEAN. See N <sup>o</sup> 2. | 19 $\frac{8}{10}$ | Rebello.                 |
| 5 | { Obv. BERHTVLF REX. Plain double Fillet.<br>Rev. SIGEHEAH.  | 19 $\frac{3}{10}$ | { British<br>Museum.     |

BURGRED.

- |   |  |                   |             |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 | { Obv. BURGRED REX. Bust rude and unorna-<br>mented, except by the Crescent in front.<br>Such are also N <sup>os</sup> 2 and 15.<br>Rev. TATA MONETA.      | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$  | Tyssen.     |
| 2 | { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.<br>Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.   | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  | Dr. Hunter. |
| 3 | { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1; but with a plain double Fillet<br>and Crescent. N <sup>os</sup> 4, 9, 12, 16, 17, and<br>18, the same.<br>Rev. DVDECIL MONETA. | 21 $\frac{5}{10}$ | Tyssen.     |
| 4 | { Obv. As N <sup>o</sup> 1.<br>Rev. VVINE MONETA.  | 20 $\frac{5}{10}$ | Tyssen.     |
| 5 | { Obv. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, with a single Fillet of Pearls,<br>and a Crescent in front.<br>Rev. CIALLAF MONETA.  | 18                | Tyssen.     |



## PLATE VIII.

## BURGRED.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
6	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Plain Fillet and Crescent, as N <sup>os</sup> 8, 13, 22, and 23. Rev. DIARVLFI. MONETA. }	$19\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. BURGRED REX. Double Fillet of Pearls with Crescent. The same appears upon N <sup>os</sup> 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 24. Rev. HVGRED MONETA. }	$19\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. BURGRED REX. Rev. OSMVND MONETA. }	$20\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	{ Obv. BURGRED REX. Rev. DVDECIL MONETA. }	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
10	{ Obv. BURGRED REX M. Rev. VVINE MONETA. See N <sup>o</sup> 4. }	$21\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	{ Obv. As N <sup>o</sup> 10. Rev. TATA MONETA. See N <sup>os</sup> 1 and 2. }	$20\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
12	{ Obv. As N <sup>o</sup> 10. Rev. DVDA MONETA. }	$20\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
13	{ Obv. BURGRED REX. Rev. CVNEHM MONETA. }	$17\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	{ Obv. BURGRED REX M. Rev. DIARVLF MONETA. }	$18\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
15	{ Obv. BURGRED REX. Rev. EANRED MONETA. }	$17\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
16	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 15. Rev. DADA MONETA. [Qu. DVDA? See N <sup>o</sup> 12.] }	$20\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
17	{ Obv. BURGRED REX M. Rev. TATEL MONETA. }	$20\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
18	{ Obv. BURGRED REX. Rev. EANRED MONETA. }	19	Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
19	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 18. Rev. HVGERED MONETA.	} $17\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
20	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 18. Rev. CENRED MONETA.	} $17\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
21	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 18. Rev. LVLLA MONETA.	} $20\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
22	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 18. Rev. DIGA MONETA.	} $20\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
23	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 18. Rev. BEAGLIA MONETA.	} 16	Tyssen.
24	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 18. Rev. DIARVLF MONETA.	} $19\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.

## CEOLVULF II.

1	{ Obv. CEOLVULF REX M. Double Fillet of Pearls, with Crescent in front. Rev. OBA MONETA.	} 21	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but with a single plain Fillet, and Crescent. Rev. HEREBERHT.	} $20\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.

## PLATE IX.

## KINGS OF THE EAST ANGLES.

## BEONNA.

1	{ Obv. BEONNA REX. Rev. EFE.	} $15\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	} $15\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
EADMUND.			
1	{ Obv. EADMVND REX AN. A in the centre. Rev. EADMVND MONE.	20	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. EADMVND REX. A in the centre. Rev. EADMVND. Moneta in a Monogram.	21	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. EADMVND REX AN. A in the centre. Rev. SILERED MONET.	$16\frac{6}{10}$	Rebello.
4	{ Obv. EADMVND REX AN. Rev. BEORNFERTH MO.	$19\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. EADMVND REX. Rev. BAEHELHM M.	—	Bootle.
6	{ Obv. EADMVND REX AN. Rev. ETHELHELM MO.	$19\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	{ Obv. EADMVND REX. Rev. ETHELWVLF MOI.	$18\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. EADMVND REX AN. Rev. DVVDA MONE.	$20\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. TWICCA MON.	$18\frac{1}{4}$	{ British Museum.

## ETHELSTAN.

1	{ Obv. ETHELSTANI. A in the centre. Rev. RERNNER.	$20\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. ORNTHELM.	21	{ British Museum.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. EADNOD MO.	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. TORNTHELM.	$18\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. EADNOD MO.	$20\frac{1}{2}$	{ British Museum.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
6	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. EADNOTH MON.	} 20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. EDEGSTAN. A in the centre. Rev. REX ANG. M in the centre.	} 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ British Museum.
8	{ Obv. ETHELSTANI. Rev. EADNOD MON.	} 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ British Museum.
9	{ Obv. AETHILSTAN. W. Rev. MON MONET.	} 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
10	{ Obv. EDELSTAN REX. Rev. EADGAR MON.	} 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ Tyssen: British Museum.

PLATE X.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Stycas.*

EANRED.

[For his Penny, see Appendix, Plate XXVII. N<sup>o</sup> 1.]

1	{ Obv. EANRED REX. Rev. MONNE.	} —	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	} 18 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. EANHED HEX. Rev. VVLFHEARD.	} 19 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. EANRED REX. Rev. MONNE.	} —	Miles.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. DAEGBERCT.	} 19 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. HERRED.	} 18 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
7	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. HVAETRED.	} $15\frac{1}{10}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. HERRED.	} $19\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. BRODR.	} $18\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
10	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. MONNE.	} 15	Tyssen.
11	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. BRODR.	} —	Rebello.
12	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. EADVINI.	} 21	Dr. Hunter.

## ETHELRED.

1	{ Obv. EDILRED REX. Rev. LEOFDEGN.	} $18\frac{9}{10}$	White.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. ANRED.	} $14\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. EDILRED. Rev. HNFVLA.	} $16\frac{9}{10}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. EDELRET RI. Rev. VBRODER.	} $15\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. EDILRED. Rev. MONNE.	} $18\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	{ Obv. EDLIRE REX. Rev. FORDRED.	} $14\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	{ Obv. EDILRED REX. Rev. MONNE.	} $15\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum.
8	{ Obv. EDELRED REX. Rev. MONNE.	} $18\frac{6}{10}$	{ British Museum.
9	{ Obv. EDILRED REX. Rev. EANRED.	} $16\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
10	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. LEOFDEGN.	} 16 $\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. FORDRED.	} 19 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
12	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. MONNE.	} 19 $\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
13	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. EHVVVLE.	} 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
14	{ Obv. As N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. EARDVVLF.	} 20 $\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
15	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 14.	} 16 $\frac{3}{10}$	{ British Museum.
16	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 14.	} —	Dr. Hunter.
17	{ Obv. ETHELRED REX. Rev. MONNE.	} 17 $\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
18	{ Obv. EDILRED REX. Rev. EARDVVLF.	} 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
19	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 18. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 18.	} 16 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
20	{ Obv. EDILRED RE. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 18.	} 16 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
21	{ Obv. EDILRED REX. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 18.	} 19	Tyssen.
22	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 21. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 18.	} 15	Dr. Hunter.
23	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 21. Rev. MONNE.	} 17 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
24	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 21. Rev. EARDVVLF.	} 14 $\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
25	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 21. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 24.	} —	Tyssen.
26	{ Obv. ETHELRED REX. Rev. FORDRED.	} 14	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
27	{ Obv. EDILRED REX. Rev. ODILO.	} 17	Dr. Hunter.
28	{ Obv. AEDILRED. Rev. CEOLBALD.	} 16 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
29	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 28. Rev. EANBALD.	} 17	Dr. Hunter.
30	{ Obv. EDILRED REX. Rev. EANRED.	} 18	Tyssen.
31	{ Obv. ETHILRED REX. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 30.	} 14 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
32	{ Obv. EDELRED REX. Rev. LEOFDEGN.	} 11 $\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.

## PLATE XI.

## ETHELRED.

33	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 32. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 32.	} 20	Dr. Hunter.
34	{ Obv. ETHELRED REX. Rev. FORDRED.	} 15 $\frac{1}{10}$	Tyssen.
35	{ Obv. EDELRED REX. Rev. MONNE.	} 15 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
36	{ Obv. EDILRED. Rev. IEVVBE.	} 11 $\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.
37	{ Obv. EDELRED REX. Rev. L . . FDEGN.	} 17 $\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
38	{ Obv. AEILRED R. Rev. EANRED.	} 21 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
39	{ Obv. EDELRE . . M in the centre. Rev. . . . CN . . .	} 7	{ British Museum.

Weight. Cabinet.

REDULF.

1	{ Obv. REDVLF REX. Rev. CVDBEREHT.	}	$18\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. MONNE.	}	$16\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. REDVVLF REX. Rev. COENED.	}	$19\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

OSBERCHT.

1	{ Obv. OSBERCHEC. Rev. EANVLF.	}	$15\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. OSBERCHT EX. Rev. EANVVLF.	}	$16\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. OSBERCHT EX. Rev. MONNE.	}	$17\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. OSBERCHT REX. Rev. EANVVLF.	}	$19\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. VINIBEGHT.	}	$20\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	{ Obv. OSBERCHT. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5.	}	$19\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. OSBERCHT RE. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5.	}	$20\frac{1}{10}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. OSBVEHT REX. Rev. MONNE.	}	$21\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
9	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. EANVVLF.	}	$15\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
10	{ Obv. OSBERCHT. Rev. VINIBEGHT.	}	$18\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.

Weight. Cabinet.

## REGNALD.

*Penny.*

{ Obv. REGNALD CVNVC. Rev. AYRA MONITRE.	{ 20 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
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## ANLAF.

1 { Obv. ANLAF CVNVNCI. The Danish Raven. See the Annals. Rev. ATHELFERD MINETI.	{ 15 $\frac{5}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
2 { Obv. ANLAF CVNVNC. Rev. FARMAN MONETA. Probably a standard.	{ 17 Tyssen.
3 { Obv. ANLAF REX A. Rev. WADTER.	{ 18 Dr. Hunter.
4 { Obv. ANLAF CVNVNC. Rev. RATHVLF MONETI.	{ 13 $\frac{8}{10}$ { British Museum.
5 { Obv. ONLAF REX. O. Rev. INGELGAR. O.	{ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
6 { Obv. ONLAF REX. Rev. INGELGAR MO.	{ 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
7 { Obv. ONLOF REX I. Rev. BACIALER.	{ 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tyssen.

## ERIC.

1 { Obv. ERIC REX. A Sword resembling that on the Money of St. Peter, Plate XII. N <sup>os</sup> 1—5. Rev. INGÆLGAR.	{ 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tyssen.
2 { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. INEGELGAR.	{ 20 $\frac{8}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.
3 { Obv. ERIC REX. N. Rev. INGELGAR M.	{ 21 $\frac{2}{10}$ Dr. Hunter.



PLATE XII.

SAINTS.

ST. PETER.

These pieces, it is probable, belong to the series of Coins which were struck by the authority of the Archbishops of York, but by which of them, or under what reign, is not known. See the account of the Archiepiscopal Mint of York.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. SIPETR. MO. A Sword. See Eric's Coins, N <sup>os</sup> 1 and 2. Rev. RORACED.	$16\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. ROEACEN.	$16\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. RDORACEI.	18	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. SCPETR MO. Rev. EBORACEI.	$18\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	{ Obv. SCHIETH MO. Rev. ERIVIITCI.	$19\frac{7}{10}$	{ Bootle; afterwards Rebello. British Museum.
6	{ Obv. SCICTPHI. Rev. EBORACI.	$16\frac{3}{8}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. SCHIETH MO. Rev. IBORACE CIV.	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. SCHIITH MO D. Rev. EBORACE C.	$20\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
9	{ Obv. SCHICTRIP. D. Rev. BORACE.	$18\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
10	{ Obv. SCI PETRI MO. Rev. EBORACE CI.	$19\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. Rev. EBORACE C.	$20\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
12	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. Rev. EBORACE CIV.	} 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
13	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. Rev. EBORACE CIV.	} —	Boote.
14	{ Obv. TCIETI M. Rev. BRACEC.	} 16 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## ST. MARTIN.

This Coin is apparently of the same age as those of St. Peter, and it bears, as they do, the name of the place where it was struck upon the Reverse. See the account of Lincoln Mint.

{ Obv. SCI MARTI. A Sword similar to that on the Coins of Eric and of St. Peter. Rev. LINCOIA CIVIT.	} 17 $\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum.
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## ST. EADMUND.

These Coins resemble the preceding ones of St. Peter in the style of workmanship, but differ from them in having the name of the Moneyer on the Reverse; doubtless because the place of Mintage bore the name of the Saint to which they were dedicated. See the account of the Mint at St. Edmundsbury.

1	{ Obv. SCEAD. Rev. ICACES.	A in the centre.	} 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. SCEADN. Rev. GVLCREO.	A in the centre.	} 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. SCEADI. Rev. ELDEGAR.	A in the centre.	} 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. SCEADHIVNE. Rev. ELISMVS MO.	A in the centre.	} 17 $\frac{7}{8}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. SC - - - MVND REX. Rev. A - - - ON OEMRE.	A in the centre.	} 15 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	{ Obv. SCEEADMVND REX. Rev. DEGEMVND MONETA.	A in the centre.	} 18 $\frac{8}{10}$	Rebello.

## ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

See the account of the Archiepiscopal Mint at Canterbury.

## PLATE XII.

## IAENBERHT.

	Weight.	Cabinet.
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. IAENBRHT AREP.} \\ \text{Rev. OFFA REX.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \right\} 18\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## AETHILHEARD.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. AEDILHEARD PONTI.} \\ \text{Rev. OFFA REX M.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \right\} 15\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. AEDILHEARD A' RE'P.} \\ \text{Rev. COENVVLF REX M.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \right\} 19$	Dr. Hunter.

## PLATE XIII.

3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. AEDILHEARD AE'P.} \\ \text{Rev. COENVVLF REX M.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \right\} \text{ — } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Duke of De-} \\ \text{vonshire.} \end{array} \right.$
4	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. AEDILHEARD ARE'P.} \\ \text{Rev. COENVVLF. REX. M.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \right\} \text{ — } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Duke of De-} \\ \text{vonshire.} \end{array} \right.$

## VULFRED.

The Bust on this, and on Nos 2 and 3, and on Nos 1—7 of Ceolnoth's Coins, seems to have been intended for the portrait of the Archbishop.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VULFRED ARCHIEPI.} \\ \text{Rev. SAEBERHT MONETA. In the centre a monogram, probably Dorovernia Civitas. Canterbury.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \right\} 20\frac{6}{10}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dr. Hunter.} \\ \text{Tyssen.} \end{array} \right.$
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VULFREDI ARCHIEPISCOP.} \\ \text{Rev. DOROVERNIAE CIVITATIS.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \right\} \text{ — }$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lord Pem-} \\ \text{broke's Plates.} \end{array} \right.$



		Weight.	Cabinet.
3	{ Obv. VVLFRED ARCHIEPIS. Rev. DOROVERNIA CIVITAS.	} —	{ Pegge's Assemblage.
CEOLNOTH.			
1	{ Obv. CEOLNOTH ARCHIEP. Rev. HEBECA MONETA.	} 18	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. DIALA MONETA DORO'.	} 19 $\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. CEOLNOTH ARCHIEPI. Rev. DOROVERNIA. CIVITAS in the centre.	} 17	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 3. Rev. LIL MONETA DORVERN. CIVITAS in the centre.	} 15	{ Ph. Rashleigh. Rebello.
5	{ Obv. CIALNOTH ARCEPIS. Rev. VVNERE MONETA. In the centre that symbol which Constantine placed upon his Banners and Coins, and which contained the first two Greek letters of the name of Christ, x and p. See Lipsius de Cruce, p. 90.	} 17 $\frac{9}{10}$	{ Rebello, and Lord Pembroke's Plates.
6	{ Obv. CIALNOTH ARCES. Rev. SVIBHEARD MOI. The same symbol.	} 19 $\frac{3}{8}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. CIALNOTH ARC. Rev. VVNERE MONETA. Monogram, probably DOROV CIV.	} 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ Dr. Hunter. Rashleigh.
8	{ Obv. CEOLNOTH ARCHIEP'. This by the Fillet and Crescent should be the Bust of the then reigning Monarch. Rev. TOCFA MONETA. Perhaps TOCGA.	{ 20 $\frac{5}{10}$ 20 $\frac{4}{10}$	{ Barker. British Museum.

This Coin imitates the type of Burgred's Money. Ceolnoth died at the latter end of his reign.

## PLEGMUND.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Thwaites calls the figure in the centre a pastoral staff. Notæ in Anglo-Sax. Nummos, p. 14. Rev. ÆTHELVLF MO.	—	{ Pegge's Assemblage.
2	{ Obv. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Rev. EICMVND MO.	—	{ Pegge's Assemblage.
3	{ Obv. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Rev. SIGEHEIMNOR.	—	{ Pegge's Assemblage.
4	{ Obv. PLEGEMVN DORO. Rev. ENSAM MO.	21 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## UNCERTAIN.

As these have the name of the Moneyer only, it cannot be ascertained by what Archbishop they were struck.

1	{ Obv. SVVEFNERD MONETA. Rev. DOROBERNIA CIVITAS.	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	Tyssen.
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This Coin, and Numbers 2 and 3, seem to bear the portrait of the Monarch..

2	{ Obv. SIGESTEF MONETA. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	21 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. SVVEFNERD MONETA. Rev. SVVEFNERD MONETA. D'RV'R C'IT'S.	—	{ Pegge's Assemblage.
4	{ Obv. SVVEFNERD MONETA. Probably the Bust of the Archbishop. Rev. DOROBERNIA CIVITAS.	20 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

Both Swefnerd and Sigestef occur as Moneyers on the Coins of Coenvulf King of Mercia, and Sigestef alone on those of Ciolvulf I. Both of them are found also on the Money of Ecgbeorht, Sole Monarch: and Sigestef was one of Aelfred's Moneyers. After his reign the names no longer appear upon the Coins.

## PLATE XIV.

## ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

See the account of the Archiepiscopal Mint of York.

*Stycas.*

EANBALD II.

	Weight.	Cabinet.
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. EANBALD.} \\ \text{Rev. EDILVEARD.} \end{array} \right.$	$12\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Combe's conjectural appropriation of this Styca to the archiepiscopal series, is remarkably confirmed by the discovery of one with the title. See Appendix, Plate XXVIII.

VIGMUND.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VGMVND AREP.} \\ \text{Rev. EDILHARD.} \end{array} \right.$	$12\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. as N}^{\circ} 1. \\ \text{Rev. COENRED.} \end{array} \right.$	$16\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VIGMVND ARE.} \\ \text{Rev. EDILVEARD.} \end{array} \right.$	$13\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VIGMVND.} \\ \text{Rev. COENRED.} \end{array} \right.$	$11\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VIGMVNDI PER.} \\ \text{Rev. COENRED.} \end{array} \right.$	—	Miles.
6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VIGMVND IR.} \\ \text{Rev. HVNLAF.} \end{array} \right.$	$18\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. as N}^{\circ} 6. \\ \text{Rev. as N}^{\circ} 6. \end{array} \right.$	$17\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VIGMVND AR?} \\ \text{Rev. as N}^{\circ} 6. \end{array} \right.$	$18\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
9	{ Obv. VIGMVND IR. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6.	} 17 $\frac{4}{10}$	White.
10	{ Obv. VIGMVND IREP. Rev. FROINNE.	} 14 $\frac{9}{10}$	{ British Museum.
11	{ Obv. VIGMVND AR? Rev. HNVLAF.	} 19 $\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
12	{ Obv. VIGMVND. Rev. EVLPHELM.	} 19 $\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

VULFHHERE.

1	{ Obv. VVLFHHERE REP. Rev. VVLFRED.	} 13 $\frac{3}{10}$	{ British Museum.
2	{ Obv. VLFHERE ABEP. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	} 18 $\frac{3}{10}$	{ T. Combe, now British Museum.
3	{ Obv. VLFHERE ABP. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	} 17 $\frac{3}{10}$	Rebello.

SOLE MONARCHS.

ECGBEORHT.

1	{ Obv. ECGBEORH - REX. Head rude, and ornamented only with a plain Fillet. Rev. SIGESTEF.	} 19 $\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. ECGBEVRHTR. Rev. SVEFNVRD MON. Monogram possibly DOROB. C.	} 21	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. ECGBEARHT REX. Rev. OBA MONETA. Same monogram as N <sup>o</sup> 2.	} 22 $\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. Rev. DVNVN MONET.	} 20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
5	{ Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. SAXO in the centre. Rev. BEORNEHART. }	$22\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. SAXO in the centre. Rev. BEORNHEARD. }	$20\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	{ Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. SAXON in the centre. Rev. BOSA MONETA. }	$15\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. ECGREORHT REX. SAXON in the centre. Rev. TIDEMAN MONE. }	$17\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## ETHELVULF.

1	{ Obv. ETHELVVLF REX. Plain double Fillet and Crescent. Rev. BIARNNOTH. A in the centre. }	20	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Head rudely drawn, and unornamented. Rev. HVNRED MONETA. }	$21\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. BEA - MVND. BEAGMVND. See N <sup>o</sup> 8. }	$17\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum.
4	{ Obv. ETHELVVLF REX. In the centre DORIB. Rev. EALGMVND MONETA. In the centre CANT. }	19	Dr. Hunter.

## PLATE XV.

5	{ Obv. ETHELVVLF REX. In the centre DORIB. Rev. BIARNNOTH MONETA. In the centre CANT. }	$18\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. ETHELVVLF REX. Rev. OSMVND MONETA. In the centre SAXO- NIORVM. }	$20\frac{1}{4}$	{ Dr. Hunter. British Museum. Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
7	{ Obv. AETHELVVLF REX. Rev. OCCIDENTALIVM. In the centre SAXONI- ORVM.	$21\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	{ Obv. ETHELVVLF REX. Rev. BEAGMVND.	$20\frac{4}{10}$	{ Dr. Hunter. Tyssen.

AETHELBEARHT.

1	{ Obv. AETHELBEARHT REX. Head rude and unornamented. Rev. DEGBEARHT MONETA.	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. BYRNVALD MONETA.	$14\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Double Fillet of Pearls, with a Crescent in front. Rev. CENVEALD MONETA.	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Tyssen.

AETHELRED I.

1	{ Obv. AETHELRED REX. Single plain Fillet, with Crescent. Rev. DENEVALD MONETA.	$18\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. AETHELRED REX. Double Fillet of Pearls with a Crescent. Rev. DVNN MONETA.	$19\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. This and Numbers 4 and 5 have a plain double Fillet, and a Crescent. Rev. ELBERE MONETA.	$19\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Rev. BIARNEAH MONETA.	$15\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Rev. TORHTMVND MONETA A.	16	{ Bodleian Li- brary.
6	{ Obv. EÆRED REX SAXORV. Rev. REGTHERES MOT.	$18\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



This Coin, though generally attributed to Aethelred I. belongs, I think, to Eadred. [Mr. Combe's note.]

A Coin of Eadred, in the Bodleian Library, of this type, has the same Moneyer, who does not appear upon any of the Coins of Aethelred I. nor has any other of this type (which is common to Eadred) ever been ascribed to him.

## ÆLFRED.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. AELBRED REX. Plain double Fillet, with a Crescent in front. Numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5 the same. { Rev. IARNRED MONETA.	$17\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
This and the four following, exactly resemble in type, the Coins of his predecessor Aethelred.			
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. CIALMOD MONETA.	$18\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. VVIEARD MONETA.	17	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. CIALVLF MONETA.	$21\frac{1}{2}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. { Rev. SIEESTEF MONETA. Perhaps for SIGES- TEF.	$20\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. ÆLFRED REX. Double Fillet of Pearls. { Rev. LONDINIA in a monogram.	$22\frac{3}{8}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. ÆLFRED REX. This and Numbers 8 and 9 have a plain double Fillet, with a jewel in front. { Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6.	$23\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. ÆLFRED REX. { Rev. TILEVINE MONETA. LONDINIA in a mo- nogram.	$23\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	{ Obv. ENERERE. { Rev. LONDINIA in a monogram.	20	Tyssen.
10	{ Obv. ÆLFRED REX DORO. { Rev. DIARVALD MO.	$24\frac{1}{4}$	Tyssen.
11	{ Obv. ÆLFRED REX. { Rev. ATHELVLF MO.	24	Tyssen.

PLATE XVI.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
12	{ Obv. ÆLFRED REX. Rev. FOLEARD.	{ 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ Bodleian Li- brary.
13	{ Obv. ÆLFRED REX. Rev. CVDBERHT.	{ 20 $\frac{7}{16}$	{ Dr. Hunter.
14	{ Obv. ÆLFRED ORSNAFORDA. <i>Oxford.</i> Rev. BERHVVSD MO 9.	{ 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ Bodleian Li- brary.

EADWEARD I.

1	{ Obv. EADVVEARD REX. Plain single Fillet. The same on Numbers 2 and 3. Rev. ERAMVVIS MO.	{ 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. EALHSTAN MO.	{ 24 $\frac{9}{16}$	{ Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. HEIOIEBHEIBIOB?	{ 25 $\frac{5}{16}$	{ Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Plain double Fillet. Rev. VVLFRED MO.	{ 24	{ Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. EADVREARD ROX. Bust rude, and unornamented, with the face turned a different way from the four preceding Coins. This is the first instance of the kind which I have met with. After this reign it frequently occurs. Rev. IIDRIITIFI?	{ 19 $\frac{5}{16}$	{ British Museum.

9 Sir Andrew Fountaine gives, in his first Table, N<sup>o</sup> 7, a Coin of this type, which he reads, Obv. ORSNA ÆLFRED FORDA; Rev. BERNFALD. MO. In the engraving the D on the Reverse is an R. Qu. which is correct? Thwaites thinks it a D and R united, and reads BERNFALD. Regis Monetarius. [Notæ in Anglo-Saxonum Nummos, p. 1.] Upon examination it appears that this is no other than the Bodleian Coin N<sup>o</sup> 14, which Wise has given in the same incorrect manner. He seems, with unpardonable negligence, to have relied upon Sir A. Fountaine's representation, instead of inspecting the Coin itself. See his Catalogue of the Bodleian Coins, Plate XVII.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
6	{ Obv. EAVVEARD REX. Rev. VVLFHEARD MO.	} $24\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. Rev. VVALLMAN MO.	} $22\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. Rev. IOFERM MON.	} $25\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	Rev. HEREMOD _____	$23\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.
10	Rev. BVGA. _____	$23\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
11	Rev. BRECE. _____	$21\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
12	Rev. BOIGA. _____	$24\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
13	Rev. OSVLF. _____	$24\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum.
14	Rev. ADVLE MO. For ADVLF see N <sup>o</sup> 23. _____	$26\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
15	Rev. BRECE. _____	23	Dr. Hunter.
16	Rev. WIGHARD. _____	$25\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
17	Rev. VVLF SIGE. _____	$24\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

This and Numbers 18—22 are supposed to be rude representations of some Church. Sir A. Fountaine conjectures Number 18 to be intended for the great Church in St. Edmund's Bury; Number 21 for Durham Cathedral; and Number 22 for Westminster Abbey; but confesses that he has no certain ground for his conjectures.

18	Rev. EADMVND. _____	$25\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum.
19	Rev. IRFARA MO. _____	$18\frac{1}{4}$	{ British Museum.
20	Rev. EADVVALD. _____	—	{ Dr. Combe's MS.
21	Rev. CVDBERHT. _____	$26\frac{9}{10}$	Bootle.
22	Rev. VVLFGAR. _____	$24\frac{3}{4}$	{ British Museum, and Bootle.
23	Rev. ATHVLF M. _____	$22\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
24	Rev. WEERHT MO. _____	$23\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
25	Rev. ATHVLF M. _____ Probably intended for the hand of Providence.	$24\frac{1}{4}$	{ British Museum.
26	Rev. ALHSTAN MO. _____	$21\frac{3}{4}$	{ British Museum.
27	Rev. DEORMOD M. P. _____	24	{ British Museum.
28	Rev. MANN. MONETA. _____	$24\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum.

PLATE XVII.

29	Rev. RÆGENVLF MO. _____	$23\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
30	Rev. ATHELWVLF MO. _____	—	Dr. Hunter.

*Halfpennies.*

31	{ Obv. EADVVEARD REX. Rev. BIORNVVALD.	{ 9	Tyssen.
32	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 31. Rev. CIOLVLF MO. It was not known that any Anglo Saxon Halfpenny was in existence, until I discovered this Coin in the Bodleian Collection. A few years afterwards Number 31 came into Mr. Tyssen's hands.	{ $7\frac{3}{4}$	{ Bodleian Library.

AETHELSTAN.

1	{ Obv. AETHELSTAN REX. This and Numbers 2, 3, and 4, have a rude kind of Crown, orna- mented with three Pearls; or Number 3, per- haps, has a Bonnet surmounted by a Crown. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3.	{ 25	Tyssen.
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		Weight.	Cabinet.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3.	{ 23 $\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX. Rev. GINARD MONETA.	{ 23 $\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. ÆTHELST . . . . . Rev. - INARD MON . . .	{ —	{ British Museum.
5	{ Obv. ÆTHELTAN R G. A rude Bust, with, ap- parently, a plain Fillet. Or, possibly, the eye-brow only may have been intended. Rev. EADGAR MON.	{ 20	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX. The same, but some- what better drawn, with an appearance of Pearls above the hair. Rev. ARNALF MO EO. <i>York.</i>	{ 21 $\frac{9}{10}$	{ Tyssen. British Museum.
7	{ Obv. ÆDELSTAN REX. Rev. LBERTEE MO EO.	{ 24 $\frac{7}{10}$	{ Dr. Hunter. Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX. A Bonnet surmounted by a Crown with three rays, terminated by Pearls. Rev. DRYHTVALD MON.	{ 22 $\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
9	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. This, and Numbers 10 and 11, have the same Crown without any other co- vering on the head. Rev. BARBE MO NORTHWIC. <i>Norwich.</i>	{ 24	Tyssen.
10	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. BEANRED MO LOND CI. <i>London.</i>	{ 24 $\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BR. See the Annals. Rev. ÆTHELM MO VVIN CI. <i>Winchester.</i>	{ 22 $\frac{8}{10}$	{ British Museum.
12	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX. Rev. MONTHEGN.	{ 23 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
13	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 12. Rev. ABBA MON.	{ 24 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 12. Rev. WINELE MO.	{ 20 $\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
15	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN RIX. Rev. STEFANVS.	{ 22 $\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
16	{ Obv. AETHELSTAN REX. Rev. ARE MONETA.	$22\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
17	{ Obv. AEDELSTAN REX. Rev. ETRAM MO DO IS. Supposed to be intended for the front of a Church. It is repeated on the next Coin.	$19\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
18	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17. Rev. REGNOLD MON EBORAC A'C. The building is probably a rude attempt at a representation of York Cathedral.	22	{ British Museum. Tyssen. Bootle.
19	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BR. Rev. VVIHTEMVND MO STF. <i>Stafford</i> . In the centre an Annulet above the Cross, and F or c below it.	24	Dr. Hunter.

PLATE XVIII.

20	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BRT. Rev. CNATH MO LEGEEC. <i>Chester</i> .	$24\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
21	{ Obv. EDELSTAN RE SAXORVM. Rev. BOIGA MOT DEORABVI. <i>Derby</i> .	$27\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
22	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX BRÆ. Rev. EWTHELWO MO GLEAWAS. <i>Gloucester</i> .	$23\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
23	{ Obv. ETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT. Rev. REGNOLD MO EFORWIC. <i>York</i> .	$24\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
24	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BRANI. Rev. BIORHTVLF MON BAT CIVITATE. <i>Bath</i> .	$22\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
25	{ Obv. EÆTHELSTAN RE TO EBL. Rev. ABBA MOIN LEGECF. <i>Chester</i> .	23	Tyssen.
26	{ Obv. ETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT. Rev. FROTGER MO SCROB. <i>Shrewsbury</i> .	$24\frac{9}{10}$	Tyssen.
27	{ Obv. ETHLSTAN REX TO BRIT. Rev. REGNOLD MO EFORWIC. <i>York</i> .	$20\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
28	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BRIT. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 27.	{ 21 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
29	{ Obv. ÆTHELSTAN REX TO BRIT. Rev. WVLFHLM MO LVND CIVITT. <i>London.</i>	{ 21 $\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.

## EADMUND.

1	{ Obv. EADMVND REX. The same Crown and Bonnet as on Numbers 1, 2, and 4, of Aethelstan's Coins. Rev. BESE MONETA.	{ 18 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. N <sup>o</sup> 2 as Aethelstan N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. ERGIMBALT MONETA.	{ 23 $\frac{1}{10}$	{ Dr. Hunter. British Museum. Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. VM MON LEIEFFI. <i>Leicester?</i>	{ 23 $\frac{9}{10}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. EADMVND REIX. Rev. WVCFGARES MOT. Forsan WVLFGARES.	{ 20 $\frac{9}{10}$	Tyssen.
Another reads on the Obv. †EADMVND REX. Rev. EOFERMVND MO'. with an s placed horizontally above and below the legend. [Miles.]			
5	{ Obv. EADMVND REX. Rev. WERLAF MOT.	{ 21	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. Rev. VGLEBART.	{ 22 $\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	Rev. NANSIGE. MO. —————	22 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	Rev. WAVELS MO. —————	24	Tyssen.
9	Rev. EGERED MONETA. —————	24 $\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
10	Rev. LEOFRIC MO. —————	24 $\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
11	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. Rev. MANNE MOT.	{ 19 $\frac{1}{10}$	Tyssen.
12	{ Obv. EADMVND REX. EB. Rev. INGELGAR MO.	{ 20	Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
13	{ Obv. EADMVND REX. Rev. BACIALER.	{ 20 $\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.

PLATE XIX.

14	{ Obv. ÆADMVND REX. Rev. LIAFINC MO.	{ 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
15	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 14. Rev. ÆELFWALD MO.	{ 21 $\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum.

EADRED.

1	{ Obv. EADRED REX. Numbers 1, 2, and 3, as Aethelstan's N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. MANECHIN MONE.	{ 23 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. FREDRED MONETA.	{ 21	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. CLACMON MONEVT.	{ 21 $\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Crown as that on the three pre- ceding Coins, but the Pearls nearly hidden by the hair. Rev. CALIXSMERT?	{ 16 $\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. GRIMES MOT.	{ 21 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	Rev. LIFINC MO. —————	23 $\frac{9}{10}$	Tyssen.
7	Rev. FRTHRIC M'. —————	23	Tyssen.
8	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. THEODVLF M'.	{ 23 $\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
9	{ Obv. EADRED REX. Rev. MANNA. MO.	{ 18 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
10	{ Obv. EADRED REX R. Rev. TVLEADREX MOT.	{ 20	{ British Museum.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
11	{ Obv. EADRED MON. Rev. VVLFSTAN.	} $22\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
12	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 11. Rev. VVLFSTAN M.	} $23\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.
13	{ Obv. EADRED REX. Rev. CVLEIN MO.	} $19\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
14	{ Obv. DN EADRED REX. Rev. BALDVIVIN MO.	} $20\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
15	{ Obv. EADRED REX ANGLOR. Rev. CENBERHT MO.	} $24\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
16	{ Obv. EADRED REX. Rev. THVRVLF MO.	} $20\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
17	{ Obv. EADRED REX AN? Rev. THEODMAER M.	} $22\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.
18	{ Obv. EADRED REX O? Rev. ENGLBRED MO.	} $20\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
19	{ Obv. EADRED REX E. Rev. THEODMAER M.	} $20\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
20	{ Obv. EADRED REX. Rev. HVSEBALD MO.	} $22\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.

## PLATE XX.

21	{ Obv. EADRED REX. In the centre M. Rev. FERTHICES MOT.	} $16\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
22	{ Obv. EADRED REX. In the centre s. Rev. OSFERTH MO.	} $21\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
23	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 22. Rev. GISLEMER M.	} $14\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

Another omits the s on the Obverse, and instead of three Crosses on the Reverse, has two s placed in an horizontal direction on each side of that in the centre. It reads, Obv. + EADRED REX. Rev. EADMVND H. [Miles.]



EADWIG.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. EADVIG REX. Crown the same as Aethelstan's N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. ATHVLF MONETA LVND. <i>London.</i>	24 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. GRIM MONE BEDA. <i>Bedford.</i>	20	Tyssen.
3	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. BOIGA MONETA BEDA.	23	{ British Museum.
4	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. HERIGER MO.	21 $\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. DVNNC MO HVNT. <i>Huntingdon.</i>	15 $\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. EADVIGE REX. Rev. DEORVLF MON EO. <i>Fork.</i>	21 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
7	{ Obv. EADVIG REX. Rev. DORVLF MO ON EO.	21 $\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	{ Obv. EADWIG REX I. In the centre M. Rev. ÆLFREDES MON.	21 $\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
9	{ Obv. EADVIG. REX. Rev. GRIM.	—	{ Duke of De- vonshire.
10	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. OSWALD.	—	{ Christ's Church Col- lege, Oxford.

EADGAR,

1	{ Obv. EADGAR REX. The Crown as that on Aethelstan's 9th Coin. Rev. BRVNINC MONETAÆ.	18 $\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. The same, but with the ends of the Fillet pendent and terminated by Pearls. Rev. ATHVLF MONETA LVND. <i>London.</i>	24 $\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
3	{ Obv. . ADGAR REX. This and Numbers 4 and 5 the same, but with a double Fillet. Rev. BA . . . . . N MONETA. }	$12\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. EADGAR REX. Rev. ÆTHELFERTH MO LOND CIF. <i>London.</i> }	$20\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. LIOFSTAN MONETA.	$14\frac{9}{10}$	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. EADGAR REX ANGLORVM. A plain Fillet with the ends pendent and terminated by Pearls. Numbers 6 and 7 the same. Rev. WVLGAR MO HA. <i>Southampton.</i> }	$22\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. Rev. LEOFRIC. }	$26\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	{ Obv. ÆADGAR REX ANGLORVM. Rev. ÆELFGAR MO. THEOTF. <i>Thetford.</i> }	$24\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## PLATE XXI.

9	{ Obv. EADGAR REX. Rev. ÆSCVLF MO. }	16	Dr. Hunter.
10	{ Obv. EADGAR REX. In the central circle M. Rev. OSWARDES MOT. }	$17\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
11	{ Obv. EADGAR REX. Rev. THVRFERTH MO. }	$18\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
12	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 11. Rev. FREOTHRIC. }	$20\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
13	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 11. Rev. MELSVTHAN LE. }	$21\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
14	{ Obv. EADGAR REX I. Rev. FASTOLF MON. }	$19\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
15	{ Obv. EADGAR REX AC. Rev. FASTOLFES MOX? }	$21\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
16	{ Obv. EADGAR REX. Rev. HEROLF MONET.	$20\frac{9}{10}$	Tyssen.
17	{ Obv. EADGAR REX. Rev. FASTOLF RAFN.	$19\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
18	{ Obv. EADGAR REX ANG. Rev. IGOLFERTHES MOT?	$21\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
19	{ Obv. EADGAR REX ANGLO. Rev. FIODVAN MONETA. C.	$21\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
20	{ Obv. EADGAR REX ANGLORVM. Rev. WVNSIGE MONETA WINTO. <i>Winchester.</i>	$18\frac{1}{10}$	Tyssen.
21	{ Obv. EADGAR REX TOBI. Rev. DEORVLVES MO TIN? <i>Teignmouth.</i>	$20\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
22	{ Obv. EADGAR REX TOBF. Rev. EOFERMVND INTB?	$18\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

EADWEARD II.

1	{ Obv. EADWEARD REX A. A single Fillet, with the ends pendent, and terminated by Pearls. Rev. DVN MO EOFORWIC. <i>York.</i>	$22\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
2	{ Obv. EADWEARD REX AN. This and Numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, the same, except that the Fillet is double. Rev. LEOINAN MO' CASTR. <i>Chester?</i>	$19\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. EADWARD REX ANGL. Rev. ESCMAN MO STANF. <i>Stamford.</i>	$20\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
4	{ Obv. EADWARD REX ANGLORVM. Rev. HILD MO STAN.	$22\frac{1}{10}$	{ British Museum.
5	{ Obv. EADVARD REX ANGLO. Rev. GRIND MO LINDCOL. <i>Lincoln.</i>	$21\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. EADWEA REX ANGO TH? Rev. ADELAVERN MO LI.	$21\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	{ Obv. EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM. Rev. WVLFGAR MO STAM. <i>Stamford.</i> An An- nulet as on N <sup>o</sup> 19, Plate XVII.	$19\frac{9}{10}$	Tyssen.



## PLATE XXII.

## ÆTHELRED II.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	Obv. ÆTHELRÆD REX ANGLO. A radiated Crown upon an Helmet. Rev. DRENG MO O LINC. <i>Lincoln.</i>	$23\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. The hair erected, without any ornament. Rev. TOGA MO O MÆLDV. <i>Maldon.</i>	$26\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
This is commonly known by the name of the Irish type, from its resemblance to early Coins of that Country.			
3	Obv. ÆTHELRÆD REX ANG. MI. } The same. Rev. BYRHMOTH MO RINI. }	$23\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	Obv. ÆTHELRÆD REX ANGLORVM. Plain Bust with a Sceptre, bearing three Pearls, before it. Rev. ÆLFWINE MO OXNA. <i>Oxford.</i> In the centre between the limbs of the Cross CRVX.	$25\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
5	Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLORVM. This and Numbers 6—12 and 14 have either single or double Fillets, with the ends pendent and adorned with Pearls. Rev. GRIM MOT O STANOR.	$20\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGL. Rev. ÆTHELRIC ON OXNA.	$27\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	Obv. . . . . ELRÆ . . . X ANGLO. Rev. DRENG . . . N CO . .	18	Dr. Hunter.
8	Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLO. Rev. LEOFSTAN ON CANT. <i>Canterbury.</i>	$19\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGLORVM. Rev. VALTFERTH MO GIP. <i>Ipswich.</i> In the centre A and ω with the hand of Providence.	$25\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
10	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. TVMME MO EFERWIC. <i>York.</i> A and ω.	$23\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
11	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. ALFWOLD MO STAN. <i>Stamford.</i> A and $\omega$ . }	23	Dr. Hunter.
12	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. BOIA MO CÆNTWARE. <i>Canterbury.</i> A and $\omega$ . }	$20\frac{1}{10}$	Tyssen.
13	{ Obv. ÆTHELRÆD REX ANGLORVM. Single Fillet with ends pendent, and adorned with Pearls. A Sceptre surmounted by three Pearls. Rev. EALDRED MO MEALD. <i>Maldon.</i> A and $\omega$ . }	$22\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	{ Obv. ÆTHELRÆD REX ANGLORVM. See N <sup>o</sup> 5. Rev. WILMVND MONETA GRANT. <i>Cambridge.</i> $\omega$ and A. }	$25\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
15	{ Obv. ÆTHELRÆD REX ANGLORVM. Bust unornamented. Sceptre bearing a Cross. Rev. DVRAND MO WIGEA. <i>Worcester?</i> The hand of Providence without the Greek letters. }	$26\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## CNUT.

1	{ Obv. CNVT RECX. A kind of Bonnet or Helmet surrounded by a Fillet, both that and the Bonnet have ends pendent, and ornamented with Pearls. Rev. MORVLF ON STAM. <i>Stamford.</i> }	$16\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. CNVT REX. The same. Rev. LEOFSTAN ON LVN. <i>London.</i> }	$16\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. CNVT REOFE. The same. Rev. GODMAN ON EOFE. <i>York.</i> }	$16\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. CNVT REX AN. The same, but without the pendent ends. Rev. WVLNOTH ON EOFE. }	$16\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. CNVT RECX. The same with pendent ends to the Fillet only. Rev. WVLNOTH ON WINC. <i>Winchester.</i> }	$13\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
6	{ Obv. CNVT REX ANGLOR. The same, without any pendent ends. Rev. ÆGELWINE ON BRI. <i>Bristol.</i> }	$14\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## PLATE XXIII.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
7	{ Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORV. This and Numbers 8—16 have a Crown surmounted by Fleurs de Lis. { Rev. GODWINE ROFE. <i>Rochester.</i>	$17\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. { Rev. WVLFRD ON LVNDEN. <i>London.</i>	$16\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	{ Obv. CNT REX ANGLORVM. { Rev. ÆLFSI ON LEI. <i>Leicester.</i>	$17\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
10	{ Obv. CNVT REX ANGL. { Rev. GODWINE O GLE. <i>Gloucester.</i>	$19\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.
11	{ Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORVM. { Rev. GVNLEF ON LEG. <i>Chester.</i>	$16\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
12	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 11. { Rev. ELEWINE O LEGC.	$16\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
13	{ Obv. CNVT REX ANGLOR. { Rev. LEOFSIGE ON GLE.	$15\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
14	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 13. { Rev. GODWINE O GLW. <i>Gloucester.</i>	$15\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
15	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 13. { Rev. DROWA ON WINCE. <i>Winchester.</i>	$15\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
16	{ Obv. CNVT REX ANGLOI. { Rev. HVNEWINE O EX. <i>Exeter.</i>	$22\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
17	{ Obv. CNVT REX RINGLORV. The Crown or Cap is of a very unusual form, and ornamented with Pearls. { Rev. SERAN ON SEBER. <i>Salisbury?</i>	$18\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
18	{ Obv. CNVT REX EAN. A pointed Helmet. The Sceptre surmounted by three Pearls. { Rev. SVRITINE MO EO. <i>York.</i>	$12\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
19	{ Obv. CNVT REX ANG. The same. { Rev. ÆTHLSTAN ON BATHA. <i>Bath.</i>	$17\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
20	{ Obv. CNVT REX AF. The same. Rev. LODA ON .CSWA. Mr. Combe reads this WESWA, but with a quere.	$12\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
21	{ Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORV. Single Fillet, with the ends pendent. Rev. SWARTGOL MO WIB.	24	Dr. Hunter.
22	{ Obv. CNVT RECX AN. A double Fillet, with the ends pendent and adorned with Pearls, over an Helmet or Bonnet. From an ornament on the shoulder two ends, with Pearls, pen- dent. Sceptre bearing a Fleur de Lis. Rev. BRVNGAR ON LVNDE. <i>London.</i>	$16\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
23	{ Obv. CNVT RECX. The same. Rev. TIDRED ON THEOT. <i>Thetford.</i>	$17\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
24	{ Obv. CNVT RECX. The same, but without the pendent ends. Sceptre with three Pearls. Rev. ELFRED ON LVNDE. On a Cross voided an Escarbuncle. See Harold I. N <sup>o</sup> 4.	$16\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
25	{ Obv. CNVT REX AN. The same, with two pen- dent ends from the Fillet, and three from the shoulder, all adorned with Pearls. Rev. VLFONLINC ON LNC PACX. <i>Lincoln.</i> See the Annals.	$15\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
26	{ Obv. CNVT REX AN. It has been doubted whe- ther this is a genuine Coin; but see N <sup>o</sup> 32 of Edward the Confessor's Coins, the Reverse of which is similar in type to the Obverse of this Coin. Rev. OTHBI ON NORWI. <i>Norwich.</i>	$12\frac{2}{10}$	Rebello.
27	{ Obv. CNVT RECX A. As N <sup>o</sup> 22, but without the Sceptre. Rev. ELFRIC ON LYDA C. <i>Lydford.</i>	$17\frac{1}{4}$	{ Bodleian Library.

## PLATE XXIV.

## HAROLD I.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. HAROLD R.} \\ \text{Rev. EDWINE ONN DOFR.} \\ \text{Dover.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{As N}^{\circ} 27 \text{ of Cnut's} \\ \text{Coins.} \end{array} \right\}$	$13\frac{4}{10}$ Tyssen.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. HAROLD REX. The same.} \\ \text{Rev. LEOFRED ON LVNDON. London.} \end{array} \right\}$	$15\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. HAROLD REX A. The same.} \\ \text{Rev. ÆLFNOTH ON LVND.} \end{array} \right\}$	$15\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. HAROLD REX A. The same, but without} \\ \text{the pendent ends. It has a Sceptre bearing} \\ \text{a Fleur de Lis.} \\ \text{Rev. ELFWINE ON THEOD. Thetford. On a} \\ \text{Cross voided an Escarbuncle. See Cnut,} \\ \text{N}^{\circ} 24. \end{array} \right\}$	$18\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## HARTHACNUT.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. HARTHACNVT REX. A double Fillet, with} \\ \text{the ends pendent and adorned with Pearls,} \\ \text{over an Helmet or Bonnet.} \\ \text{Rev. ÆLFWINE ON WICE. Worcester.} \\ \text{The type of N}^{\circ} 1 \text{ of Harold's Coins.} \end{array} \right\}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{British} \\ \text{Museum.} \end{array} \right\}$
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. as N}^{\circ} 1, \text{ but with a Sceptre tipped with} \\ \text{Pearls, and a single Fillet.} \\ \text{Rev. GODRIC ON GLEWECE. Gloucester.} \end{array} \right\}$	$17\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. HARTHACNV REX. The same as N}^{\circ} 1, \text{ with} \\ \text{the addition of a Sceptre ornamented with} \\ \text{Pearls.} \\ \text{Rev. LEFENOOTH ON HERE. Hereford.} \end{array} \right\}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{British} \\ \text{Museum.} \end{array} \right\}$

In Mr. Staunton's Cabinet is a Coin of this type, which reads HARTHACNVT REX. Rev. +LEORN ON PERHICA. *Warwick?*

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. EDWERD REX. A single Fillet, ornamented with Pearls, the ends pendent and tipped with same, as is also the Sceptre. Rev. BRVNIC ON LEIC. <i>Leicester.</i>	$16\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. EDWRD REX. The same. Rev. WVLFRED ON LVND. <i>London.</i>	$16\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
3	{ Obv. EDWARD REX. Fillet double and plain. Rev. GODRICO ON LINC. <i>Lincoln.</i>	$17\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
4	{ Obv. EDWERD REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. ELFSIE ON LVNDENE. <i>London.</i>	$15\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
5	{ Obv. EDWARD RECX. As N <sup>o</sup> 3. Rev. ARNGRIMLOA ON EO. <i>York.</i> The Annulet in one of the quarters of the Cross is frequently found upon Coins of the York Mint, as on N <sup>os</sup> 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 20, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 38, of this Monarch's Money. It was not, however, peculiar to that Mint, as it appears on Coins struck at Leicester in this reign, N <sup>os</sup> 1 and 14; and much earlier also, in the reign of Aethelstan. See the Appendix, Plate XXVIII. N <sup>o</sup> 1. It is found, likewise, on those of the Stamford Mint, in the time of Aethelstan, N <sup>o</sup> 19; and of Eadward II. N <sup>o</sup> 7.	$17\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
6	{ Obv. EDWARD REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. WVLFWARD ON LVND. <i>London.</i>	$13\frac{9}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
7	{ Obv. EDWIRD REX. The same. Rev. GODWINE ON LVND.	$25\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
8	{ Obv. EDWERD REX. Fillet single and unornamented. Rev. SCVLA ON EOFRWIC. <i>York.</i>	$27\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
9	{ Obv. EADWARRD REX. Crown of two arches, surmounted by three Pearls. Sceptre with four Pearls placed crosswise. The Portrait is bearded in this and Numbers 10 and 11. Rev. SÆWINE ON WILTVNE. <i>Wilton.</i>	$17\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.



		Weight.	Cabinet.
10	{ Obv. EADWARD REX. Rev. SCVLAE ON EOFRWI. <i>York.</i>	$21\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
11	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. Rev. SENEBRN ON EOFR. Across the centre PAX. See the Annals.	$20\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
12	{ Obv. EDWERD REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. CITGIL ONN EOFERW. In the four quar- ters of the Cross PACX.	17	Dr. Hunter.
13	{ Obv. EADWARD REX ANGORV. Called the So- vereign type from its rude resemblance to the Coins of the Lower Empire. Rev. DEORMAN ON LVNDE. <i>London.</i> The arms of the Confessor, being four Martlets.	$20\frac{6}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
14	{ Obv. EADWARD RX ANGLO. The same. Rev. ÆLSIG ONN LEICE. <i>Leicester.</i>	$19\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.

## PLATE XXV.

15	{ Obv. EADWARD REX ANGL. The same. Rev. THORR ON EOFERWIC. <i>York.</i>	$20\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen
16	{ Obv. EDWAD RX ANGLOR. The same. Rev. VLFCIL ON EOFRWIC. <i>Cambridge.</i>	$20\frac{1}{10}$	Tyssen.
17	{ Obv. EDWE...D REX. Pointed Helmet, Sceptre with a Fleur de Lis. Beard. Rev. ....E ON GRANT.	$15\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

This fragment is the only specimen known of the arms of the Confessor on the Reverse of any but the Sovereign type.

18	{ Obv. EDWERD REX. The same. Rev. LEOFENOTH ON HER. <i>Hereford, or Hert- ford.</i>	21	Dr. Hunter.
19	{ Obv. EADVEARD REEX. The same, but the Sceptre surmounted by a Cross. Rev. ELFWERD ON LVNDE. <i>London.</i>	$19\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
20	{ Obv. EDWERD REX. The same. Rev. ARNGRIM ON EOFE. <i>York.</i>	$20\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
21	{ Obv. EDWERRD REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 12. Rev. IOLA ON Eoferwicc. <i>York.</i> An Escar- buncle on a Cross voided. }	17 $\frac{5}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
22	{ Obv. EDWERD REX. Rev. EIELRIC ON HERE. } The same, except <i>Hereford.</i> that the pendent ends are wanting. }	16 $\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
23	{ Obv. EDWED REX. Rev. THVRNGRIM ON LINCO. } As N <sup>o</sup> 21. <i>Lincoln.</i> }	15 $\frac{2}{10}$	Tyssen.
24	{ Obv. EDWERD REX. Rev. LEGOFRENE ON THEO. } As N <sup>o</sup> 22. <i>Thetford.</i> }	16 $\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
25	{ Obv. EDWEARD REX. Full face, with picked beard. Crown of two arches, surmounted by three Pearls. Pendants ending in three Pearls. Sceptre, with Cross of Pearls borne on the right shoulder. Rev. MANWINE ON DOWER. <i>Dover?</i> }	19 $\frac{2}{10}$	Rebello.
26	{ Obv. EADWARD REX. The same Bust and Crown in profile. Sceptre before the face. Rev. ÆLFWINE ON CICES. <i>Chichester.</i> }	19 $\frac{7}{10}$	Tyssen.
27	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 26 both in legend and type. Rev. EARCIL ON Eofrwic. <i>York.</i> }	20 $\frac{5}{10}$	Tyssen.
28	{ Obv. EADWARD REX A. As N <sup>o</sup> 27, but without the Sceptre. Rev. BRINTIVER [or BRIHTIVER] ON WA. }	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ Bodleian Library.
29	{ Obv. EDWARDE REX. Full face bearded, no Bust; Crown of one arch surmounted by a Cross of Pearls. Rev. IOCTEL ON EORW. <i>York.</i> }	18	Dr. Hunter.
30	{ Obv. EADWARD REX. The same, but the arch divided. A Pendent, with a Pearl on each side of the head. Rev. ARNGRIM ON E. }	17 $\frac{8}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
31	{ Obv. EADWARD REX. The same, with a Bust. Rev. WVLFRIC ON CIC. <i>Chichester.</i> }	16 $\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
32	{ Obv. EADWARD REX A. As N <sup>o</sup> 31. Rev. WVLGAR ON LVNDE. <i>London.</i> Rev. as Cnut's N <sup>o</sup> 26. }	16 $\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
33	{ Obv. EDWARD REX A. Crown of three rays. Rev. ELSINE ONN THEO. <i>Thetford</i> . }	$14\frac{4}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
34	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 33. Rev. ARNCETEL ON EOFRWIC. <i>York</i> . }	$15\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
A Coin of this type, with a blundered legend, was given by Walker to Edwin King of Northumberland. Sir A. Fountaine's Explanation of his Tables of Anglo-Saxon Coins, p. 180.			
35	{ Obv. EADWARD REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 26. Rev. GODESBRAND ON S. }	$19\frac{6}{10}$	Tyssen.

## PLATE XXVI.

36	{ Obv. EDWARD REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 24, but without the Sceptre. Rev. ÆLFWIG ON LVN. <i>London</i> . }	$16\frac{8}{10}$	Tyssen.
37	{ Obv. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 36. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 3, without the Sceptre. Rev. SWOTA ON BEDE. <i>Bedford</i> . }	$17\frac{2}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
38	{ Obv. EDWARD REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 8, without the Sceptre. Rev. ELFWINE ON EOFI. <i>York</i> . }	$17\frac{3}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.

## HAROLD II.

1	{ Obv. HAROLD REX ANGL. A Crown of two arches, adorned with gems. Fillets pendent with Pearls. Beard. Rev. EOFRED ON CEICESLA. <i>Chichester?</i> Across the centre PAX. See the Annals. }	$20\frac{1}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
2	{ Obv. HAROLD REX ANRI. The same. Rev. CEORL ON BRVCI. <i>Bristol</i> . PAX as in N <sup>o</sup> 1. }	21	Dr. Hunter.
	{ Obv. HAROLD REX ANG. The same, with a Sceptre, surmounted by Pearls, before the face. The type of this Obverse was exactly copied by William I. Rev. SNÆBEORN ON EON. PAX as in N <sup>o</sup> 1. }	20	Dr. Hunter.



## APPENDIX.

## BRITISH.

## GOLD.

	Weight.	Cabinet.
{ Obv. } { Rev. }	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Bootle; bought at his sale by Mr. Rebello.

## SCEATTÆ.

1 { Obv. } { Rev. }	20	Tyssen.
2 { Obv. } { Rev. }	13	Tyssen.
3 { Obv. } { Rev. }	17 $\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
4 { Obv. } { Rev. }	{ 19 $\frac{5}{8}$	{ British Museum.
5 { Obv. } { Rev. }	{ 16 $\frac{1}{10}$	{ British Museum.
6 { Obv. } { Rev. }	15 $\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
7 { Obv. } { Rev. }	15	Dr. Hunter.
8 { Obv. } { Rev. }	15 $\frac{4}{10}$	Tyssen.
9 { Obv. } { Rev. }	13 $\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
10 { Obv. } { Rev. }	{ 19 $\frac{3}{10}$	{ British Museum.
11 { Obv. } { Rev. }	19	Tyssen.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
12	{ Obv. } { Rev. } _____ }	19	{ British Museum.
13	{ Obv. } { Rev. } _____ }	$17\frac{1}{2}$	{ British Museum.
14	{ Obv. } { Rev. } _____ }	15	{ British Museum.
15	{ Obv. } { Rev. } _____ }	$17\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
16	{ Obv. } { Rev. } _____ }	$15\frac{1}{10}$	Tyssen.

## KINGS OF KENT.

ECGBERHT. See Plate III.

{ Obv.		}	$14\frac{7}{10}$	Dr. Hunter.
{ Rev. EOTBERHTVL.				

EADBEARHT. See Plate III.

{ Obv. EADBEARHT REX.		}	$19\frac{1}{4}$	{ Bodleian Library.
{ Rev. ETHELMOD Y.				

CUTHRED. See Plate III.

{ Obv. CVTHRED.		}	broken	{ British Museum.
{ Rev. ABA. Eaba?				

# KINGS OF THE WEST SAXONS.

AETHELWARD. See Plate III.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. ETHELWARD REX. Rev. AETHHELM.	}	— Rebello.
2	{ Obv. AETHELVEARD REX A. Rev. EADMUND. Moneta in a monogram.	}	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ { British Museum.
3	{ Obv. ETHELWARD REX A. Rev. DVDDA MONE.	}	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ { British Museum.

## PLATE XXVII.

# KINGS OF MERCIA.

OFFA. See Plate IV.

1	{ Obv. OFFA REX. Double Fillet of Pearls. Rev. ETHILVALD. [N. B. bought of Mr. Miles by Mr. Rebello.]	}	18 $\frac{9}{10}$ Bootle.
2	{ Obv. OFFA REX M. Rev. ETHELNOTH.	}	— Roberts.

CEOLVULF. See Plate XVII.

{ Obv. CIOLVVLF REX M. Double Fillet of Pearls with a Crescent in front. Rev. EANVVLF MONETA.	}	— Rashleigh.
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BEORNWULF. See Plate VII.

{ Obv. BEORNWULF REX. Plain Fillet and Cres- cent. Rev. MONNA.	}	22 Rashleigh.
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## BERHTULF. See Plate VII.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. BERHTVULF REX. Plain double Fillet. Rev. EANBALD MONETA. }	$14\frac{9}{10}$	Rashleigh.
2	{ Obv. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Plain double Fillet and Crescent. Rev. BRID MONETA. A in the centre. }	$13\frac{7}{10}$	Rashleigh.
3	{ Obv. . . . HTVLF REX. Plain single Fillet and Crescent. Rev. . . RNVVALD [BVRNVVALD. See Berh- tulf, N <sup>o</sup> 1. Plate VII.] A in the centre. }	$13\frac{5}{10}$	Rashleigh.
4	{ Obv. BERHTVULF . . . . The same. Rev. BVRNV . . . M. [BVRNVVALD. See Berh- tulf, Plate VII. N <sup>o</sup> 1.] }	$10\frac{3}{10}$	Rashleigh.

## KING OF THE EAST ANGLES.

## EADMUND. See Plate IX.

{ Obv. EADMUND RE AN. Rev. AETHELHELM. }	$20\frac{3}{10}$	Tyssen.
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## KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

## EANRED. See Plate X.

*Penny.*

1 { Obv. EANRED REX. Fillet of Pearls. Rev. THES MONETA M. }	$16\frac{2}{10}$	Rashleigh.
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*Stycas.*

2 { Obv. EARNE REX. Rev. EADVINI. }	15	{ British Museum.
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ETHELRED. See Plate X.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. AEDILRED. R in the centre. Rev. CEOLBALD.	{ —	{ British Museum ; late Boote's.
2	{ Obv. AEDELRED REX. Rev. LEOGDEGN.	{ 20	{ Rebello.
3	{ Obv. EDELRED REX. Rev. MONNE.	{ $18\frac{6}{10}$	{ British Museum.
4	{ Obv. EDILRED REX. Rev. EANRED.	{ }	{ Dr. Hunter.
5	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Rev. FORDRED.	{ $18\frac{5}{10}$	{ British Museum.

REDULF. See Plate XI.

{ Obv. REDVLF REX. Rev. FORDRED.	{ $15\frac{2}{10}$	{ British Museum.
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OSBERCHT. See Plate XI.

1 { Obv. OSBERCHT. Rev. VINIBEGHT.	{ $18\frac{1}{10}$	{ Rebello.
2 { Obv. OSBERCHT BE. Rev. VINIBERHT.	{ $19\frac{2}{10}$	{ Rebello.
3 { Obv. OSBERCHT EX. Rev. EANVLF.	{ $17\frac{4}{10}$	{ British Museum.

## ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

CEOLNOTH. See Plate XIII.

	Weight.	Cabinet.
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. CEOLNOTH ARHIEI. Probably the Bust of} \\ \text{the Archbishop.} \\ \text{Rev. LI. MONETA DOROVERL' CIVITAS.} \end{array} \right\}$	$13\frac{4}{10}$	Rashleigh.

## ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

VIGMUND. See Plate XIV.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. VIGMVND IREP.} \\ \text{Rev. COENRED.} \end{array} \right\}$	$17\frac{1}{10}$	{ British Museum.
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## SOLE MONARCHS.

ECGBEORHT. See Plate XIV.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. ECGBEORHT REX. Plain Fillet.} \\ \text{Rev. DVNVN MONETA.} \end{array} \right\}$	$20\frac{8}{10}$	Rashleigh.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. ECGBEARHT REX.} \\ \text{Rev. OBA MONETA.} \end{array} \right\}$	$22\frac{0}{10}$	Rashleigh.

ETHELVULF. See Plate XIV.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. ETHELVULF REX. Plain double Fillet,} \\ \text{with a Crescent in front.} \\ \text{Rev. MANNIC M.} \end{array} \right\}$	$14\frac{3}{10}$	Rashleigh.
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		Weight.	Cabinet.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. EDELVVLF REX. Plain single Fillet, with} \\ \text{Crescent.} \\ \text{Rev. BEAGMVND.} \end{array} \right\}$	$20\frac{8}{10}$	Rashleigh.

PLATE XXVIII.

3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. Legend as N}^{\circ} 2. \text{ Fillet, \&c. as N}^{\circ} 1. \\ \text{Rev. ETHELHERE.} \end{array} \right\}$	$17\frac{4}{10}$	Rashleigh.
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AELFRED. See Plate XVI.

	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. ELFRED REX.} \\ \text{Rev. FRANBALD.} \end{array} \right\}$	$21\frac{2}{10}$	Rashleigh.
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EADWEARD I. See Plate XVI.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. EADVVEARD REX.} \\ \text{Rev. HEREMOD.} \end{array} \right\}$	25	Rebello.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. as N}^{\circ} 1. \\ \text{Rev. EADMVND MO.} \end{array} \right\}$	$22\frac{8}{10}$	Rebello.

AETHELSTAN. See Plate XVIII.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BRI.} \\ \text{Rev. TOTES MONETA LEIGC. Chester.} \end{array} \right\}$	$25\frac{3}{10}$	Rebello.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. AETHELSTAN REX TO BR.} \\ \text{Rev. AELFVIENE MO LEGCF. Chester. In the} \\ \text{centre s.} \end{array} \right\}$	24	Rebello.
3	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. ETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT.} \\ \text{Rev. REGNALD MO EFORWIC. York.} \end{array} \right\}$	$25\frac{8}{10}$	Rashleigh.

EADRED. See Plate XIX.

	Weight.	Cabinet.
{ Obv. EADRED REX. Rev. RINVC MON.	{ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ British Museum.

EADGAR. See Plate XX.

1, { Obv. EADGAR REX. Crown of two Fillets, and with three rays surmounted with Pearls. Two pendent Pearls. Rev. BALDVVIN MONETA.	{ 18 $\frac{6}{10}$	Rashleigh.
2 { Obv. EADGAR REX ANGL. Rev. ÆLFSTAN.	{ 20 $\frac{7}{10}$	Rebello.

ÆTHELRED II. See Plate XXII.

{ Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGO. As N <sup>o</sup> 2, Plate XXII. Rev. FÆREMIN MO DYFLI. <i>Dublin.</i>	{ 23 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ British Museum.
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CNUT. See Plate XXII.

{ Obv. CNVT REX ANGLORV. Crown of three arches, with Fleur de Lis. Rev. FERENM MO DYF. - <i>Dublin.</i>	{ 16 $\frac{9}{10}$	{ British Museum.
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HAROLD I. See Plate XXIV.

{ Obv. HAROLD REX. Plain double Fillet, over an Helmet or Bonnet. Sceptre with a Fleur de Lis. Rev. WATHERINC ON EO. <i>York.</i> An Escar- buncle on a Cross voided.	{ 14 $\frac{9}{10}$	Rebello.
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EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. See Plate XXV.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	Obv. EADWARD REX. Crown of two arches surmounted by three Pearls. Sceptre with Cross of Pearls. Rev. AGLRIC ON LEHR. <i>Leicester.</i>	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ British Museum.
2	Obv. EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO. Sovereign type. Rev. † BRINTRIC ON TANTVNE. <i>Taunton.</i> Arms of the Confessor. See Plate XXIV. N <sup>o</sup> 13.	19 $\frac{0}{10}$	Tyssen.

This Coin is remarkable for the Latin termination of the name on the Obverse. Keder has given a representation of another specimen of this type, which reads, Obv. EADVVEARDVS REX AN. Rev. ÆLFINE ON H BRVCC<sup>r</sup>.

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3	Obv. EDWADX ANGLOR. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. Rev. ELFNOTH ON LINCO. <i>Lincoln.</i> Type as N <sup>o</sup> 9 Plate XXIV. <sup>t</sup>	—	{ Mrs. Banks. Rev. Mr. Blick.
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KING OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ECGFRITH.

{ Obv. ECGFRITH REX. A small Cross in the centre. Rev. LVX. A Cross surrounded by a Glory <sup>v</sup> . }	—	{ Antiquarian Society of Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
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<sup>r</sup> De Argento Runis seu Literis Gothicis insignito. Lipsiæ, 4to, 1703. Plate at signature B. No. 6. The character before B on the Reverse is the Runic H.

<sup>s</sup> The Coins which were engraven under the inspection of Mr. Combe terminate at this line.

<sup>t</sup> All the other Coins with this Obverse have the Confessor's Arms on the Reverse.

<sup>v</sup> Impressions of this very singular Styca were obligingly communicated by the Rev. John Hodgson, one of the Secretaries of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In a brief Memoir upon the Coin, which Mr. Hodgson read to that Society, and which is printed in their First Annual Report, he says, "The Reverse I suppose to be a Cross, surrounded by a Glory, and the motto LVX. How this device is applicable to Egfrid's character is not easy to be per-



## ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

	Weight.	Cabinet.
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. EANBALD AREP. A large Pellet in the} \\ \text{centre.} \\ \text{Rev. EADVLF. In the centre a cross}^u. \end{array} \right\}$	—	Woolston.

## KING OF MERCIA.

## OFFA.

1	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. OFFA REX in two lines across the field.} \\ \text{Above the letter M for Mercia.} \\ \text{Rev. EALHMOVND. A Cross.} \end{array} \right\}$	—	Barker.
2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Obv. OFFA REX. A Cross on a base with steps.} \\ \text{Rev. OETHELRES. As No 9 Plate IV.} \end{array} \right\}$	—	Sharp.

ceived. But it clearly enough points out the glorious light which the Religion of the Cross is calculated to throw upon the world. It was probably intended as a compliment to Ecgfrid about the commencement of his reign, when the Christian Religion was in a flourishing and popular state."

<sup>u</sup> This Styca is peculiarly interesting on account of the title which is added to the name, and thus evidences the propriety of Mr. Combe's appropriation of the first Coin of the Series of Archiepiscopal Coins of York, in Plate XIV., to this Archbishop.

SOLE MONARCH.

SUEIN.

{ Obv. SVEIN.  
Rex. CIIBIGDEI <sup>2</sup>.

Weight. Cabinet.

}

\* This Coin of Suein, the father of Cnut, is copied from an Engraving given by Bircherod in his "*Specimen antiquæ rei Monetariæ Danorum*," Hafniæ, 1701, 4to. As I have not been able to discover the Coin, and as Bircherod's work is very rare, I shall give the description of it in his own words: "*Est mihi nummus argenteus hujus Regis, cujus unum latus Regem ostendit galeatum, & chlamyde indutum, cum barbâ protensâ & divisâ quæ cognomen furcatæ barbæ ipsi addidit more antiquissimo septentrionalium, qui a vestitu, capillis, vitiis & virtutibus aliisque corporis vel animi qualitatibus viros præstantiores denominare solebant. Ut in ipso opere plenius demonstratur. Conversionem & religionem Crux illa indicat, quam manu præfert loco sceptri. Titulus & nomen Regis SVEIN quod luculenter expressum legitur, eodem modo apud antiquos Scriptores habetur, utpote apud Adamum Bremensem, in encomio Emmæ Reginæ & aliis scriptis huic ætati vicinis. Quæ in averso latere sunt, quamvis satis clare videri possunt, tamen locum vel castrum quoddam hodie ignotum indicare videntur. In Anglia cusum fuisse hunc nummum a Suenone extremis suæ ætatis temporibus neutiquam dubito. Solent enim multi imo omnes antiqui Anglici nummi talem, qualis in averso latere est, crucem præferre cum punctulis & ornamentis, quod clarissimum mihi est indicium, alium Suenonem hic non intelligi posse quam hunc, qui Angliam simul tenuit.*" page 37.

Whether the dissimilarity of this Coin to other Danish Money of the same æra, and the similarity of its Reverse to Coins of Cnut, Harold I., and Edward the Confessor, will entitle it to an uncontroverted place in the Anglo-Danic Series, is, in my opinion, very doubtful. I have, however, copied Bircherod's Engraving, out of deference to his so clearly decided opinion.

# KINGS OF ENGLAND.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

### WILLIAM I. OR II.

Species.  
Penny.

Weight in Troy Grains.

1. Obv. + WILLEMVS REX<sup>a</sup>. Full face. Under a Pavillion or Canopy,  
Crown of two Arches reversed<sup>b</sup>.  
Rev. + BRINTRED ON OXEN<sup>c</sup>. *Oxford*<sup>d</sup>.
2. Obv. + WILLEMV REX. Full face. Crown of two Arches, adorned  
with three Pearls. Two Fillets pendent on each side of the face. 19  
Rev. + ODNOTH ON WICE. *Winchester*. [A.] Probably *Worcester*.
3. Obv. + WILLEM . . . Full face. Circlet adorned with Gems, and  
with three Pearls on the upper rim. In the right hand a sword<sup>e</sup>. 21½  
Rev. + ORGAR ON LVND. *London*.

<sup>a</sup> The Saxon  $\mathcal{W}$  [W] is invariably used upon these Coins, except in two instances of Pennies of William II. An engraving of them is given in the Supplement, Part II. Plate II. No. 1 and 2. The Roman W appears upon the Great Seal of each of these Monarchs.

<sup>b</sup> On the Great Seal of William I. as it is given by Speed and Sandford, he has a kind of Cap surrounded by a Crown adorned with Gems, and with three Rays terminated by pearls placed crosswise. Between the Rays are Fleur de Lis. In his right-hand he bears a Sword, in the left a Globe surmounted by a Cross Patée. The Crown on the Great Seal of William II. as it is represented by the same authors, is only a circlet adorned with Gems, and with five Rays, each terminated by a Pearl. He also has a Sword in the right-hand, and in the left a Globe with a Cross Botonée. On each side the Throne is an ornament probably intended for a Star in a Circle.

<sup>c</sup> Where the Reverse contains only a Cross, or a Cross-like form, as is the case with this Coin, I have not troubled my readers with any description of the type.

<sup>d</sup> A very fair one of this type, but with a different legend, weighs 20 grains.

[A.] N. B. The Notes, &c. marked thus are copied from the Explanation of the Plates at the end of the Antiquaries Edition of Folkes's Tables.

<sup>e</sup> Mr. North, in his Notes on Folkes's Table, says, in Domesday Book is a small drawing of this King, [William I.] with a Sword in his hand; therefore those that have the Sword are



Species.

4. Obv. + WILLELM REX. Full face. Crown as N° 3, but with a Pearl pendent on each side. A sceptre in the right hand - - - 21  
 Rev. + SEWINE ON IEXEC. Between the arms of the Cross PAXS.<sup>e</sup>
5. Obv. + WILLEM REX ANGLOI. Full face. Crown of two Arches with Gems and Pearls. On the right a Sceptre with a Cross Patee, on the left another with a Cross of four Pearls. As Rufus had no pretence to two Scepters, which his father had, this is no doubt to be ascribed to the Conqueror<sup>f</sup>. - - - 22½  
 Rev. + COLSWEGEN ON LVND. *London*.
6. Obv. + WILLELM REX. Profile to the left. Crown as N° 5, a Sceptre fleury in the right hand. - - - 19½  
 Rev. + EDWI ON LVNDIN. *London*.
7. Obv. + WILLEMV REX A. Profile to the right. Crown as N° 5, but with fillets pendent. Sceptre with a Cross of four Pearls before the bust<sup>g</sup>.  
 Rev. + CINRIC ON THIoTFO. *Thetford*.
8. Obv. + WILLEEM REI. Full face. Crown as N° 5, but with the arches nearly flat. - - - 22  
 Rev. + ALFRI O NORTHWIC. *Norwich*.
9. Obv. + WILLEEM RE. Full face. Crown as N° 4. On each side of the head a Star in a circle, as on the Great Seal of William II. - 22½  
 Rev. + ITHELSTAN ON ROFF. *Rochester*. N.B. THEL are expressed by one character.

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in all probability this King's likewise. There is, however, some mistake in this statement, for there are no drawings in the original Domesday Book. In an abridgment of it, which is also preserved in the Chapter-house, Westminster, the first initial letter represents the Conqueror on his Throne with a *Sceptre* in his hand. It is copied in Vertue's folio engraving of William I. for Rapin's History of England.

<sup>e</sup> Perhaps *pax subditis*, to commemorate the surrender of the place; as one of the same type struck at Huntington has P. A. X. A. i. e. *pax Anglorum*, probably on yielding up the Isle of Ely by Treaty with the Monks in that neighbourhood. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> Leake, page 39.

<sup>g</sup> The type of this Obverse is so apparently copied from N° 3. of the Coins of Harold II. that I have no hesitation in appropriating it to William I.

In 1739, several hundred Coins were found in a rotten bag at Dimchurch, in Kent, of Harold and William, all side-faced, some appearing little worn, struck at the same place [RV],

Species.

10. Obv. + WILLEM REX ANI. Full face. Crown as N<sup>o</sup> 4, but with the arches more raised. A star of six points on each side of the bust. 21  
Rev. + MVNWINE ON DOF. *Dover*.
11. Obv. + WILLELM RE. Full face. Crown as N<sup>o</sup> 8. A Sceptre fleury in the right hand, and on the left side of the face a star of six points. 21½  
Rev. + ORDWI<sup>h</sup> ON IRFRD. *Hereford*. [A.] Qu. *Hartford*?
12. Obv. + WILLEM REX. Full face. Crown as N<sup>o</sup> 8. A Sword in the right hand. - - - - - 21  
Rev. + GODRIC ON HIFGT. *Huntingdon*. [A.] but qu.?
13. Obv. + WILLELM REX. Full face. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 12.  
Rev. + WULFWINE ON CTL.  
Of these 13 Pennies I believe that only N<sup>os</sup> 9, 10, and 11, belong to William II. See the Annals.

## HENRY I. OR II.

14. Obv. + HENRI REX. Profile to the right. Crown of two arches.  
Before the face a Sceptre with a Cross of Pearls. - - 20  
Rev. + SEWINE ON SVT.<sup>i</sup>

## HENRY I.

15. Obv. + HENRI REX I. *Anglorum*. [A.] Full face. Crown of a single arch, adorned with Pearls. An Annulet on each side of the head, and a Pellet above each shoulder. - - - 22½  
Rev. + ORDGAR ON LVND. *London*.

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with the name of the same Monier to both: from whence it is reasonably conjectured that these are of William the Conqueror. [MS Note to Folkes's Table, by Bryan Fairfax, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Customs.]

<sup>h</sup> Probably for ORTHWI.

<sup>i</sup> This Penny is placed doubtfully in the Antiquaries Explanation of the Plates; but it is now generally, and I think properly, given to Henry I. His Crown upon his Great Seals is a circlet adorned with Jewels and Fleur de lis, placed over a Cap. In his right hand a Sword, in his left a Globe surmounted by a Cross Patée, on which a Bird is placed. On each side, immediately below the hands, a Flower.

STEPHEN.

- Species. 16. Obv. + STIEFN . . E. Three-quarters face. Crown of two arches,  
adorned with Fleurs de Lis<sup>k</sup>. In the right hand a Sceptre fleury. 22  
Rev. + AELEM . . . LEG. *Leicester* [A.] Qu. Chester?
17. Obv. + s . . EFNERE. Profile to the left. Crown and Sceptre as N° 16. 17½  
Rev. . . . ME ON CA. *Canterbury*.
18. Obv. + STEFNE. As N° 16. - - - - - 23  
Rev. + HERMER ON NOR. *Norwich*.
19. Obv. + STIEN. Profile to the left. Crown with three Fleur de Lis.  
Rev. The place of the Legend filled with unmeaning ornaments.

ROBERT<sup>1</sup>, Earl of Gloucester, base son of Henry I.

20. Obv. + ROBERTVS IV. Figure on horseback with a pointed hel-  
met. A large Sword in the right hand. - - - 18  
Rev. as Stephen N° 19.

HENRY, Bishop of Winchester.

21. Obv. + HENRICVS. EPC. The head of Stephen like that on N° 19.  
Before it a Crosier and a Rose<sup>m</sup>.  
Rev. STEPHANVS REX.

<sup>k</sup> The Crown on his Great Seal, according to Sandford's representation, is a plain circlet, surmounted by three Fleurs de Lis. In Speed's, which is a different Seal, a kind of cap is added. The right-hand bears a sword, the left a Mound with a Cross Patée, and a Bird perched thereon. In Sandford's engraving there is a blazing Star to the right between the Head and the point of the Sword, which is not in Speed's. The horseman on Sandford's Reverse has a Banner in the right-hand, in Speed's a Sword.

<sup>1</sup> Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I. [A.] But see the Annals at the end of the reign of Stephen.

<sup>m</sup> This is copied from Lord Pembroke's Plates. If Mr. Folkes had not declared that he saw the Coin, I should not hesitate to pronounce it an ill-struck, and, in consequence, an ill-read Stephen. The present possessor would not suffer it to be seen.



## PLATE II.

## EUSTACE, the son of Stephen.

Species.

1. Obv. + EVSTACIVS. An armed figure, to the knees. On the head a pointed Helmet, in the right hand a large Sword. - - 19  
 Rev. + EBORACI EDOTS. Struck at York, but the last five letters I am unable to explain, unless the Moneyer's name should be intended, which seems not improbable from their resemblance to the termination of SWTIDETS, the name of one of his father's Moneyers.
2. Obv. + EISTAOHIVS. A Lion<sup>n</sup> passant. To the left, under his feet, two double shackle bolts with a bar in the middle; between the fore legs a Cross paté, above it a Lozenge, over that a Pellet, and at the back a curve figure like a Crosier. [A.]  
 Rev. An Escarbuncle, surrounding by various unmeaning ornaments instead of a Legend.

## STEPHEN and HENRY.

3. Obv. + STIEFNER. Two rude human figures face to face. Between them a kind of cross surmounted by a Fleur de Lis<sup>p</sup>. - - 18½  
 Rev. Various devices in the place of the Legend.

## HENRY II.

4. Obv. + HENRI REX ANGL. Full face, Mustachos and peaked beard, Crown surmounted with Fleur de Lis. In the right hand a Sceptre with a Cross paté. - - - 22  
 Rev. + WIT<sup>q</sup>: ON: LVNDE. *London.*

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<sup>n</sup> This animal has, by mistake, been called a Horse. [A.]

<sup>p</sup> Struck, probably, on the agreement between Stephen and Henry. [A.] Had that been the design, would not the names of both the Monarchs, as well as their figures, have appeared upon the Coin?

<sup>q</sup> *Walter.* [A.] But quære? For the appropriation of this Coin see the Annals, vol. I. p. 328.

## HENRY II. OR SON.

Species.

5. Obv. + HENRICVS R. Bust in armour, in profile to the right, no beard nor mustache, Crown as N<sup>o</sup> 4. Sceptre fleury. - - 22½  
 Rev. + GODRIC : ON . . . . .
6. Obv. + HENRICVS. Three-quarters face. Arches of Crown much elevated, Sceptre fleury. Bust and face as N<sup>o</sup> 5. - - 21  
 Rev. + OC : ON : NORWIC. *Norwich.*
7. Obv. + HENRI. RE. Three-quarters face turned to the left. Cap with Fleurs de Lis. Before the face three Pellets<sup>r</sup>.  
 Rev. + SIGAR ON . LVNDENE. *London.*

## RICHARD I.

8. Obv. RICARDVS REX ANG. A full face with an open Crown adorned with Flowers de Luce, in the right hand over the left breast a Sceptre fleury. [A.]  
 Rev. GEOFRID ON EVESHAM. In a single tressure with Pellets at the interior angles, a Cross ; Mint mark a blazing Star. [A.]<sup>s</sup>

## JOHN.

- Halfpenny. 9. Obv. + IOHANNES DOM. Full face bounded by the inner circle. 10½  
 Rev. + TOMAS ON DW.<sup>t</sup> *Dublin.*

<sup>r</sup> They are called in the Explanation of the Plates, at the end of the Antiquaries edition of Folkes's Tables, three Plates engrailed. This Coin, together with Nos. 5 and 6, belong to Henry I.

Mr. North was of opinion, that if Henricus Rex Junior ever coined any Money (he had a broad Seal) No. 7 belonged to him. He was only 14 years old when he was crowned, and died in his 27th year. MS Note to Folkes's Table.

<sup>s</sup> This Coin is now well known to be a forgery. It was produced by a noted Coin-dealer, soon after the discovery of a considerable number of Pennies on Bramham Moor, in Yorkshire, as if it had been found with them. It is supposed to have been fabricated from a scarce type of Henry the First's Money. See another, by the same hand, Supplement, Plate I. No. 14.

<sup>t</sup> Probably coined in 1185, in which year only John was in Ireland during his Father's reign of which expedition Benedictus Abbas gives an account. Mr. North's MS.

- Species.  
Penny. 10. Obv. +IOHANNES REX. Full face inclosed in a triangle <sup>u</sup>. Crown Fleury, in the right hand a Sceptre surmounted by a Cross of Pellets. - - - - - 21½
- Rev. ROBERT ON DIVE. *Dublin*. In a triangle a Crescent and blazing Star, with a small Star in each angle of the triangle <sup>x</sup>.
- Halfpenny. 11. Ob. IOHAN REX. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 10, but without the Sceptre and the right hand.
- Rev. WILLEM ON DI. *Dublin*. A Crescent, Cross Paté, and three small Stars, in a triangle.
- Farthing. 12. Obv. WILLEN ON. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 11.
- Rev. IOHANES DW. *Dublin*. In the triangle a blazing Star <sup>y</sup>.

HENRY III. <sup>z</sup>

- Penny. 13. Obv. HENRICVS REX. Full face. Crown and Cross of Pearls, and the Sceptre in the right hand surmounted by a similar Cross. - 23
- Rev. +ADAM. ON. WINC. *Winchester*. Double Cross extending to the inner circle only <sup>a</sup>.
14. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 13. - - - - - 22
- Rev. +GOLDWINE ON CA. *Canterbury*. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 13.

<sup>u</sup> See the Annals under 1199 for various conjectures respecting the intention of this triangle.

<sup>x</sup> This, and the two following Coins, were struck in his 11th year, by order of John Grey, Bishop of Norwich, and Justicier of Ireland. Mr. North's MS.

<sup>y</sup> It is remarkable that the devices of the Crescent and blazing Star, which appear upon these Coins, do not occur on the Great Seal of John, but are found upon that of Henry III. his son and successor. With these Coins, the custom of impressing the Reverse with a variety of devices, or Crosses of different forms, ceased; and a double or single Cross, with pellets in the quarters, was introduced, and continued to be the sole device until the reign of Henry VII. It was not entirely disused so late as the time of James I.

<sup>z</sup> Mr. North intended to publish remarks on the Money of Henry III. but it is believed that he proceeded no further than to engrave two Plates of his Coins; at least no MS. on that subject was found after his death. The Plates are, by the kindness of my lamented friend Mr. Gough, now in my possession.

<sup>a</sup> This short Cross is the distinguishing mark of his early Coins, and was continued until his 32nd year.



- Species. 15. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 13. - - - - - 22  
 Rev. +NICOLE ON EVE. *Evesham* [A.]<sup>b</sup> Type as N<sup>o</sup> 13.
16. Obv. HENRICVS REX III.<sup>c</sup> Full face. Crown a plain Fillet surmounted by a Cross of Pearls. Beard composed of dots. The Cross at the beginning of the Legend on the Obverse is exchanged for a Star. On other Pennies of this coinage a Crescent is added to the Star. See Supplement Plate I. N<sup>o</sup> 16. and Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 7. 23  
 Rev. WILLEM ON WINC. *Winchester*. Double Cross extending to the edge of the Coin<sup>d</sup>.
17. Obv. HENRICVS REX TERCI. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 16. - - - 22½  
 Rev. NICOLE ON LVND. *London*. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 16.
18. Obv. HENRICVS REX III. Head, &c. as N<sup>o</sup> 16, but with a Sceptre in the right hand.  
 Rev. RICARD ON LVND. *London*. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 16.

*Irish.*

19. Obv. HENRICVS REX III. Head, &c. as N<sup>o</sup> 16, in a triangle with a cinquefoil on the left side of the neck, as on the Irish Penny of John, N<sup>o</sup> 10. - - - - - 22½  
 Rev. RICARD ON DIVE. *Divelin*, i. e. *Dublin*. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 16<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Rather EVERUIC—York.

<sup>c</sup> This is the first instance of numerals on any Coins in the series. A Penny supposed to have been struck by William II. has DVO after the name. Supp. Part II. Plate II. No. 1.

<sup>d</sup> The distinguishing mark of the great Coinage in his 32d year. See the Annals.

<sup>e</sup> In Simon's second Plate, No. 49, is an Halfpenny of this type, with the same Legend on both sides.

EDWARD I. <sup>f</sup>

- Species. 20. Obv. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Open Crown with three Fleur de Lis, and Pearls between <sup>g</sup>. Hair much extended on each side of the face <sup>h</sup>. Ireland now appears for the first time upon the Coins. - - - - - 20
- Rev. ROBERT DE HADELEIE <sup>i</sup>. Cross potent extended to the outer circle. Three Pellets in each quarter <sup>k</sup>.
21. Rev. only. ROBERTVS DE HADL. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 20. - - 21½
22. Obv. only differs from N<sup>o</sup> 20 in having an Annulet on the breast. 22

<sup>f</sup> According to the rules laid down by Mr. Bartlet for distinguishing the Coins of the first three Edwards, after the Norman Conquest, the Pennies of

Edward I. read EDW.

Edward II. read EDWA and EDWAR.

Edward III. read EDWARDVS.

See the Annals at the end of the reign of Edward I.

This note must be attended to in examining the Plates, as the above-mentioned arrangement, though now generally adopted, is not observed in them.

Edward I. entirely omitted the Sceptre, which so frequently occurs upon the Coins of the preceding Monarchs.

<sup>g</sup> A Crown of this form continued to be used on the Coins until Henry VII. introduced that with arches.

<sup>h</sup> This uncouth representation was not wholly laid aside during the reign of Henry VII. on whose full-faced Coins it appears.

<sup>i</sup> This is the last instance in which the Moneyer's name is found upon the Coins. Snelling, in his View of the Silver Coins, page 12, considers it as pointing out a Mint at Hadley; but this may be doubted, as Robert de Hadley was a Moneyer at St. Edmundsbury. See the Annals, at the end of the reign of Edward I.

<sup>k</sup> The type of this Reverse was continued upon the Coins until Henry VII. brought in the impress of the Royal Arms. The Cross and Pellets, as they are called, were not entirely laid aside until the commencement of the reign of Charles I.

EDWARD I. II. OR III.<sup>1</sup>

Species.

- Gross. 23. Obv + EDWARDVS, DI. GR. REX. ANGL. Head, crowned as N<sup>o</sup> 20, in a double tressure of four arches, with mullets and roses. - 88  
Rev. Outer circle, DNS. HIBN.E DVX AQVT.<sup>m</sup> Inner circle, CIVI LONDONIA. Cross fleury extending to the outer edge of the piece, the Pellets within the inner circle.

*Irish.*

- Penny. 24. Obv. EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Head, &c. as N<sup>o</sup> 20, but inclosed in a triangle, with a Pellet under the bust. - 22  
Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 20.  
25. Obv. differs from N<sup>o</sup> 24 only in having two Pellets under the bust. 22  
26. Obv. only. With three Pellets <sup>n</sup>.  
Halfpenny. 27. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 24, but without the Pellet. - 10½  
Rev. CIVITAS WATERFOR. *Waterford.*  
Farthing. 28. Obv. E. R. ANGLIE. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 24. - 5½  
Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE.

PLATE III.

EDWARD I.

- Penny. 1. Obv + EDW R ANGL. DNS. HYB. Head and Crown as before, with a Rose on the breast. - 22  
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

<sup>1</sup> See the Annals, at the end of the reign of Edward I. Mr. North says, it cannot be determined whether this Groat belongs to Edward I. II. or III. and remarks that the letters are exactly like those of the Coins of Philip de Valois, of France. MS Note Folkes's Table. [The reign of Philip commenced in the year 1328, the 2d of Edward III.]

<sup>m</sup> Aquitaine now first occurs upon the Coins, though from Henry II. it was inserted upon the Great Seals. Leake, page 84.

<sup>n</sup> Simon thinks that these Pellets were intended for numerical distinctions; but see the Annals, as above.



EDWARD I. OR III.<sup>o</sup>

Species.

2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. but with the neck bare. - - - 17  
 Rev. - VILLA HADINE. Cross with Pellets in three quarters, in the fourth a Thistle P. [A.]

## EDWARD I.

3. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but with a Pellet on the breast instead of a Rose. 21½  
 Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

EDWARD I. OR II.<sup>q</sup>

- Three Pence. 4. Obv. + EDWAR. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2. - - 65  
 Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. *Canterbury*<sup>r</sup>.

EDWARD II. OR III.<sup>s</sup>

- Penny. 5. Obv. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 3, but with two Pellets on the breast. - 22  
 6. Obv. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 3, but with three Pellets. - - 22½

## EDWARD III.

- Groat. 7. Obv. + EDWARD. DEI. G. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. AQT. Head and Crown as before, in a double tressure of nine arches. - 71  
 Rev. Outer circle, POSUI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEV. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. Cross extending to the outside of the Coin; the Pellets within the inner circle<sup>t</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> According to the rules laid down by Mr. Bartlet, this Coin belongs to Edward I.

<sup>p</sup> Both the reading and description are erroneous. See the Coin more accurately drawn in Supplement, Part II. Plate I. No. 27.

<sup>q</sup> Edward II.

<sup>r</sup> It is a thick piece, probably struck with a Penny Die. If designedly adjusted to a weight, must have been a sort of proof for a Threepenny Piece in the time of the first or second Edward. Folkes's Table, page 11.

<sup>s</sup> Edward I.

<sup>t</sup> The first Groats were coined in his 25th year. See the Annals. "Upon the inscription of *Posui Deum adiutorem meum*, a rude Scholar grounded his apology, (when he was charged to

Species.	8. Obv. EDWARD. D. G. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HYB. As N <sup>o</sup> 7. Mint Mark a Crown or Coronet on both sides <sup>u</sup> . - - 70 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7.
	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8, except that it has HYBE. - - - 70 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 8, but has MEVM at length. It has the usual Cross on both sides.
	10. Rev. only. Legend in outer circle as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Inner circle, VILLA CALESIE. <i>Calais</i> .
	11. Rev. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 8, except that the three Pellets in one quarter are joined by an Annulet. - - - 69
Demi Gross or Two Pence.	12. Obv. + EDWARDVS. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 8. - 35 Rev. + Outer circle, POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTORE. MEV. Inner circle VILLA CALESIE. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 8.
	13. Obv. + EDWARDVS. REX. ANGLI. Z. FRANCI. - - - 30 Rev. Outer circle, POSVI. DEV. ADIVTOREM. Inner circle CIVITAS LONDON. Type on both sides as N <sup>o</sup> 12.
	14. Obv. + EDWARDVS. REX. ANGL. FRA. Z. HI. <sup>x</sup> - - - 35 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 13, except that the Legend of the inner circle is CIVITAS EBORACI. <i>York</i> .
Penny.	15. Rev. only. CIVITAS CANTOR. <i>Canterbury</i> . - - - 19 <sup>y</sup> 16. Obv. + EDWARD. ANGL. R. DNS. HYB. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 4. - - 17½ <sup>y</sup> Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.
	17. Obv. + EDWARDVS. REX. ANGLI. - - - 16 Rev. As N <sup>o</sup> 16, except that the Pellets in each quarter are joined by an Annulet.

have gotten a Fellowship in a College indirectly,) by protesting solemnly by his faith and honesty that he came in only by *Posui Deum adiutorem meum*. And no marvel, for some are said to have higher place by mediation and help of *Angels*." [Camden's Remains, page 244, Article Money.]

<sup>u</sup> This is the earliest regular Mint-mark which I have noticed upon a regal Coin since the Conquest. The common Cross I do not consider to be a Mint-mark, but a prefix indicative of the piety of our ancestors.

<sup>x</sup> The initial of Dominus, probably omitted between S and HI, as the title of King of Ireland was first assumed by Henry VIII.

<sup>y</sup> See Explanation of the first Supplemental Plate, Note to N<sup>o</sup> 37.

Species.

18. Rev. only. CIVITAS EBORACI. A Rose in the centre of the  
Cross. - - - - - 15½<sup>y</sup>

## EDWARD I.

- Halfpenny. 19. Obv. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 3. - - 11  
Rev. VILLA BRISTOLLIE.  
20. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 19. - - - - - 11  
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.  
21. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 19. - - - - - 11  
Rev. CIVITAS LINCOL. *Lincoln.*

EDWARD II. OR III.<sup>z</sup>

22. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX AN. A mullet of six points. - - 10  
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.  
23. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX ANGL. - - - - 11  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 22.  
24. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX A. - - - - 10  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 22.

## EDWARD I.

- Farthing. 25. Obv. + E. R. ANGLIE. Without the inner circle. - - 5½  
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.  
26. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 25. - - - - 5½  
Rev. LONDONIENSIS<sup>a</sup>.

EDWARD II. OR III.<sup>b</sup>

27. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX A. M. M. a Mullet of five points on both  
sides. - - - - - 5  
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

<sup>y</sup> See Explanation of the first Supplemental Plate, Note to N<sup>o</sup> 37.

<sup>z</sup> Edward III.

<sup>a</sup> These were, I presume, the Coins which were commonly called Lundrenses. See the Annals, under the year 1279.

<sup>b</sup> Edward III.



PLATE III.

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Species.

28. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX AN.	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.						
29. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX. A.	-	-	-	-	-	6
Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 28.						

EDWARD III.

Halfpenny.	30. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX.	-	-	-	-	10
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.					
Farthing.	31. Obv. + EDWARDVS REX.	-	-	-	-	4½
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.					
	32. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 31.	-	-	-	-	5
	Rev. LONDONIENSIS.					

PLATE IV.

RICHARD II.

Groat.	1. Obv. + RICARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL Z FRANCIE	-	-	-	-	69
	Rev. + POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV'. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON.					
Half Groat.	2. Obv. + RICARD. DI. G. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC.	-	-	-	-	34
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.					
	3. Obv. + RICARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGLIE.					
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.					
Penny.	4. Obv. + RICARD. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC.	-	-	-	-	17
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.					
	5. Obv. + RICARD. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	14
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. A double Rose in the centre of the Cross.					
Halfpenny.	6. Obv. + RICARD. REX. ANGL.	-	-	-	-	9
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.					

<sup>c</sup> The Crown here [and also that on N<sup>o</sup> 6] is remarkable, having Pearls between the Fleurs de Lis, which are generally omitted on the smaller Money. [A.]

Species.

Farthing.	7. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. - - - - -	4½
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6.	

HENRY IV.<sup>d</sup>

Groat.	8. Obv. + HENRIC. DEI. GRA. REX. ANGLIE. - - -	56
	Rev. + POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON.	

## HENRY V.

	9. Obv. + HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. With an Annulet <sup>e</sup> on each side the neck. M. M. a Cross pierced, on both sides. 60	
	Rev. + POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTORE'. MEVM. Inner circle, VILLA CALISIE. The Pellets in two of the quarters are joined by an Annulet, and one also follows the word POSVI.	
Groat.	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, but without the Annulets. - - -	57
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON.	
Half Groat.	11. Obv. + HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FR. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. - - -	31
	Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE'. M'. Inner circle, VILLA CALIS. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, but without the pierced Cross.	
Penny.	12. Obv. + HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. A Pellet on each side of the neck. 14	
	Rev. VILLA CALIS. Pellets in two quarters of the Cross united by an Annulet.	
Halfpenny.	13. Obv. + HENRIC REX. ANGL. As N <sup>o</sup> 12. - - -	7
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 12.	

<sup>d</sup> The first Coinage of Henry IV. was of the same weight as that of his predecessors; but no such Coins have yet been discovered. In his 13th year he reduced the weight of the Groat to 60 grains, at which it continued until the 4th of Edward IV. No rule can therefore be laid down by which the Money of that Monarch and of his son can be distinguished from the Coins of Henry VI. All that can be decided with certainty is, that Henry V. coined at London and Calais, to which places Henry VI. added York and Bristol. This appears from an indorsement made in the 1st year of Henry VI. to an Indenture of the 9th year of his father.

<sup>e</sup> These Annulets are represented as Pellets on this Coin, and on Nos. 11, 12, and 13, but erroneously.

## HENRY VI.

Species.					
Groat.	14.	Obv. + HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. M.M. Cross crosslet.	60		
		Rev. + POSVI, &c. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. A Lozenge after Civitas, after London a leaf.			
	15.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 14.	-	-	58
		Rev. + POSUI, &c. Inner circle, VILLA CALISIE. After VIL. a Lo- zenge, after LA two Quaterfoils, and at the end a Rose.			
Half Groat.	16.	Obv. + HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. F.	-	-	30
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 14.			
Penny.	17.	Obv. + HENRICVS. REX. ANGLIE. M. M. a Cross crosslet. After REX a Lozenge.			
		Rev. as inner circle N <sup>o</sup> 15.	-	-	14
Halfpenny.	18.	Obv. + HENRIC. REX. ANGL. The words separated by Roses	-		7
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 17.			
Groat.	19.	Obv. HENRICV DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. M. M. a Fleur de Lis on both sides. On the breast an E [Eboracum, York.]	-		44
		Rev. POSVI, &c. Inner circle, CIVITAS EBORACI. Coined under the Indenture of his 49th year. [A.]			
Half Groat.	20.	Obv. HENRICV DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. As N <sup>o</sup> 19.	-	-	23
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 19.			
Groat.	21.	Obv. only. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. FRANC. M.M. a Rose. On each side of the neck a Quaterfoil. Struck in his 49th year. [A.]			48

## HENRY IV. V. OR VI.

Farthing.	22.	Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.	-	-	4
		Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.			



## PLATE V.

## EDWARD IV.

Species.  
Groat.

1. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRAN. On the neck a Fleur  
de Lis. M. M. a Cross crosslet. - - - 58  
Rev. POSVI, &c. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. M. M. a Fleur  
de Lis <sup>f</sup>.
2. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. A Rose on each  
side of the neck. M. M. a Crown <sup>g</sup>. - - - 46  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. a Sun, which was his badge <sup>h</sup>.
3. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. on both sides a Sun. - - - 46  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 2.
4. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 3, but with c on the breast. - - - 49½  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 3, CIVITAS COVETRE <sup>i</sup>.
5. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 3, but with E on the breast. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. 45  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 3, CIVITAS EBORACI. M. M. a Crown.
6. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 5, but M. M. a Fleur de Lis on both sides. 46
7. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 3, with N on the breast. - - - 44½  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 3. CIVITAS NORWIC. M. M. a Sun on both sides.
8. Obv. EDWRD <sup>k</sup> DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. A Rose on each  
side of the neck, and a B on the breast. - - - 47½  
Rev. POSVI, &c. Inner circle, VILLA BRISTOLL. M. M. a Crown  
on both sides.
9. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 8. - - - 45  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 8. VILLA BRISTOW.

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<sup>f</sup> This appears, from its weight, to have been struck before his 4th year. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> This is called a Ducal Coronet, in this instance, in the Antiquaries Explanations of the Plates, and in every other a Coronet *only*.

<sup>h</sup> See the Annals.

<sup>i</sup> Another Groat struck at Coventry has a B on the breast, and four dots rosewise on each side of the neck. [Dr. Combe's MS.]

<sup>k</sup> The A is omitted here, I presume, by a mistake of the engraver.

Species. Half Groat.	10. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. On the breast c.	- 20
	Rev. POSVI, &c. Inner circle, CIVITAS CANTOR. M. M. on both sides a Rose.	
Penny.	11. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. A Fleur de Lis on each side of the neck. M. M. a Crown.	- 12
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.	
	12. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANG. On the right side of the neck B, <sup>1</sup> on the left a key.	- 11½
	Rev. CIVITAS DERAME. <i>Durham</i> . In the centre of the Cross a D.	
Halfpenny.	13. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX. M. M. a Rose.	- 6
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.	
	14. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 13, but with a Pellet on each side the neck.	- 5
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 13.	

## RICHARD III.

Groat.	15. Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC.	- 47
	Rev. POSVI, &c. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. M. M. on both sides a Rose.	
	16. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 15.	- 45
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 15. CIVITAS EBORACI.	
	17. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 15.	- 47
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 15. M. M. on both sides a boar's head.	
Half Groat.	18. Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. M. M. a boar's head. [A.]	24
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 15, but no M. M. The three Pellets in each quarter of the Cross are so united as to resemble a Trefoil.	
Penny.	19. Obv. RICARDVS REX ANGLIE. On the breast a Cross. M. M. a boar's head <sup>m</sup> .	- 12
	Rev. CIVITAS DVNOLM.	
Halfpenny.	20. Obv. RICARD REX ANGL.	- 6
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.	

<sup>1</sup> Laurence Booth, Bishop of that See. [A.]

<sup>m</sup> This Coin was first engraved in the Plates published by Withy and Ryal in 1756, and was copied by Snelling in his View of the Silver Coin, published in 1762. It is, however,

## PLATE VI.

## HENRY VII.

Species. Groat.	1. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. Z. FR. Full faced with a Crown of four arches surmounted by a Ball and Cross. M. M. on both sides an Anchor. - - - - - 49 Rev. POSVI, &c. The arms of the Cross are fourchy. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON.
	2. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLI. Z. FR. M. M. on both sides a greyhound's head. - - - - - 47½ Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.
	3. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL FRANCI. M. M. a Rose and Escallop Shell. - - - - - 48
	4. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FR. M. M. a Cross crosslet. 45 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. No M. M.
	5. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. - - - - - 44
	6. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FRA. M. M. a Cinquefoil. 47½
Half Groat.	7. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z F. - - - - - 22 Rev. POSVI, &c. Inner circle, CIVITAS LONDON. 8. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. M. M. a Ton <sup>n</sup> on both sides. - - - - - 22 Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR.
	9. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. M. M. on both sides, a Martlet <sup>o</sup> . 21½ Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI.
	10. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FR. A Key on each side of the neck. M. M. as before, on both sides. - - - - - 21½ Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9.

Penny of Richard II. the Mint-mark of which has been altered, as it is supposed, by a well-known, ingenious, but very unprincipled dealer in Coins, who left behind him, at the close of the last century, many such specimens of dishonest skill. The Coin is now amongst Dr. Hunter's Collection at Glasgow. See a genuine Penny of Richard III. from the Cabinet of the late Rev. Richard Southgate, in the second Supplement, Plate III. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

<sup>u</sup> To denote Archbishop Morton. Mr. North.

<sup>o</sup> Struck in the Archbishop's Mint at York. [A.] N<sup>o</sup> 10 the same, and also marked with the Keys of St. Peter, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated.



Species.  
Penny.

11. Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. The arms of France and England quarterly in a plain shield <sup>p</sup>, surmounted by a Cross fourchy. A key on each of the lower quarters of the Cross below the base of the shield<sup>q</sup>. - - - - - 11

12. Rev. CIVITAS DIRHAM. As N<sup>o</sup> 11, but with a Mitre on the upper limb of the Cross, and the three other arms are rather lozengey than fourchy. On the sides of the shield R. D.<sup>r</sup> - - - 12

13. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX A. The King on a throne crowned, a Sceptre in the right hand, and the mound in the left. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - - - - 12

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Shield and Cross as N<sup>o</sup> 11.

Half Groat.

14. Obv. HERIC VII.<sup>s</sup> DI GRA REX AGL. Z F. Profile<sup>t</sup> to the left with a Crown of one arch only. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - - - - 23

Rev. POSVI DEV ADIVTORE MEV. Arms and Cross as N<sup>o</sup> 11.

15. Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX AGL. As N<sup>o</sup> 14. M. M. on both sides a Cross Patée. - - - - - 21

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 14.

<sup>p</sup> This heraldick bearing was first introduced in this reign; and superseded the Cross and Pellets upon the larger Coins. They were not, however, entirely disused upon the smallest Pieces until the commencement of the reign of Charles I.

<sup>q</sup> Mr. Folkes apprehends that Nos 11, 12, and 25, were first coined at York and Durham about the year 1504. Mr. Thoresby observed that there are two sorts of these Coins, some having the King's usual style, though without the number on the right side, and others having, instead of it, H. D. G. ROSA. SIE. SPIA. The first only he took to have been struck by this King, as their weight approached sufficiently to twelve grains; the standard of the Penny in this reign; the latter [see Nos 8 and 9, Plate VII.] which weigh not more than nine grains and an half, [or according to Folkes ten and an half,] he concluded to have been coined in the following reign. Mr. Folkes agrees with him in this appropriation; and observes, further, that these Pennies have, for the most part, impressed upon them the signatures of the several Archbishops and Bishops of York and Durham, in whose times they were respectively minted. [Table of Silver Coins, page 18.]

<sup>r</sup> Richardus Dunelmensis. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> This is the first appearance of distinguishing numerals since the reign of Henry III.

<sup>t</sup> The full face, exclusively, was adopted by King John, and continued by all the succeeding Monarchs until the side-face was introduced in the 19th year of this reign.

As the side to which the profile is turned is now varied in every reign, it may not be impro-

Species.  
Groat.

16. Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX ANGL Z F. M. M. a Fleur de  
Lis on both sides. - - - - - 48  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 15.

17. Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX AGL Z FR. M. M. on both sides  
a Cross crosslet. - - - - - 48  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 15.

Shilling.

18. Obv. HENRICVS DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FR. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.  
No Reverse. [A.]

19. Obv. HENRIC SEPTIM DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. M. M. a Fleur de  
Lis on each side. - - - - - 142½  
Rev. POSVI, &c. Cross and Escutcheon of Arms as before.

per to state in this place the manner in which the profiles were placed until the present practice was introduced.

“The profile heads of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. which are only upon the Shillings, Groats, and Half-Groats, of the former, and upon the sterling Groats and Half-Groats of the latter, are constantly turned to the left. The head of Edward VI. is also turned the same way upon all his profile Money. His horse is also represented as going the same way.

The head of Queen Mary looks to the right; as does that of Queen Elizabeth.

King James I. is turned to the left, except upon the laureat broad pieces, and their parts, whereon he faces to the right. His horse moves to the left also. The like is to be understood of all his Monies minted in Scotland, after his accession to the English throne.

All King Charles's Monies are contrary to those of his Father, excepting the sceptered Scottish Sovereigns, and some of the halves of the same, that have the motto HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA JACOBUS, upon which his head is turned to the left.

The head of Oliver is to the right, as is likewise that of Lord Baltimore upon the Money coined by him in Maryland. That of King Charles II. was also turned the same way upon all his hammered Money, upon his first milled Units of Gold, milled Groats, and lesser Pieces of Silver marked with a Crown, and upon his Dollars, and their parts, minted in Scotland: but upon all his other Monies, both of Gold and Silver, coined in England by the Mill, and upon his four Mark pieces, &c. coined in Scotland, his head was again turned the contrary way, and looked to the left.

The face of King James II. was re-turned to the right; those of King William and Queen Mary, and King William alone to the left; and that of Queen Anne again to the right, upon all their Monies coined in England; but the contrary way respectively upon all those minted in Scotland, before the completion of the Union in 1707.

King George I. looks to the left; King George II. to the right; and King George III. to the left, upon all the Coins.

Species.	20. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRAN. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. - - - - - 140
	No Reverse. [A.]
Groat.	21. Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX AGL Z FR. M. M. on both sides a Pheon. - - - - - 48
	Rev. POSVI, &c. Arms and Cross as before.
Half Groat.	22. Obv. HENRIC VII DI GRA REX AGL Z. M. M. a Pheon on each side. - - - - - 22
	Rev. as before.
	23. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 22. M. M. a Martlet. - - - - - 23
	Rev. as before, with two Keys under the shield <sup>u</sup> .
Penny.	24. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 13. M. M. a Pheon on both sides. - - - - - 11½
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. As N <sup>o</sup> 13.
	25. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX A. As N <sup>o</sup> 13. but with a Crosier behind the throne. - - - - - 11½
	Rev. .... TAS DIRHAM. Arms and Cross as before.
Halfpenny.	26. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX A. Full face with an arched Crown. 6
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Cross fourchy and Pellets.

PLATE VII.

HENRY VIII.

Groat.	1. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. The King on his throne, with the Mound and Sceptre. At his feet LONDON. M. M. a Rose on both sides. - - - - - 43
	Rev. POSVI, &c. with Arms and Crosses as before <sup>x</sup> .

<sup>u</sup> Probably struck at York, as it has the Martlet M. M. of No. 9, and the Keys of No. 11. in this Plate, both of which are of that Mint.

<sup>x</sup> Snelling rather thinks this to be a pattern for a Groat of Henry VII. Pattern Pieces, p. 43.



Species.	2. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z FR. Type like his Father's profile Coins. M. M. a Castle on both sides. - - - 43
	Rev. as his father's y.
	3. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z F. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. a Portcullis crowned. - - - - - 46
Half Groat.	No Reverse. [A.]
	4. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z. As before. M. M. a flower on both sides. [A.] <sup>z</sup> - - - - - 23
	Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. Arms and Cross as before, the shield between w. A. <sup>a</sup>
	5. Obv. HENR'C VIII DI GRA REX AL Z. As before. M. M. on both sides a flower of five leaves. - - - - - 23
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. As before, with a Cardinal's Hat and two Keys under the shield <sup>b</sup> .
Penny.	6. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z. As before, marked on both sides with a martlet. - - - - - 20
	Rev. POSVI, &c. Arms and Cross, with w A <sup>c</sup> above the shield. A small Cross over the first and second arms of the large Cross.
	7. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. - - - - - 24
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. M. M. a mullet of six points on both sides.
	8. Obv. H D G ROSA SIE SPLÆ. King on his throne as N <sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. a half moon. - - - - - 10½
	Rev. CIVITAS DVRHAM. Arms and Cross. Shield between T. w. <sup>d</sup> beneath it a Cardinal's Hat.

y His first Money was coined by virtue of an Indenture with the Lord Mountjoy, Master of the Mint, dated in his first year, at the same weight as the Coins of Henry VII. and was also struck with his Dies, the numerals only being altered.

z This flower, as it is called, much resembles a Thistle.

a Willelmus Archiepiscopus, i. e. Warham.

b Coined, according to Mr. North's opinion, by Archbishop Bambridge, who was Cardinal. North's MS.

c Warham, as before.

d Thomas Woolsey.

Species.	9. Obv. H D G ROSA SIE SPIA. King seated, but the throne not visible. M. M. a mullet of six points. - - - 9½
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. c. D. <sup>e</sup> on the sides of the shield.
Halfpenny.	10. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. Full face crowned. M. M. a portcullis. - - - - - 7
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and Pellets.
	11. Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. As N <sup>o</sup> 10, the head between w. A. <sup>f</sup> - - - - - 6
	Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. As N <sup>o</sup> 10.
Groat.	12. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. On the sides of the face T. C. <sup>g</sup> - - - 4
	No Reverse.
	13. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX FRANC Z AGLI. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. - - - 44½
	Rev. CIVITAS TORNACEN. Arms and Cross. M. M. a Saxon T crowned on both sides <sup>h</sup> .
	14. Obv. HENRIC 8 DI GRA FRANC Z ANGLIE R. Arms crowned.
	Rev. CIVITAS TORNACENSIS 1513. A Tressure of twelve Arches pointed with Pellets, surmounted by a Cross Potent; in the centre a large full blown Rose. [A.] <sup>i</sup>
	15. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI G R AGL Z FRAC. His own face, Crown arched and adorned with Crosses Patée and Fleur de Lis alternately. M. M. on both sides a rose. - - - 42
	Rev. POSVI, &c. Arms and Cross, a small Cross at the termination of the first and third arms of the large Cross <sup>k</sup> .

<sup>e</sup> Cuthbertus Danelmensis.

<sup>f</sup> Willelmus Archiepiscopus. Nos 10, 11, 23, were struck before his 18th year, as were also a Groat marked with a Pheon, and Half-Groats with a Cross, or an Escallop Shell. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> Thomas Cranmer.

<sup>h</sup> Struck at Tournay, on the conquest of that place. [A.] This Coin bears the head of Henry VII. whence there arises a new argument, that the first Money of Henry VIII. was still in use in 1513; for surely had the new Money, upon which the King's likeness was well expressed, been already coined in England, that, and not the other, would have been made the pattern of this Money coined on a sort of triumphant occasion abroad. It may also be noted, that upon this Groat the number after the King's name is omitted, yet is it certainly this King's, as Tournay was never in his father's hands. [Folkes, page 24, note \*.]

<sup>i</sup> Struck on the same occasion. The Arabick numerals appear now for the first time; that upon the Groat of Henry IV. Supplement, Plate I. No. 41, is suspected to be a fabrication.

<sup>k</sup> Nos 8, 9, 12, this, and the 7 following, were struck between his 18th and 34th years.

Species.	16. Obv. HENRIC VIII D G R AGL Z FRA. As N <sup>o</sup> 15. M. M. a plain Cross on both sides. - - - - - 42
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms and Cross, the shield between t. w.; at the bottom a Cardinal's Hat, a small Cross at the end of the second and fourth arms of the large Cross.
Half Groat.	17. Obv. HENRIC VIII D. G. R. AGL Z FR. As N <sup>o</sup> 15. M. M. a Cross Crosslet <sup>1</sup> on both sides. - - - - - 21
	Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. Arms and Cross, shield between w. a.
	18. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI. G. R. AGL Z FR. As before. M. M. on both sides a rose. - - - - - 21
	Rev. POSVI, &c. Arms and Cross.
	19. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17. M. M. a plain cross on both sides. - - - 21
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms and Cross with t. w. and a Cardinal's Hat.
Penny.	20. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17. M. M. a Catharine wheel on both sides <sup>m</sup> . - - - 21
	Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. As before. On the sides of the shield t. c. <sup>n</sup>
	21. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17. M. M. a key on both sides. - - - 21
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. As before. E. L. <sup>o</sup> on the sides of the shield.
	22. Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SIE SPINA. As N <sup>o</sup> 8. M. M. on both sides a rose. - - - - - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms and Cross.
Halfpenny.	23. Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SIE SPN. As N <sup>o</sup> 10. M. M. a pheon <sup>p</sup> . - - - 6
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and Pellets.

On this Coinage also appear the Bolt or Arrow, Rays of the Sun, Fleur de Lis, Annulet, Acorn, Trefoil; Mullet, Pheon, the letter T, and two plain Crosses united. [A.]

<sup>1</sup> It is so described in the Antiquaries Explanation of the Plates; but it has more the appearance of a Cross Fleury.

<sup>m</sup> Perhaps in compliment to Queen Catharine Howard, the friend of Cranmer, about 1541. [A.]

<sup>n</sup> Thomas Cranmer.

<sup>o</sup> Edward Leigh.

<sup>p</sup> One has a Fleur de Lis. See the note on No. 11. [A.]



PLATE VIII.

HENRY VIII.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Species.<br>Crown.      | <p>1. Obv. HENRIC. 8. DEI GRACIA ANGLIE FRANCI Z HIBERN REX.<br/>Face nearly full, bust to the waist, Crown of Fleur de Lis and plain Crosses. In the right hand a Sword, in the left a Mound.<br/>M. M. a fleur de lis on both sides. - - - - 464</p> <p>Rev. ANGLICE Z HIBERNICE ECCLESIE SVPREMVVM CAPVT. The Royal Arms crowned and supported by a Lion and a Dragon.<br/>H. R. beneath the shield <sup>q</sup>.</p> |
| Testoon or<br>Shilling. | <p>2. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA AGL FRA Z HIB. REX. Full face, crowned, bust to the breast in a royal mantle. M. M. on both sides a fleur de lis. - - - - 108</p> <p>Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOERIVM<sup>r</sup> MEVM. A double Rose crowned; between the letters H and R, which are likewise crowned.</p>   |
| Groat.                  | <p>3. Obv. HENRIC 8 D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX. Face nearly full, inclined only a little to the left, Crown, &amp;c. &amp;c. M. M. as N<sup>o</sup> 2. 39</p> <p>Rev. POSVI, &amp;c. Arms and Cross fourchy terminated with Annulets <sup>s</sup>.</p>  |

<sup>q</sup> This and the four following were struck in his 34th year. [A.] "These were the first Coins upon which the King was styled King of Ireland, which title he had assumed the year before; and which has never since been omitted by any of his successors to the present time.—All this Money I take to have been marked with a Fleur de Lis; and for this reason, among others, I apprehend, a very curious piece in the collection of my worthy friend Browne Willis\*, esq. to have been a proof for a quadruple Teston, or a four Shilling Piece of this Money: whose full weight should have been an ounce, to which it sufficiently approaches." [Folkés's Table, page 25.] It has more the appearance of a Medal than a Coin. Snelling thinks it to be so, and to have been struck upon Henry's assuming the Supremacy in 1530. [Pattern Pieces, page 43.]

<sup>r</sup> The redundant E is upon the Coin. Mr. Serjeant Eyre has a very fair one, which seems not at all diminished by wear, and weighs but 103 grains; whereas this is much worn, and yet weighs 108 grains. The standard weight was 120 grains. One in the British Museum weighs 116 grains. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> These Annulets are commonly called Gun-holes. So in Holinshed, vol. II. p. 968, under the year 1545, "In Lancashire fell hailstones as big as mens fists, which had divers prints in them, some like gun-holes;" [i. e. like the holes made by shots from a gun.]

\* Now in the Bodleian Library.

Species.			
Half Groat.	4. Obv.	HENRIC 8. D. G. AGL FR Z HIB REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 3. -	- 18
	Rev.	as N <sup>o</sup> 3.	
Penny.	5. Obv.	H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPA. As N <sup>o</sup> 3, but face rather more full.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev.	CIVITAS LONDON. As N <sup>o</sup> 3 [A.] The Annulets, however, if intended, are very imperfectly made out.	
Shilling.	6. Obv.	HENRIC 8. D. G. AGL FR Z HIB REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. a large Annulet. - - - - -	- 122
	Rev.	as N <sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. an annulet with a pellet in the centre <sup>t</sup> .	
	7. Reverse only.	CIVITAS LONDONIE. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. No M. M.	- 109
Groat.	8. Obv.	HENRIC 8. D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 3. M. M. on both sides a bolt <sup>u</sup> . - - - - -	- 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev.	POSVI, &c. Arms and Cross fleury, terminated with Annulets <sup>x</sup> .	
	9. Reverse only.	CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms and Cross fourchy.	- 40
	10. Obv.	as N <sup>o</sup> 8. - - - - -	- 38
	Rev.	CIVITAS LONDON. As N <sup>o</sup> 9. M. M. E.	
	11. Reverse only.	CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. As N <sup>o</sup> 9. M. M. vy, a rose between the words. - - - - -	- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Groat.	12. Obv.	as N <sup>o</sup> 8, head inclined towards the right shoulder, and the bust detached from the inner circle. M. M. a bow on both sides.	44
	Rev.	REDDE CVIQUE QVOD SVVM EST. As N <sup>o</sup> 9, but in the fork of the upper limb of the cross is placed a small Fleur de Lis.	
	13. Obv.	HENRIC 8. D. G. AG. FR Z HI REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 3, but face more inclined to the left. - - - - -	- 13
	Rev.	as N <sup>o</sup> 3, but without the Annulets. M. M. an arrow.	
	14. Obv.	HENRIC 8 D. G. AGL FR Z HI REX. - - - - -	- 18
	Rev.	CIVITAS EBORACI. Both sides as N <sup>o</sup> 3, but without M. M. or annulets.	

<sup>t</sup> This, and all that follow it in this Plate, were struck in the 36th or 37th year of his reign. [A.]

<sup>u</sup> Qu. ? an Arrow, and the like in some following. Others are marked with an Anchor, Martlet, or Fleur de Lis. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> The Annulets are omitted in the Plate.

Penny.	15. Obv.	HENRIC 8. D. G. ANG FR Z HIB. RE.	As N <sup>o</sup> 3.	No M. M.	15
	Rev.	CIVITAS BRISTOLIE.	As N <sup>o</sup> 3, but with a quaterfoil in each fork of the cross, marked vy.		
	16. Obv.	H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPIN.	Full face, in royal mantle, crown without arches.	- - - - -	8
	Rev.	CIVITAS LONDON.	Arms and Cross.		
	17. Obv.	HE. 8. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINE.	As N <sup>o</sup> 16.	- - - - -	9½
	Rev.	CIVITAS BRISTOLIE.	Arms and Cross.		
Halfpenny.	18. Obv.	H. D. G. ROSA SIN SP.	Full face. M. M. a bolt.	- - - - -	5
	Rev.	CIVITAS CANTOR.	Cross and Pellets y.		
	19. Obv.	as N <sup>o</sup> 18, without M. M.	- - - - -	- - - - -	7
	Rev.	CIVITAS L . . . N.	Cross fourchy and Pellets.		

PLATE IX.

EDWARD VI.

Groat.	1. Obv.	EDWARD. 6. D. G. AG FR Z HI REX.	Bust crowned, in profile. M. M. on both sides a bolt.	- - - - -	36
	Rev.	POSVI, &c.	Arms surmounted by a Cross fleury z.		
Half Groat.	2. Obv.	EDW . . . . . AG . . . . .			
	Rev.	POSVI, &c.	Type on both sides, and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.		
Groat.	3. Obv.	EDWARD 6 D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX.	As before.	- - - - -	30
	Rev.	CIVITAS LONDON.	Arms and Cross. M. M. a square figure.		
Half Groat.	4. Obv.	EDOARD. 6. D. G. AGL FRA Z H REX.	As before.	- - - - -	20
	Rev.	CIVITAS CANTOR.	Arms and Cross.		
Penny.	5. Obv.	E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI.	As before.	- - - - -	9½
	Rev.	CIVITAS LONDON.	Arms and Cross.		

y This Coin is in the Collection of the Rev. Mr. North, but is rather smaller than the engraving. [A.]

z Only four ounces fine, like his Father's last Coinage. Table, page 28.



Species.  
Shilling.

6. Obv. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE. M.D.XL7. As before. - - 45½  
Rev. EDWARD. VI. REX AGL. FRA. HIB. &c. Arms in a gar-  
nished oval shield, between the letters E. R. M. M. on both  
sides a rose <sup>a</sup>.

dwt. gr.

Ten Shil-  
lings.

7. Obv. EDWARD VI. REX ANGL. FRANC. HIBER ZC. As before.  
M. M. a flower like a marygold. - - - 20 3  
Rev. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITÆ M.D.XLVII. Arms as before, but  
the letters E. R. omitted; above the shield the letter B.<sup>b</sup> M. M.  
a cinquefoil.

Shilling.

8. Obv. INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFVSIONE. As before. M. M.  
a bow on both sides. - - - - 72  
Rev. EDWARD VI D G ANGL FRA Z HIB REX. As N<sup>o</sup> 6.  
9. Obv. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE M.D.XLIX. As before. - -  
Rev. EDWARD VI. D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX. As N<sup>o</sup> 6.  
10. Obv. EDWARD VI. D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB. REX. As before. M. M.  
T. G.<sup>c</sup> in a cypher on both sides. - - - 82  
Rev. TIMOR DOMINE FONS VITE.<sup>d</sup> M.D.XLIX. As N<sup>o</sup> 6.  
11. Obv. EDWARD VI D. G AGL. FRA Z HIB REX. As before. M. M.  
a swan on both sides. - - - - 79  
Rev. TIMOR. DOMINI. FONS. VITE. M.D.XLIX. As N<sup>o</sup> 6.  
12. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 11, date M.D.L. - - - 72  
13. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 11, date M.D.LI. M. M. a rose on both  
sides <sup>e</sup>. - - - - 79

<sup>a</sup> This Coin is remarkable for that which is peculiar to Money of this reign only; the motto about the King's Head, and his titles round the Arms on the other side. Table, page 28. Folkes [page 30] takes this to be one of the pretty little Shillings mentioned by Bishop Latimer. But see the Annals, under the year 1549.

<sup>b</sup> Coined by Sir Martin Bowes, at Durham House, in the Strand, who also marked with the Swan, Rose, Pheon., and Bow. Leake, page 220, 221. [A.] Folkes thinks this to be a proof for a Ten Shillings Piece; and mentions another which he supposes to have been intended for the half of this. He takes them to have been of the standard of ten ounces fine. Table, p. 31. This is said in the Explanation of the Plates to be Mr. John White's.

<sup>c</sup> Thomas Gale, Mint Master at York. Rev. Mr. North. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> A Cinquefoil is placed immediately before the date.

<sup>e</sup> The last and basest Coinage, which was also marked with a Lion, Fleur de Lis, and

Species.	14. Obv. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 11. Countermarked with a Portcullis in the field <sup>f</sup> .	- - - - -	- 72
	15. Obv. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 13. Countermarked with a greyhound behind the head.	- - - - -	- 79
Penny.	16. Obv. ED. 6. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINE. As before. M. M. a plain Cross.	- - - - -	- 7
	Rev. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. Arms in a plain shield, surmounted by a Cross fourchy.		
Farthing.	17. Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A full blown rose.	- -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. As N <sup>o</sup> 16.		
	18. Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SP. A Portcullis.	- -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and Pellets.		

PLATE X.

Crown.	1. Obv. EDWARD VI D. G. AGL. FRA Z HIBE REX. King crowned and in armour, with a naked sword held upright close to his right side, mounted on a horse superbly caparisoned and curvetting, beneath 1551. M. M. the letter y on both sides <sup>g</sup> .	1 oz.
	Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE' MEV'. Arms in a plain shield, surmounted by a Cross fourchy.	
Half Crown.	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but the horse ambling, and his head adorned with a plume of feathers.	- - - - - 1/2 oz.
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	

Harp. [A.] These Shillings were in form like the last, but they look more like Latten washed, than Silver, as do others also which are dated 1550. Table, page 34.

<sup>f</sup> See the reasons for the counter-marks on this and the following Coin in the Annals, under the year 1560, 3d of Elizabeth.

<sup>g</sup> Those with this mark are commonly called Yorke's Monies, as being struck by him in the Mint in Southwark. Table, page 45. See an account of this Coinage of fine Silver in the Annals, under the year 1551.

Species.	3. Obv. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. a ton <sup>h</sup> .	-	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	4. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2, but without the feathers, beneath 1553.	-	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. a Ton on both sides.			
Shilling <sup>i</sup> .	5. Obv. <sup>l</sup> EDWARD VI D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX. Bust full faced <sup>k</sup> , crowned, <i>in Parliament Robes, with the Chain of the Order</i> <sup>l</sup> . On one side of the face a double Rose, on the other XII to de- note the value. M. M. on both sides a ton.	-	-	- 96
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2.			
	6. Obv. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 5. M. M. the letter Y.	-	-	- 96
Sixpence.	7. Obv. EDWARD VI D. G. AGL FRA Z HIBER REX. Type as before, VI for the value. M. M. Y on both sides.	-	-	- 48
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5.			
	8. Obv. only. EDWARD VI D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX. As before. M. M. a ton.	-	-	- 47
Threepence.	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5, with III for the value.	-	-	- 24
	Rev. Arms as before. M. M. a ton on both sides.			
Sixpence.	10. Obv. As N <sup>o</sup> 7. M. M. on both sides a mullet of five points.	-	-	- 48
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms as before.			
Threepence.	11. Obv. EDWARD VI D G AG FR Z HIB REX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 10.	-	-	- 22
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 10.			

<sup>h</sup> The mark of Throckmorton, Master of the Mint in the Tower of London. [Table, p. 45.]

<sup>i</sup> In the King's Journal, he mentions Grotes as being now coined. As no Four-penny Pieces were struck, this word must be wrote for Shillings, or was meant for such pieces; as in Stow, "a Groat which was in value 12d." Anno 1504. [Table, page 43, note \*.] It is probable that this word was written by mistake for Shilling, as the Journal, under September 24, speaks of Shillings, and not of Grotes.

<sup>k</sup> These were the last pieces of Silver upon which any of our Princes have been represented with a full face. [Table, page 45.]

<sup>l</sup> The words in Italicks are from the King's Journal, page 32; but Leake observes that this Chain "is manifestly different from the Collar of the Order appointed by the Statutes\* of Henry VIII. which was to be composed of double Roses, incompassed with the Garter; whereas this has single Roses of four leaves only (without Garters) and knots between: so that the form prescribed by the Statute was not at that time strictly observed, or else the Graver was mistaken. And this I apprehend to be the first and only English Coin, or Medal, whereon we see the Collar of the Order; for before this the Collars are various. Nor does it appear upon the Great Seals till James the First." Page 217.

\* Statute the 32th. Ashmole, Appendix.



Species.  
Penny.

12. Obv. E D G ROSA SINE SP. King on his throne, crowned; in his right hand a Sceptre, in his left a Globe<sup>m</sup>. M. M. on both sides a ton. - - - - - 7 $\frac{3}{4}$   
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms as before.  
13. Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A full blown Rose. M. M. a mullet of five points. - - - - - 10  
Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms as before<sup>n</sup>.

PLATE XI.

MARY, PHILIP AND MARY.

Groat.

1. Obv. MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGI. Bust in profile, hair flowing, crowned, with necklace and Cross of Pearls. M. M. on both sides a small pomegranate after the first word of the legend<sup>o</sup>. - 32  
Rev. VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA<sup>p</sup>. Arms, &c. Cross as usual.

Twopence.

2. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. - - - - - 16

Penny.

3. Obv. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. As N<sup>o</sup> 1, but without the Cross pendent. - - - - - 8  
Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. As N<sup>o</sup> 1, no inner circle to the legend on either side.  
4. Obv. M D G. ROS . . . . SPINA. A full-blown Rose. - - 10  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 3, but with inner circle on both sides.

<sup>m</sup> i. e. the Orb or Mound surmounted by a Cross.

<sup>n</sup> Base Silver; but see Supplement, Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 26, a Penny, with a Rose, of fine Silver.

<sup>o</sup> See the next note.

<sup>p</sup> When Mary was Princess, her device was a Red and White Rose and a Pomegranate knit together, to shew her descent from Lancaster, York, and Spain. When she came to the Crown, by persuasion of her Clergy, she bore winged Time drawing Truth out of a pit, with VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. This motto is on her first Great Seal. [Sandford, page 500.]

## PHILIP AND MARY.

Species. Groat.	5. Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA D G REX ET REGINA. <sup>¶</sup> Bust of the Queen as N <sup>o</sup> 3. M. M. on both sides a fleur de lis. - - - 32 Rev. POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO NOS. Shield and Cross as before.
Twopence.	6. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5, except a pearl pendent on her neck, and the inner circle. - - - - - 14 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5.
Penny.	7. Obv. P. Z. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINE. As N <sup>o</sup> 5. - - 7½ Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.
	8. Obv. P. Z. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A full blown Rose. - 11 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7.
Shilling.	9. Obv. PHILIP. ET. MARIA. D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP. A profile bust of the King and Queen facing each other <sup>†</sup> , with the Crown of England above, between the date 1554. The King bare-headed, with short hair, mustachios, and large beard, is in armour, with the order of the Golden Fleece, suspended by a ribbon, on his breast. The Queen is in her ordinary habit. - 96 Rev. POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM. A shield, crowned, and ornamented, with the arms of Philip and Mary impaled. Above the shield XII for the value. No inner circle on either side <sup>s</sup> .
Sixpence.	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, but with an inner circle. - - - 47 Rev. differs from N <sup>o</sup> 9 only in the letters of value VI.

<sup>¶</sup> Upon the marriage, on the 25th of July, 1554, Philip, according to his marriage articles, took the title of King, and his name was joined with the Queen's upon her Money.

<sup>†</sup> In imitation of the Coins of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The position of the busts is thus ridiculed by Butler:

“Still amorous, and fond, and billing,  
Like Philip and Mary on a Shilling.”

[Hudibras, Part III. Canto 1, line 687.]

<sup>s</sup> These were probably coined out of the treasure brought over by Philip, and by him sent with great solemnity to the Mint. [Table, page 47.] See the Annals.

Species. Shilling.	11. Obv. only. PHILIP ET MARIA REX ET REGINA ANG. <sup>t</sup> Type as N <sup>o</sup> 9, but with inner circle, date 1554 in the Exergue.	
Sixpence.	12. Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA REX ET REGINA AN. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 11. 45 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 10, but with inner circle.	
Half Crown.	13. Obv. PHILIPVS D G R ANG FR NEAP PR HISP. Profile bust dwts. to the left under a Crown, date 1554 in the Exergue. - 9 12 Rev. MARIA D G R ANG B <sup>ur</sup> NEAP PR HISP. Queen's Bust in profile, to the right, under a similar Crown between the figures 1554 <sup>x</sup> .	
	14. Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA D G REX ET REGINA ANG. As N <sup>o</sup> 9, but the date 1555. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9.	
Sixpence.	15. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 14, but with an inner circle on both sides. 45	
Shilling.	16. Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA D. G R ANG FR NEAP PR HISP. Busts and Crown as before, but without date. - - - 95½ Rev. Arms, &c. as before, inner circle on both sides.	
	17. Obv. PHILIP ET MARIA D G REX ET REGINA ANG. As N <sup>o</sup> 16. 91 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 16.	
Sixpence.	18. Obv. PHILIP Z MARIA D G REX Z REGINA ANG. As N <sup>o</sup> 16, but with the date 1557. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - 54 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 16, except the value vi.	

<sup>t</sup> This alteration in the style took place in 1554 and 1555, when Philip was crowned King of Spain. [Table, page 47.]

<sup>u</sup> Instead of r.

<sup>x</sup> In the Cabinet of the Hon. James West. [A.]



## PLATE XII.

## ELIZABETH.

Species. Shilling.	1. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HIB REGINA. Bust in profile to the right, crowned, hair flowing, with a ruff about her neck.				
	M. M. on both sides a Martlet <sup>y</sup> .	-	-	-	98
	Rev. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV. The Royal Shield and Cross as usual.				
	2. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. a Cross Crosslet.	-	-	-	94
Groat.	3. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but the Bust detached from the inner circle.				
	M. M. a Fleur de Lis.	-	-	-	96
	4. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	-	-	-	32
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.				
Twopence.	5. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 2.	-	-	-	30
	6. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 3. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.	-	-	-	30
	7. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4.				
	8. Obv. only. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Type and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 2.				
Penny.	Two Pellets behind the head to denote the value.	-	-	-	16
	9. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 8. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.	-	-	-	16
	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 7.	-	-	-	8
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 7.				
Sixpence.	11. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 8.	-	-	-	8
	12. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 9.	-	-	-	8
	13. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HI REGINA. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1.				
	A Rose behind the neck. M. M. on both sides a Pheon.				48½
	Rev. POSVI, &c. The usual type, with 1561 over the shield <sup>z</sup> .				

<sup>y</sup> Commonly called a Drake, and the Coin from thence the Drake Shilling, in memory (as the vulgar have it) of Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world; but is, indeed, no other than the Mint-mark of Sir Richard Martin, Master of the Mint; who used it not only as allusive to his name, but as being part of his arms, which was granted to him when he was Warden of the Mint, between the 14th and 23d of Elizabeth. [Leake, page 250.]

<sup>z</sup> In this year two several pieces were now first coined, viz. of three Halfpennies and three Farthings. They had each of them the figure of a full-blown rose behind the Queen's Head,

Species.	14. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 13, but the date 1563.	-	-	-	48
Shilling.	15. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. a Bell on both sides.	-	-	-	96
Threepence.	16. Obv. usual type. Rose behind the neck. M. M. on both sides a Cinquefoil.	-	-	-	24
	Rev. as usual. Date 1574.				
Twopence.	17. Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Bust as before. Two pellets behind the neck. M. M. A <sup>a</sup> on both sides.	-	-	-	14
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Shield and Cross as before.				
	18. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HI REGIN. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 17, but without the Pellets. M. M. on both sides a Castle.	-	-	-	16
	Rev. POSVI, &c.				
	19. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 17, but the M. M. on both sides a hand.	-	-	-	16
Three Halfpence.	20. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17, except the Rose behind the neck. M. M. on both sides a pheon.	-	-	-	13
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 17, with the date 1561 over the shield.				
Penny.	21. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17, but no pellet behind the neck. M. M. an an- nulet.	-	-	-	8
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 17. No Mint mark.				
	22. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 21. M. M. a coronet on both sides.	-	-	-	8
	23. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 21. M. M. on both sides a cinquefoil <sup>b</sup> .	-	-	-	8
	24. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 20.	-	-	-	6
Three Farthings. Halfpenny.	25. Obv. Portcullis. M. M. a key.	-	-	-	4
	Rev. Cross Moline, with three Pellets in each quarter.				
	26. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 25. M. M. an anchor	-	-	-	4

and were dated upon the Reverse. By these marks they were readily distinguished from the pieces above and below them. They continued to be minted to 1572, and were marked successively with a Pheon, Rose, Portcullis, Lion of England, Ducal Crown, and Castle. [Table, page 53.]

<sup>a</sup> The letter A.

<sup>b</sup> On the Obverse it is a Quatrefoil in the engraving.

Species.

## PLATE XIII.

## ELIZABETH.

Shilling.	1. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HIB REGINA. Bust as before. M. M. on both sides a mullet of six points. - - - 94 Rev. POSVI, &c. Arms and Cross as before <sup>c</sup> .
Sixpence.	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but with a full-blown Rose behind the head. - 48 Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Date 1563 over the shield.
Groat.	3. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. - - - 31
Sixpence.	4. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Date 1562. - - - 48 5. Obv. Differs in dress only; in all other respects on both sides like the former. - - - 48
Threepence.	6. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Date 1562. - - - 24 7. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Rev. POSVI, &c. Arms surmounted by a plain Cross. Date 1564.
Sixpence.	8. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2, but with a larger bust - - - 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rev. POSVI, &c. 1564. Plain Cross. 9. Obv. only. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. Short bust. - 48
Twopence.	10. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3. - - - 16
Three Farthings.	11. Obv. E D G ROSA SINE SPINA. Bust and Rose as usual. M. M. on both sides a star of six points. - - - 6 Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms and plain Cross. Date 1563.
Threepence.	12. Obv. ELIZABETH. D <sup>E</sup> . G <sup>R</sup> . AN <sup>G</sup> . FR <sup>A</sup> . & HI <sup>B</sup> . REGINA. Large Bust. Crown extending to the outer circle. Rose behind the neck. M. M. on both sides a mullet of five points. - - - 24 Rev. POSVI, &c. Shield as usual surmounted by a broad plain Cross. Date 1574 <sup>d</sup> .

<sup>c</sup> All the Coins on this Plate are milled, and have no inner circle. [A.]<sup>d</sup> The form of the legend on the Obverse is singular, on account of the small letters which are placed above the regular line. Nos. 13, 14, and 15, have the same singularity on the Reverse also. Nos. 13 and 14 have small Roses between the words instead of Points.



Species.									
Sixpence.	13.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 12.	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
		Rev. POSVI DEV <sup>M</sup> ADIVTOREM MEV'. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 12.							
	14.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 12.	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
		Rev. POSVI DEV <sup>M</sup> ADIVTOREM MEV <sup>M</sup> . Type as N <sup>o</sup> 12. Date 1575.							
Threepence.	15.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 14.							
		Rev. POSVI, &c. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 14.							
Half Crown.	16.	Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRAN Z HIB REGI. Bust as usual.	{ nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.						
		Rev. POSVI, &c. Shield and Cross fourchy, as before.							

PLATE XIV.

ELIZABETH.

Sixpence.	1.	Reverse, POSVI, &c. Shield and Cross fourchy. Date over the Shield 1572 <sup>e</sup> . M. M. Ermine Spot.	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
	2.	Obv. ELIZAB. D G ANG FR ET HIB REGI. Type as before, but the hair less seen. Rose behind the head. M. M. on both sides a Hand.	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Rev. POSVI, &c. Shield and Cross as usual. Date 1592 <sup>f</sup> .							
	3.	Reverse only POSVI, &c. Usual Type. Date 1597. M. M. a Key.							
Shilling.	4.	Obv. ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA. Bust as before, but the hair dishevelled over the ruff and shoulders. M. M. on both sides a Key.	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
		Rev. POSVI, &c. The Shield garnished, over a Cross fourchy.							
Crown.	5.	Obv. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIBER. REGINA. Bust as before. Hair curled in two rows next the face, and turned up behind. Ruff. Gown richly ornamented. Sceptre fleury in the right hand; Globe, or Mound, in the left. M. M. on both sides the Arabic figure 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	467
		Rev. POSVI, &c. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 4. <sup>g</sup>							

<sup>e</sup> If this date be correct, the figure 2 in the plate is reversed.

<sup>f</sup> See an account of this Coinage in the Annals under the year 1582-3. On the larger pieces the last letters of the Queen's name were constantly omitted; and for the most part also the two last of the word REGINA. [Table, p. 57.] The specimens of this Coinage are Numbers 2, 3, and 4.

<sup>g</sup> The Standard now appointed continues to this day.

Species.						
Half Crown.	6. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5.	-	-	-	-	237
Shilling.	7. Obv. ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REGI. Small Bust. Hair flowing but not dishevelled. M. M. on both sides the figure 1.					91
	Rev. POSVI, &c. Plain Shield, surmounted by a Cross fourchy.					
Sixpence.	8. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 7; but with a Rose behind the head.	-	-	-	-	43
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7, but with 1601 over the Shield.					
Twopence.	9. Obv. E. D. G. ROSA . SINE . SPINA. Same Type. Two Pellets behind the head. M. M. 1.	-	-	-	-	16
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Usual Cross and Shield.					
Penny.	10. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. M. M. on both sides 1.	-	-	-	-	8½
Halfpenny.	11. Obv. Portcullis. M. M. 1.	-	-	-	-	4
	Rev. Cross Moline, with three Pellets in each quarter.					
Crown.	12. In all respects as N <sup>o</sup> 5, except the M. M. 2 <sup>h</sup> .	-	-	-	-	463
Half Crown.	13. See N <sup>o</sup> 6.	-	-	-	-	233
Shilling.	14. See N <sup>o</sup> 7.	-	-	-	-	91
Sixpence.	15. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 8, except the M. M. 2 and date 1602.	-	-	-	-	43
Twopence.	16. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, except the M. M. 2, and the omission of the two Pellets <sup>i</sup> .	-	-	-	-	16
Penny.	17. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 10, except the figure 2.	-	-	-	-	8
Halfpenny.	18. See N <sup>o</sup> 11.					

## PLATE XV.

## ELIZABETH.

Sixpence.	1. Obv. ELIZABETH D.G AN FR ET HI REGINA. Usual Bust. Rose behind the neck. M. M. on both sides a Pheon. Counter-marked with an H on the left breast <sup>k</sup> .	-	-	-	38
	Rev. POSVI, &c. Shield and Cross as usual. Date 1562.				

<sup>h</sup> All the following Coins in this Plate are marked with the figure 2, in which only they differ from those of the same denominations above. [A.]

<sup>i</sup> Which most of them have, though this wants them, probably more by mistake than design. [A.]

<sup>k</sup> Probably for HOLLAND, or one of the Seven Provinces, where this and Numbers 2 and 4 were current. [A.]

Species.

2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. on both sides a Coronet. Countermarked with the Arms of Zealand under the chin<sup>1</sup>. - - - 39  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. Date 1568.
3. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG. FR ET HI REGINA. An Escallop Shell<sup>m</sup>. M. M. a Coronet.  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1.
4. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. on both sides an Ermine Spot. Countermarked with the Arms of Zealand before the face. - - 33  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. Date 1572<sup>n</sup>.
5. Obv. ELIZABETH D. G ANG FR ET HIB REGINA. The Royal Shield between the letters E. R. all crowned. M. M. on both sides a large Annulet. - - - - 425  
Rev. POSVI, &c. A large Portcullis crowned<sup>o</sup>.
6. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 5. - - - - 210
7. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 5. - - - - 109
8. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 5. - - - - 53
9. Obv. VNVM A DEO DVOBVS SVSTINEO P. A three quarters face

Crown.

Half Crown.

Shilling.

Sixpence.

<sup>1</sup> Probably done in the Low Countries, to give currency there to the Moneys carried over by the Earl of Leicester, when he was sent by the Queen to give succour to those Provinces against the Spaniards. [Table, p. 60.]

<sup>m</sup> Said to have been hereby made current in Ireland for a Shilling, to pay the Army in the time of the Rebellion there, by the advice of one Pudzey, who was afterwards executed for giving it. [A.] Browne Willis, in a manuscript note to his copy of Leake, now, by the kindness of my much-lamented friend Mr. Gough, in my possession, says, this was "called the Pudzey Sixpence, from the place where the Silver was dug in Yorkshire." I know not the authority upon which the note marked [A] above is founded, but suspect that the name of Pudzey, introduced in it, occasioned the vulgar error, respecting the Coin, which Browne Willis has recorded. See, in the Account of the Yorkshire Mints, the article Bolton Hall.

<sup>n</sup> See Plate XIV. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

<sup>o</sup> This and the following specimens of the Portcullis Money, though commonly called Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, and Half Shillings, were struck, for the conveniency of the East India Merchants, to the respective weights of the Spanish Piastre, or Piecc of Eight Reas, the Half, the Quarter, and Half Quarter; with which weight these pieces will be found to agree. [Table, p. 61.] See the Annals, vol. II. p. 177.

<sup>p</sup> The seeming obscurity of this inscription may perhaps be lessened by supplying it thus: Unum [imperium] a Deo [acceptum] duobus [seculis] sustineo afflictorum conservatrix Elizabetha. [A.] Folkes takes it to be a pattern piece for a Copper Pledge of two Pennies. [Table,



Species.	to the right, crowned, with a large ruff and rich attire. M.M. an Anemone. - - - - -			56
	Rev. AFFLICTORVM CONSERVATRIX. Cypher of Elizabeth crowned. Date 1601.			
Penny.	10. Obv. THE PLEDGE OF. Type and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. A PENNY. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 9.			
Halfpenny.	11. Obv. THE PLEDGE OF. Cypher crowned. Rev. A HALFEPENNY. Full-blown Rose crowned.			
	12. Obv. Cypher crowned. Marked with three Anemonies. Rev. Portcullis; over it 1601.			
Farthing.	13. Obv. usual Bust. - - - - - Rev. Cypher crowned <sup>r</sup> .			2½

## PLATE XVI.

## JAMES I.

Crown.	1. Obv. IACOBVS D G ANG SCO FRAN ET HIB REX. King on horse- back, in profile to the left, crowned and in armour. In his right hand a drawn sword. The horse ambling. On the housing a Rose crowned. M. M. on both sides a Thistle. -	dwts. gr. 19 7
	Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. In an Escutcheon highly ornamented the Royal Arms quarterly — first and fourth, England and France quartered; second, Scotland; Ireland in the third <sup>s</sup> .	
Half Crown.	2. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. - - - - -	9 9

p. 64.] Snelling thinks it a Jetton [Pattern Pieces, p. 46]; and it is so called in the Medallic History [i. e. the new Edition of Snelling's Medals], p. 24.

<sup>q</sup> Perhaps the pattern piece of a Silver Halfpenny, or Copper Farthing. [A].

<sup>r</sup> Another sort of small Token. [Table, p. 64.] Snelling takes it to be intended for an Halfpenny. [Pattern Pieces, p. 45.]

<sup>s</sup> The Arms of Ireland now appear, for the first time, upon the Coins.

Species.							
Shilling.	3.	Obv. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Bust in profile to the left, crowned and in armour. Behind the head XII for the value. M. M. a Thistle on both sides.	-	-	-	-	92
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, except that the Shield is plain.					
Sixpence.	4.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, except the value VI.	-	-	-	-	46
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3. Date over the Shield 1603.					
Penny.	5.	Obv. I. R. under a Crown, between a Rose and a Thistle; another small Rose beneath.	-	-	-	-	8½
		Rev. a Portcullis crowned.					
Twopence.	6.	Obv. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Bust and M. M. as before.					
		II, for the value, behind the head.	-	-	-	-	16½
		Rev. Shield and M. M. as before. No Legend.					
Penny.	7.	Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6, except the value I.	-	-	-	-	8
Halfpenny.	8.	Obv. Portcullis. M. M. as before.	-	-	-	-	4
		Rev. Cross Moline and Pellets.					
Twopence.	9.	Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.	-	-	-	-	16
Penny.	10.	Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, except I for the value.	-	-	-	-	8
Halfpenny.	11.	Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.	-	-	-	-	4

PLATE XVII.

JAMES I.

Crown.	1.	Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Type of Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, Plate XVI. M. M. a Fleur de Lis on both sides.	-	-	-	-	462
		Rev. QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET <sup>t</sup> .					
	2.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, except a Thistle crowned on the housing <sup>u</sup> . M. M. a Thistle.	-	-	-	-	461
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. A Plume of Feathers over the Arms <sup>w</sup> . M. M. a Trefoil.					

<sup>t</sup> See an account of this Coinage in the Annals under the year 1604. The Table of Mint Marks will point out the dates.

<sup>u</sup> This is the Obverse of his Scottish Coins; but the arrangement of the Arms on the Reverse proves the above specimen to be English.

<sup>w</sup> This Mint Mark should more properly be called the Device of the Prince of Wales. It was

Species.			
Half Crown.	3. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. on both sides a Trefoil.	-	228
	4. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2; but M. M. on Obverse a Fleur de Lis.		228
Shilling.	5. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 3, Plate XVI. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis.	-	92
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, Plate XVI.		
	6. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. M. M. on both sides a Trefoil.	-	92
Sixpence.	7. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. VI for the value. M. M. on both sides a Thistle.		47½
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. Date 1622.		
Twopence.	8. Obv. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A full-blown Rose crowned.		
	M. M. a Spur Rowel.	-	16
	Rev. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. A Thistle-flower crowned. M. M. a Trefoil.		
Penny.	9. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. M. M. on both sides a Trefoil.	-	9
Halfpenny.	10. Obv. A Rose.	-	4½
	Rev. A Thistle-flower. M. M. a Rose.		

## PLATE XVIII.

## CHARLES I.

Crown.	1. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX. The King on horseback, in profile to the left, crowned and in armour. In his right hand a sword in a striking posture; the horse ambling, and richly caparisoned, with a plume of feathers on his head and on his crupper. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis.	462
	Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Royal Arms, in a garnished Escutcheon, on a Cross fourchy <sup>x</sup> .	

used to show that these Coins were made of Silver from the Mines in Cardiganshire. See the particulars in the account of those Mines, vol. I. p. 127.

<sup>x</sup> The dates of the various alterations in the Types may be easily found by a reference to the Table of Mint Marks.



Species.

2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but the sword resting on the right shoulder. Horse trotting, with feathers on the head only. M. M. a Plume of Feathers on both sides. - - - - - 467  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but the Shield oval, and without the Cross. Over it a plume of feathers between c. r.
3. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. King crowned and armed, and his scarf flying behind, with a sword upright in his right hand, on a trotting horse not caparisoned. M. M. on both sides a Portcullis. - - - - - 464  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 2, but without the letters c. r.
4. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. King as before, but the sword nearer to his face, and the horse's head inclining to the left. M. M. on each side an Eye.  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 3, without the feathers.
5. Obv. only, as N<sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. a Rose. - - - - - 469
6. Obv. only, as N<sup>o</sup> 3, but the scarf in a large knot. M. M. a Rose. - - - - - 450
7. Obv. only, as N<sup>o</sup> 3, but the horse's head somewhat raised, and the sword reaching nearly to the outward circle. M. M. the Sun. - - - - - 464
8. Rev. only. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield, garnished<sup>y</sup>; over it c. r. Arms as usual. M. M. a Harp. - - - - - 464

PLATE XIX.

CHARLES I.

- Half Crown.
1. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 1, Plate XVIII. - - - 232  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, Plate XVIII.
  2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 2, Plate XVIII. M. M. on both sides a Heart. - 232  
Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Square Shield, garnished, with a plume of feathers over it.

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<sup>y</sup> The ornament at the top and at the two sides of this Shield resembles the termination of the Arms of the Cross fourchy.

Species.	3. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, Plate XVIII.	- - -	231
	4. Rev. only. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield, garnished. M. M. an Anchor.	- - - - -	233½
	5. Rev. only. CHRISTO, &c. Square Shield, garnished, the corners rounded; above it a Fleur de Lis. M. M. a Rose.	-	232
	6. Obv. only. CAROLVS, &c. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 3, Plate XVIII., but the point of the sword nearer to the face. Horse's mane remarkably long and flowing. M. M. a Triangle in a circle.		231
Shilling.	7. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. Bust to the right, crowned, in Parliament robes, with the collar of the Order. Hair short. XII for the value, behind the head. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis.	- - -	91
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Plain square Shield, Arms and Cross fourchy, as usual.		
	8. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Bust remarkably stiff and upright, in plain dress, but crowned. Short hair. M. M. on both sides a Blackamoor's Head.	- - - - -	91
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7.		
	9. Rev. only. CHRISTO, &c. Plain square Shield, without the Cross. Over it a plume of feathers. M. M. a Castle.	-	94
	10. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Bust as before, crowned, and in armour. Long hair <sup>z</sup> . M. M. on both sides an Anchor.		
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Arms on plain square Shield and Cross fleury, terminating at the inner circle.		
	11. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Short hair, large ruff, ribbon of the Order. M. M. on both sides a Plume of Feathers.	- - -	95
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield, garnished. Over it a Plume of Feathers between c. r.		

<sup>z</sup> This Love-Lock (as it was called) hanging before, was so disagreeable to the Round-Heads (who bore that nick-name from the shortness of their hair\*), that Prynne wrote a book against it, entitled "The Unloveliness of Love-Locks; or, a summary Discourse, proving the wearing and nourishing of Locks, or Love-Locks, to be altogether unseemly and unlawful unto Christians, &c. &c. 1628," 4to. [Leake, p. 309.]

\* Or what was called "The Committee Cut."

Species.

12. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Long hair, broad falling laced band. M. M. on both sides a Portcullis. - - - - - 91  
 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Large oval Shield, garnished, between the letters C. R.
13. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 12, but without inner circle. M. M. on both sides a Bell.  
 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield, garnished; over it a Plume of Feathers.

## PLATE XX.

CHARLES I.

Sixpence.

1. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FR ET HI REX. Bust in profile to the right; the arm detached from the inner circle. Short hair; large ruff. VI behind the head. M. M. on both sides a Blackamoor's Head.  
 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Plain Shield, surmounted by a Cross fourchy; above it 1626.
2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but with a falling band. M. M. on both sides an Anchor. - - - - - 45  
 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Plain Shield, surmounted by a short Cross fleury.
3. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but with a stiff ruff. M. M. on both sides a Heart. 44  
 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Plain Shield; over it 1630.

Twopence.

4. Obv. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A Rose crowned; with an Anchor for M. M. on both sides. - - - - - 16  
 Rev. IVS: THRONVM FIRMAT.

Penny.

5. Obv. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A Rose on both sides. - 9  
 Rev. IVS: THRONVM FIRMAT.

Halfpenny.

6. Obv. CAROLVS REX. A Rose and Crown between the letters C. R. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis.  
 Rev. A HALF PENI. Type as the Obverse.
7. A full-blown Rose on both sides. - - - - - 4



Species. Sixpence.	8. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX. Bust as before, with long hair, and the numerals vi. M. M. on both sides a Harp. - - - - - 47
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. A large oval Shield, ornamented, between the letters c. r.
	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8, but without inner circle on either side. M. M. on both sides a Ton. - - - - - 46
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 8, but the letters c. r. omitted.
Twopence.	10. Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MA B. F. ET H REX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Inner circle. II behind the head. M. M. on both sides a Harp. - 15
	Rev. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Ornamented oval Shield between the letters c. r.
Penny.	11. Obv. CAROLVS D G . . . FR ET HI REX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 9. No M. M. on either side <sup>a</sup> . - - - - - 8
	Rev. . . . . ONVM FIRMAT. Shield oval and ornamented.
Shilling.	12. Obv. only. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. Value XII behind the head. M. M. the Letter P in a circle <sup>b</sup> . - - - - - 93
	13. Obv. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 12. M. M. a Sceptre. - - - 93
Half Crown.	14. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX. King on horseback as before. Sword erect. Scarf flying behind; and below it a Plume of Feathers. M. M. on both sides an open Book. 227
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield, garnished; over it a Plume of Feathers <sup>c</sup> .
Shilling.	15. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Bust as N <sup>o</sup> 9. A Plume of Feathers before, and XII behind. M. M. on both sides an open Book. - 91
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval ornamented Shield, with the Feathers at a distance above it.

<sup>a</sup> There are others with the M. M. of the Feathers, the Rose, the Harp, and the Triangle. [A.]

<sup>b</sup> Supposed by Leake, p. 318, to have been coined by the Parliament; but erroneously, the letter R being also similarly placed. See the Annals under the year 1643.

<sup>c</sup> Struck in the Mint at Aberistwith. By the Indenture with Thomas Bushell, Esq. which bears date on the 30th of July 1637, he was to mark all the Money made there with the Feathers on both sides, for a clear difference from the other Monies. The Coins, however, do not exactly agree with this clause, for the Twopenny piece, the Penny, and the Halfpenny, have the Feathers on the Reverse only. See the Annals, and the account of that Mint.

Species. Sixpence.	16. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 15, except the value VI, and the Feathers which rest on the Shield. - - - - -	44
Groat.	17. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 16, except the value IIII, and an inner circle on both sides <sup>d</sup> . - - - - -	30
Threepence.	18. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 17, except the value III. - - - - -	22
Twopence.	19. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17, except the value II., and the omission of the Feathers before the face. M. M. a Book on both sides. -	14
	Rev. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. A large Plume of Feathers.	
Penny.	20. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 19, except the value I. - - - - -	8
Halfpenny.	21. Obv. A Rose.	
	Rev. A Plume of Feathers.	

## PLATE XXI.

## CHARLES I.

Half Crown.	1. Obv. King on horseback in the usual attitude, except that the sword is a little more elevated. Under the Horse EBOR. M. M. on both sides a Lion passant guardant. Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. In a plain Shield the Royal Arms, between C. R., all crowned <sup>e</sup> .	
	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. - - - - -	216
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1; but the Shield oval, highly ornamented, and grasped by four paws of a Lion, one on each side, and two below; the letters C. R. omitted.	
	3. Rev. only. CHRISTO, &c. Small oval Shield, garnished, between C. R., all crowned. M. M. a Lion passant guardant.	224

<sup>d</sup> The Groat, the Threepenny Piece, and the Halfpenny, are not specified in Bushell's Indenture, but were coined by virtue of a Commission dated upon the 22d of October 1637. See the Account of Aberistwith Mint.

<sup>e</sup> The York Mint is said to have been first established in 1629. See the Annals, and the Account of that Mint.

Species.

Shilling.

4. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HI REX. Usual Bust.  
 XII for the value, behind the head. M. M. on both sides a  
 Lion passant guardant. - - - - - 96  
 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Plain Shield, surmounted by a Cross fourchy.  
 Above it EBOR.

5. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 4. - - - - - 86  
 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Large ornamented Shield, nearly circular,  
 crowned. Under it EBOR.

6. Rev. only, as N<sup>o</sup> 5, but not crowned. - - - - - 92

Sixpence.

7. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 4. VI behind the head. Same M. M. on both sides. 43

Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Small oval Shield, ornamented and crowned.

8. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 7, but the letters c. r. on the sides of the  
 Shield. - - - - - 43

Threepence.

9. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 7. III for the value. - - - - - 18

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 4.

Half Crown.

- 9\*. Obv. CAR. D G MAGN BRITAN FR ET HIB REX. Profile Bust  
 as before, bare-headed, in armour, with the ribbon of the  
 Order, and the Love-lock.

Rev. AVSPICIIS REX MAGNE TVIS. Arms in a square Shield,  
 garnished, between c. r., all crowned. Date above the Crown  
 1630, between a small B, and George and the Dragon as a  
 M. M.<sup>f</sup>

Crown.

10. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAGN BRITAN FRAN ET HIBER REX. King  
 on horseback as before; sword erect; scarf flying back. Over  
 the point of the sword a small B. M. M. a Rose g. - - - 460

Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Small oval Shield, garnished, between c. r.,  
 all crowned.

Half Crown.

11. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 10. - - - - - 230

<sup>f</sup> This is a pattern piece. The letter B is the mark of Briot. See some account of him in the Annals under the year 1628. All the following Coins in this Plate are by Briot; as are also the whole of the next, and probably of all the former in this also. His beautiful designs probably gave rise to the changes made in the Mint 1630, 1631; and also of the ruff into the band in the year after. [A. notes a and b.]

<sup>g</sup> So called in the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates; but qu. whether not more properly an Anemone Flower, as the same figure is called in the description of N<sup>o</sup> 12?



Species.				
Shilling.	12. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4, marked with B and an Anemone.	-	-	93
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4, marked with B.			
Sixpence.	13. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 12, except the value VI.	-	-	46
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 12, but without the B.			
	14. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 13, except that the Anemone on the Obverse is placed over the letter B.			

PLATE XXII.

CHARLES I.

Shilling.	1. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX. Bust in profile, bare-headed; behind XII. M. M. on both sides a Plume of Feathers.			
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield, garnished; over it C. R.			
Half Crown.	2. Obv. O REX DA FACILEM CVRSVM. King on horseback to the left <sup>h</sup> , with the sword resting upon the right shoulder. Horse caparisoned, and a plume of feathers upon his head. Underneath N BRIOT F. M. M. an Anemone Flower.	-	-	230
	Rev. ATQVE AVDACIBVS ANNVE COEPTIS. Royal Arms in an oval Shield, garnished and crowned. On the sides 16—28.			
Shilling.	3. Obv. CAROLVS I. D. G. ANGL. SCOT. FR. ET HIB REX. Bust in profile to the left crowned with laurel. In armour, but the neck bare. Under the bust the letter B.	-	-	123½
	Rev. VNITÆ INVICTÆ. Three Crowns tied together with one knot. Beneath a Rose <sup>i</sup> .			

<sup>h</sup> This and Numbers 3, 4, 5, 14, and 16, are the only instances which occur of the face to the left upon the Coins of this reign. Snelling gives Numbers 2, 5, and 6, as pattern pieces; but Numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5, have much the appearance of Medals.

<sup>i</sup> The Legend on the Obverse is remarkable for the numeral letter (I), as it is the only instance in which the first of the name is so distinguished upon the Coins. The remainder of the Legend is the same as that upon the earliest Coins of his Father, where Scotland occurs, which was afterwards sunk in the title of Great Britain.

Probably this and the two next were pattern pieces for a Shilling. [A.]

Species.

4. Obv. CAROLVS D G. ANG SCO FR ET HIB REX. Type, and letter B, as N<sup>o</sup> 3. - - - - - 116  
 Rev. IN VTRVMQVE PARATVS. A Sword and Olive branch crossing each other in saltire, between C. R. crowned. In the Exergue 1643.
5. Obv. CAR D G MAG BRIT FR ET HIB REX. Bust in profile to the left, crowned. B. underneath.  
 Rev. FIDEI DEFENSOR. Royal Arms in a plain shield crowned, and surrounded by the Garter with the motto HONI. SOIT. QVI. MAL. I. PENSE.
6. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAGN BRITANN FRANC ET HIBER REX. Bust as usual to the right. - - - - - 93  
 Rev. ARCHETYPVS MONETÆ ARGENTÆ ANGLIÆ. Shield of Arms between C. R. all crowned, above 1635. Marked with the letter B.
- Half Crown. 7. Obv. and Rev. Type, &c. as N<sup>o</sup> 10. Plate XXI. except that in this there is no scabbard. M. M. on both sides an anchor<sup>k</sup> and small B. - - - - - 232
- Shilling. 8. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Usual Bust and numerals for the value. M. M. on both sides as N<sup>o</sup> 7. - - - - - 92  
 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Plain shield surmounted by a short Cross fleury.
- Sixpence. 9. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 8, except the value VI.<sup>1</sup> - - - - - 46
- Threepence. 10. Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BR FR ET H REX. Profile Bust as before, a Rose behind the head. M. M. on both sides a bell<sup>m</sup>. No inner circle.  
 Rev. SALVS REI PVBLICÆ SVPREMA LEX. Oval shield garnished, over it 1634.

<sup>k</sup> Mr. Willett has an Half Crown with this M. M. apparently of Briot's work. It has on the Reverse a square ornamented Shield, unlike any in this Plate.

<sup>1</sup> The B on the Reverse is omitted in the engraving.

<sup>m</sup> Mr. Folkes calls this an odd piece, about the size of a Quarter Shilling, or Groat, marked with a Bell, and a Rose behind the King's head, as on the Money of Elizabeth. What it was intended for I cannot certainly say; but I observe that the Bell was the Mark in the Tower from June 1634 to June 1635; from whence I should conjecture it was probably a proof for a Groat

Species.

11. Obv. CAR D G MAG BRIT FR ET H R. Usual Profile, but the Bust extending to the edge of the Coin. Behind the head III, with a Rose above and D below.

Rev. SALVS, &c. Plain Escutcheon and Cross, over it 1634.

Twopence.

12. Obv. CAROLVS D G. MAG BRIT FR ET HIB R. Usual Bust detached from the inner circle. Behind II. beneath B. - 12

Rev. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Plain Escutcheon and Cross.

Penny.

13. Obv. CAR. D G MAG BRIT FR ET HI R. Types as N<sup>o</sup> 12, but the bust extended into the legendary circle. Behind the head I. 8

Rev. FIRMAT IVSTITIA THRONVM. As N<sup>o</sup> 12.

Twopence.

14. Obv. CAR D G ANG SCO FR ET HIB REX. Profile to the left, bare headed, large stiff ruff. - - - - - 25

Rev. FLOREBIT IN ÆVVM. A large full blown Rose irradiated. M. M. a small rose.

15. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 14. - - - - - 28<sup>n</sup>

Rev. REGIT VNVS VTROQVE. A Sceptre and Trident in saltire, united by a triple knot.

16. Reverse only. FIDEI DEFENSO. Two c's interlinked and crowned.

Underneath the letter B.<sup>o</sup> - - - - - 23

17. Obv. A Rose between c. R. all crowned. - - - - - 21

Rev. A Thistle in like manner; under it 1640.

or Quarter Shilling, proposed to be coined there about that time, as pieces of those denominations actually were, about three years after, at Aberistwith. [Table, p. 82, note.] N<sup>o</sup> 11 he calls a piece nearly of the same sort, but appearing to have been of Briot's milled Money. [p. 159.]

<sup>n</sup> Probably a mistake for 18 grains.

<sup>o</sup> The B is omitted in the Engraving; but it is in Snelling's fifth Plate, N<sup>o</sup> 22, where the inner circle on the Reverse is left out.



Species.

## PLATE XXIII.

## CHARLES I.

Twenty Shil-  
lings Piece.

1. Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MAGNI.<sup>p</sup> BRITANI. FRAN ET HIB REX.  
King on horseback as before. Artillery, weapons, and armour under the horse's feet; behind, a Plume of Feathers, which is also the M. M.<sup>q</sup> - - - - - 1836

Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.<sup>r</sup> In two lines across the middle of the area, RELIG. PROT. LEG ANG LIBER PAR; above, three Plumes of Feathers, and the numerals xx. beneath 1642.

2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but without any thing under the horse's feet, or M. M. - - - - - 1817

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1.

3. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but the arms under the horse's feet somewhat different. - - - - - 1817

Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. Within an ornamented compartment, RELIG. &c. in three lines; over it a large Plume of Feathers, beneath, 1644. Ox.

Ten Shil-  
lings.

4. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. The same type as N<sup>o</sup> 1, with some variety in the Arms. - - - - - 928

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, except the date 1643, and value x.

<sup>p</sup> So on the Coin; probably by mistake for MAGNÆ. [A.]

<sup>q</sup> The greater part of the Coins in this and the following Plate are supposed to have been struck in the Oxford Mint, which was worked by the Moneyers, &c. from Aberistwith, and therefore the M. M. of the Feathers was continued. Mr. Folkes [Table, p. 9] took it for a truth that the whole of this Money was coined at Oxford; but the discovery of a piece of a similar type from the Exeter Mint, which is engraven in the Supplement, Plate V. N<sup>o</sup> 20, warrants a suspicion that some of the above may possibly be of other Mints, as that is dated 1644, when the Oxford Mint was working. See Account of that Mint.

<sup>r</sup> From the beginning of the lxviiiith Psalm. This is commonly called Exurgat Money, from the first word in the motto.

Species.  
Crown..

5. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 2, but with ground under the horse. - - 454  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, except the value v.  
6. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 5, except the M. M. of the Feathers on  
the Obverse, and the date 1643 on the Reverse. - - 470 $\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE XXIV.

CHARLES I.

Half Crown.

1. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIBER REX. King on  
horseback as before ; underneath, the City of Oxford, with  
OXON over it. M. M. a Rose.<sup>s</sup> - - - 422  
Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. with a Branch<sup>t</sup> of  
Olive after every word. In the area, inclosed with scrolls and  
similar branches, RELIG PROT LEG ANG LIBER PARL, in two  
lines. Above, three Plumes of Feathers and v ; underneath,  
1644. OXON.  
2. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. King on horseback as N<sup>o</sup> 1, with the Fea-  
thers behind. Under the horse, R. B.<sup>u</sup> interlaced. M. M. a  
Plume of Feathers. - - - 246  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but legend in the area inclosed with plain lines.  
Under the date R. B. as before.<sup>x</sup>

<sup>s</sup> The Table, p. 89, calls it a sort of Cross crosslet ; however, it is exactly engraved. [A.]

<sup>t</sup> These branches are said in the Table, p. 89, to be either of laurel or olive ; but this may be doubted, as there are flowers on them such as are not borne upon those trees.

<sup>u</sup> These are reported to have been thus marked in memory of Dr. Richard Baylie, President of St. John's College and Dean of Salisbury, a gentleman who suffered greatly afterwards for his services to the King, and who is said to have procured him a considerable loan ; but what credit is to be given to this tradition I shall not determine. [Table, p. 90.]

As it has been seen above [note q] that the Exurgat Money was not exclusively confined to the Oxford Mint, possibly those marked R B, in a cypher, might be coined at Bristol, which was in the King's possession when this Coin was struck in 1644.

<sup>x</sup> Upon the whole of the Exurgat Money the value is stamped, in Roman numcrals, either upon the Obverse or the Reverse, excepting upon the Half Crowns, of which one specimen only is known with the value impressed, and that bears it on the Reverse, in Arabic numerals. [Tyssen's Catalogue, N<sup>o</sup> 2059.]

Species. Shilling.			
	3. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Bust in profile as usual; Feathers before, and XII. behind. - - - - -		90
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2, but the legend in three lines.		
	4. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, but without the Feathers before, which in this are the M. M. - - - - -		90
	Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. REL. &c. in three lines bounded by two scrolls above, and a plain line below. Above, three Plumes of Feathers; beneath, 1646. <sup>x</sup>		
Sixpence.	5. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, except the Ribbon and George, VI for the value, and Feathers for the M. M. - - - - -		46
	Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. RELIG, &c. in three lines, each preceded and followed by a plain line. Feathers as usual above, 1642 below.		
	6. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. M. M. an open Book. - - - - -		46
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. Date 1643.		
	7. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5. M. M. the letter B. <sup>y</sup> - - - - -		49
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4, but without M. M.		
Groat.	8. Obv. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, except IIII. and M. M. an open Book. - - - - -		33
	Rev. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, except a Plume of Feathers between two Fleurs de Lis above, and 1644. ox. below.		
	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, except the value IIII. - - - - -		31
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3.		
	10. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Large Bust in profile. IIII. behind. No inner circle on either side. - - - - -		30
	Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. RELIG, &c. in a compartment. Plume of Feathers above it, 1645 beneath.		
Threepence.	11. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. III. behind the Bust. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. <sup>z</sup> - - - - -		22
	Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. REL, &c. Three Fleurs de Lis over it, below 1646.		

<sup>x</sup> The Oxford Mint began to be worked in 1642, and, from the date of this piece, it is probable that it continued until the surrender of the City to the Parliament Forces, on the 24th of June 1646. [Table, p. 89.]

<sup>y</sup> Perhaps for Bushell the Mint Master, who had a Grant of the Silver Mines in Wales from King Charles I in consideration of the vast sums expended by him in his service. Harl. MSS. [A.] See the Account of the Mint in Cardiganshire.

<sup>z</sup> According to the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates, this M. M. should be also on the Reverse, but it is omitted in the Engraving.



Species.									
Twopence.	12.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 11.	Behind the head II.	M. M. on both sides a					
		Fleur de Lis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 8.							
Penny.	13.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 11.	Numeral for value I.	-	-	-	-	-	8
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 11,	but the date 1644,	and the M. M. a	Fleur de Lis.				

PLATE XXV.

CHARLES I.

Half Crown.	1.	Obv.	CAROLVS D G MAG BR FR ET HI REX.	King on horseback,	nearly full-faced,	his right arm raised,	and a Truncheon in his	hand, as commanding.	Hair and Scarf flying behind.	Horse curvetting.	Ground covered with weapons.	M. M. on both	sides a full-blown Rose.	-	-	-	-	-	231
		Rev.	CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO.	An oval Shield garnished,	under it 1642. <sup>a</sup>														
Crown.	2.	Obv.	CAROLVS, &c.	King on horseback as usual.	M. M on	both sides a full-blown Rose.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425
		Rev.	as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	Date, in the circle with the legend,	1644.														
	3.	Obv. and Rev.	as N <sup>o</sup> 2,	but M. M. on both sides a Castle,	and the date 1645.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
	4.	Reverse only to Obverse	N <sup>o</sup> 3.	1645. EX. <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	449

<sup>a</sup> Besides the Exurgat Money there were also pieces of other sorts struck during the King's troubles, some of which were more like his former Coins, with Arms upon the Reverse. Amongst these I have noted the above N<sup>o</sup> 1, which, by the mark and date, could not be minted in the Tower. I should therefore apprehend it to have been coined at York about the time that the King first set up his Standard in that neighbourhood, and where, I presume, the Mint still subsisted: and the same may be said of some Shillings and lesser pieces of the same date, and with the same mark of a Rose; and of some others again, dated in 1644; in which last year the City of York was surrendered to the Parliament, on the 16th day of July. [Table, p. 90.] But see notes [<sup>b</sup>] and [<sup>c</sup>.]

<sup>b</sup> Exeter, where most, if not all, in this Plate, and perhaps some of the next, were struck in the years 1644, 1645. [A.] Mr. Willett has an Half Crown with 1645 EX. as N<sup>o</sup> 4.

Species- Half Crown.	5. Obv. Types, &c. as before. M. M. a Rose. - - - 225
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. 1645. M. M. a Castle.
Shilling.	6. Obv. Types, &c. as usual. M. M. on both sides a Rose. - 86
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. as before. 1644.
Sixpence.	7. Obv. and Rev. as No. 6, except the value VI. - - - 43
Groat.	8. Obv. 1644. CAROLVS D G M B F ET H REX. Usual Bust. Behind it III. M. M. on both sides a Rose. - - - 28
	Rev. Type and Legend as before.
Threepence.	9. Obv. Type, &c. as before. III. behind the head. M. M. on both sides a Rose. - - - - - 21
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. The Royal Arms in a plain escutcheon, surmounted by a Cross fourchy; over it 1644.
Twopence.	10. Obv. Type, Legend, and M. M. as before. II behind the head. 11
	Rev. THRONVM FIRMAT 1644. A full-blown Rose.
	11. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. - - - - - 13
	Rev. THRO IVS FIRMAT. 1644. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 8.
Penny.	12. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. I. behind the head. - - - - 7
	Rev. THRO IVS FIRMAT. 1644. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 10.

## PLATE XXVI.

## CHARLES I.

Half Crown.	1. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRAN ET HIB REX. The King on horseback as before. M. M. a Pear. - - - 223
	Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. The Royal Shield richly garnished. M. M. three Pears. <sup>c</sup>
	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. A Plume of Feathers behind the King, and CHST under the horse. M. M. on both sides three Garbs. <sup>d</sup> - 225
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but the Shield not so highly ornamented.

<sup>c</sup> The Arms of the City of Worcester.<sup>d</sup> The Heraldic term for Wheat-sheaves, the Arms of the City of Chester.

Species.	3. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but the Horse walking over a Field. - - - - -	224
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Royal Arms, incircled with the Garter, supporting a Crown, between c. r. crowned, and below it 1645. <sup>e</sup>	
	4. Obv. Type, &c. as usual. M. M. on both sides a Lion passant guardant. - - - - -	293
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. The Royal Arms in a square Shield, with a scroll above and below, between c. r. <sup>f</sup>	
	5. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. King on horseback as usual, with the Sword on the shoulder. The horse ambling. M. M. a Quatrefoil. - - - - -	231
Shilling.	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield garnished. M. M. a Harp. <sup>g</sup>	
	6. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Bust in profile as usual. XII behind the head. M. M. a Martlet. - - - - -	85
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Plain square shield supported by Lions paws. M. M. a Boar's head, between a coronet and two small crosses.	

<sup>e</sup> On this piece the Arms appear in a manner in which they are represented on no other English Coin. It is said to have been minted somewhere in the West of England, though I never heard the particular place. But I should in general imagine that all these last-mentioned pieces [*i. e.* those in Plate XXV. marked with a Rose, and those in Plate XXVI. commonly supposed to have been struck at Chester, Exeter, and Worcester] were coined by the Moneyers of the Mint at York, who dispersed upon the breaking-up of the same in 1644. [Table, p. 91.] Leake thinks it probable that this was coined of the Silver from the Mines of Comb-Martin in Devonshire. [p. 325.]

<sup>f</sup> This remarkable piece, by its appearance, seems designed for an Half Crown; but its not having been sized to its just weight makes it difficult to determine whether it was ever current at all, or, if it was, for what value it passed. The place of its mintage also is far from being certain; if its having the same Mint Mark as [the Reverse of] N<sup>o</sup> 7 is a just ground for conjecture, then it might be struck by some of the York Minters after they were dispersed; and possibly Nos 9, 10, and 12, also, for the same reason. It is in the Collection of Peter St. Hill, Esq.; and a lesser piece of the same sort may be seen in the Supplement [A] Pl. V. N<sup>o</sup> 8, which is marked EBOR, and in some degree confirms the above conjecture respecting the place where N<sup>o</sup> 4 was coined.

<sup>g</sup> Very poor workmanship: whether the Mark on the front is a Flower de Luce or a Cross [is it not more probably a Quatrefoil?] must be left to the curious to determine. No account has yet occurred of its place of mintage. [A.] It is called the Blacksmith's Half Crown, from its rude workmanship. Mr. Willett has an Half Crown, of the Exurgat Money, the workmanship of which is equally rude.



Species.	7. Obv. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. M. M. a Quaterfoil <sup>h</sup> . No inner circle on either side. - - - - - 81 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Round shield much ornamented. Under it EBOR. M. M. a Lion passant guardant.
Sixpence.	8. Obv. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 6, behind VI. M. M. a Castle <sup>i</sup> . - 41 Rev. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 6, but over the shield two Annulets. M. M. a Helmet, &c. <sup>k</sup>
Groat.	9. Obv. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 6, behind IIII. M. M. a Fleur de lis. - 28 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Round shield ornamented, and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 7.
Threepence.	10. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, except III for the value. - - 21 11. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, behind III. No M. M. - - 21 Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Plain square shield. M. M. uncertain <sup>l</sup> .
Penny.	12. Obv. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 6 M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. 7 Rev. IVSTITIA THRO FIRMAT. Large plume of Feathers.

<sup>h</sup> This in the Explanation of the Plates in the Antiquaries edition is called a Flower de Luce.

<sup>i</sup> One of the Marks of the Mint at or near Exeter, which makes it not unlikely that it was struck thereabouts; and probably N<sup>o</sup> 6 also, which greatly resembles it, and was purchased by its present possessor Thomas Hayward, Esq. of Hungerford, somewhere in the West. [A.]

<sup>k</sup> This M. M. is said in the Society's Explanation to be almost worn out. Indeed it is impossible to tell what is intended by the engraving. In Snelling's 14th Plate, N<sup>o</sup> 7, some traces of the helmet are distinguishable.

<sup>l</sup> If designed for an helmet, that, as well as the square shield, is seen on several supposed to have been struck in the West of England, Nos 6, 8—but its workmanship more resembling N<sup>o</sup> 4, if the M. M. can be supposed to have been designed for a Lion, it might be the product of the same hand. [A.]

## PLATE XXVII.

CHARLES I.

SIEGE PIECES.

Species.					
Crown.	1. An irregular piece, stamped thus on each side 19dwts. 8gr. <sup>m</sup>	19	3		
Half-Crown.	2. Half the former, stamped on each side with 9 dwts. 16gr.	9	22½		
Shilling.	3. Stamped on each side with 3dwts. 21gr.				
Ninepence.	4. Stamped on each side with 2dwts. 20gr.	-	-	-	2 20
	5. Stamped with 1dwt. 6gr. <sup>n</sup>	-	-	-	1 6
	Rev. Four large Annulets.				
Crown.	6. Stamped on each side with vs. <sup>o</sup>	-	-	-	442
Half Crown.	7. Stamped on each side with iis. vid.	-	-	-	212
Crown	8. Obv. Under a large Crown c. R. <sup>p</sup>	-	-	-	458
	Rev. vs.				
Half Crown.	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8.	-	-	-	230
	Rev. iis. vid.				

<sup>m</sup> During the continuance of the Civil War, the noblemen and gentlemen in arms for the King, were under the necessity of striking Money occasionally and coining down their Plate for the relief of their men. A good deal of this sort of Money has been preserved in the cabinets of the curious, but as no account of it was published at the time, it is only from very imperfect traditions that any knowledge has been handed down to us of these things, that were done in times of great distress, and of which, consequently, no regular records were then kept. The first of this sort of Money was struck in the Castle of Dublin, by order of the Lords of the Council there, in January 1642. [Table, page 91.] Such were the pieces Nos 1—5, which are commonly known by the name of the Inchiquin Crown, &c. See the Annals under that year.

<sup>n</sup> Designed, perhaps, for a Groat. Mr. Leake says Four Pence Halfpenny, page 336. [A.] Snelling, in his Supplement to Simon, thinks that the four Annulets signify so many pence; page 5.

<sup>o</sup> This and the following number were, according to Simon, page 47, coined by the same authority as the five preceding. Mr. Folkes says, I am ignorant when or where they were coined. [Table, page 92.]

<sup>p</sup> These were struck in the year 1643. See the Annals. They are commonly called Ormond Money, as being made current by a Proclamation of the Duke of Ormond, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Species. Shilling.	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. <i>xiiid.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Sixpence.	11. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. <i>vid.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Groat.	12. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. <i>iiiiid.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Threepence.	13. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. <i>iiiiid.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Twopence.	14. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. <i>iid.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Penny.	15. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. <i>id.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

## PLATE XXVIII.

## CHARLES I.

## SIEGE PIECES.

Half Crown.	1. Obv. A plain Cross. Rev. <i>iiis. vid.<sup>q</sup></i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
Crown.	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. <i>vs.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	353
Shilling.	3. Obv. Under a large Crown c. r. <i>xii.</i> Rev. <i>obs. carl. 1645.</i> An Anemone flower above and below <sup>r</sup> .	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Three Shillings.	4. Obv. Under a like Crown, between two Anemones c. r. and beneath <i>iiis.<sup>s</sup></i> Rev. <i>obs. carl. 1645,</i> between two Anemones.	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>q</sup> Mr. Folkes was ignorant when or where this and the following piece were coined. [Table, page 92.] Leake says they were supposed to have been struck at the siege of Dublin in 1641, page 337: but Simon, from the Cross imprinted on them, rather thinks that they were coined in imitation of, and opposition to, Nos 8, &c. in the last Plate, by the Chiefs of the Rebels; page 48. But see the Annals, under the year 1642. They are commonly known by the name of the Rebel Crown, &c.

<sup>r</sup> These pieces of Plate were coined thus rudely by Sir Thomas Glemham, when he defended Carlisle for the King. [Table, page 92.]

<sup>s</sup> This Obverse, though described as above in the Antiquaries Explanation, does not appear in the Plate.



Species.	5. Obv. Under a large Crown c. r. between two Anemonies. Be- low IIIs. - - - - - 246
	Rev. OBS. CARL 1645, beneath a large Anemone.
Shilling.	6. Another Reverse of N <sup>o</sup> 3. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 5. - - - 242
Half Crown.	7. Lozenge shaped. Obv. a Crown between the letters c. r.; under it xxx. - - - - - 128
	Rev. OBS NEWARK 1646 <sup>t</sup> .
Shilling.	8. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7, except the value xii and date 1645. - 95
Ninepence.	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. Value ix. - - - - - 70
	Rev. OBS NE ... K. 1645. Countermarked with an Escutcheon of the Royal Arms.
Sixpence.	10. Obv. only. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. Value vi. <sup>u</sup> - - - - - 38
Shilling.	11. Obv. CORK. 1647. In the form of an octagon. - - - 69
	Rev. xii <sup>x</sup>
Sixpence.	12. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 11, except the value vi. - - - 32
	13. A piece of plate stamped on one side only <sup>y</sup> , with a small castle, under it vid. - - - - - 49
Sevenpence.	14. An oblong, lessened at one corner, stamped with another Castle; below viid. - - - - - 53
Elevenpence.	15. An irregular piece, stamped with the front of a Castle having an arched gateway between two towers; under it xid. <sup>z</sup> - 80
Shilling.	16. Another, with the front of a Castle like the former, except that the top of the gateway is square; below is. - - - 91

<sup>t</sup> This, and the three following Pieces, were struck during the siege of Newark.

<sup>u</sup> The Reverse, though not engraven, is said, in the Antiquaries Explanation of the Plate, to be like N<sup>o</sup> 7.

<sup>x</sup> Struck at Cork. Simon, (page 49,) says that they are dated 1645 or 1646; but this, I presume, is a mistake. The specimen in his Plate N<sup>o</sup> 143 has 1647.

<sup>y</sup> As are all the rest of this Plate, and the first nine, except N<sup>o</sup> 4, of the next. [A.]

<sup>z</sup> This is said to resemble Beeston Castle, and the Gate of Lathom House, which was defended two years by the Countess of Derby, (Whitlock, page 189,) and held out a siege against 2000 men. Rapin, vol. II. page 598; Harl. MSS. 2043. [A.]

## PLATE XXIX.

## CHARLES I.

## SIEGE PIECES.

Species.		
Shilling.	1. An irregular oblong, stamped with a Castle, and <i>is.</i> below it.	88
Thirteen Pence.	2. The same, with <i>is. id.</i> - - - - -	94
Crown.	3. A square piece cut from a salver, with a moulding on the top, marked with a different Castle <sup>a</sup> ; below it <i>vs.</i> - - -	426
Half Crown.	4. An oblong piece with the same Castle, and <i>ii.</i> <i>vid.</i> below it. Rev. OBS. Scarborough, 1645 <sup>b</sup> .	219½
Two Shillings.	5. A piece nearly square, with the gateway of a Castle twice impressed on it; below <i>ii.</i> - - - - -	208
Fourteen-pence.	6. An oblong piece with a different gateway; below <i>is. iid.</i> - - -	99
	7. An octagon, with a Castle, and <i>CAROLI FORTUNA RESURGAM</i> <sup>c</sup> .	121
	8. A round piece with the same Castle and inscription. - - -	122
Shilling.	9. A piece nearly square, with a Castle somewhat like N <sup>os</sup> 3 and 4; beneath <i>is.</i> - - - - -	85
	10. An octagonal piece. Obv. A Castle, with a streamer flying on the highest tower. Above the Castle <i>p. c.</i> ; on the right side OBS. and a hand with a sword erect issuing out of the left; beneath 1648. - - - - -	74
	Rev. DVM SPIRO SPERO. In the area <i>c. r.</i> under a Crown <sup>d</sup> .	

<sup>a</sup> The near resemblance of this piece to N<sup>o</sup> 4 makes it likely to have been struck in the same place. This, N<sup>o</sup> 1, 4, and another in the Supplement, (Plate VI. N<sup>o</sup> 9,) are in the Collection of Joseph Tolson Lockyer, esq. F. S. A. [A.]

<sup>b</sup> Commonly said to have been struck at Scarborough, when that Castle was besieged in 1645. [Table, page 93.]

<sup>c</sup> No value expressed, but probably a Shilling or eighteen Pence, by its weight. This and the next are said to have been struck at Colchester [in 1648], but from what authority is uncertain. [A. and the Table, page 93.]

<sup>d</sup> This and N<sup>o</sup> 11 were struck whilst the Castle of Pontefract was defended for the King in 1648. Folkes, Table, pages 93, 94, says, that Crowns and Half-Crowns were coined; but Shillings only have yet appeared, whose weights are so irregular as to have given rise to the idea that larger pieces were intended. Some of them weigh as much as 89 grains.

Species.

11. A lozenge. Obv. A similar Castle. On the right side OBS ; on the left XII with P over and C beneath. Under the Castle 1648. 66  
Rev. Type, &c. as N<sup>o</sup> 10.

CHARLES II.

12. Octagonal. Obv. CAROLVS SECVNDVS 1648. The same Castle, with streamer flying, and P. C. above. OBS on the right, and a cannon issuing from the left side. - - - 71  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 10.<sup>e</sup>
13. Octagonal. Obv. CAROL. II D. G. MAG. B. F. ET H. REX. Across the area HANC DEVS DEDIT 1648. Under a Crown. - - 71  
Rev. POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 12.<sup>f</sup>

PLATE XXX.

CHARLES II.

- Crown. 1. Obv. CAR II D G MAG BRIT. A large Crown. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis, and roses between the words. - - 427  
Rev. FRA ET HYB REX F D &. In the area vs.
- Half Crown. 2. Obv. Type and legend, and M. M.<sup>g</sup> as N<sup>o</sup> 1. Small Fleurs de de Lis between the words, on both sides. - - 219  
Rev. FRA ET HYB REX F D &c. In the area IIS. vid.

<sup>e</sup> After the King's death, this Castle was still maintained about seven weeks, and the Governor, Colonel Morris, during that time coined Money in the name of King Charles II. [Table, page 93.] The motto on these Coins was strictly appropriate, for the Castle held out as long as there was any hope of relief.

<sup>f</sup> The Reverse of this is placed (in the engraving) before the front, that all the Castles might stand under one another. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> This and N<sup>o</sup> 2 were coined before the restoration of Charles II. but when or where I have never yet been able to learn. [Table, page 102.] Snelling, in his Supplement to Simon, thinks, from the manner of these pieces, that they were struck in Ireland, and in the interval between his father's death and his own restoration. [page 5.]



Species.

3. Obv. Type and legend as N<sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. a Quaterfoil <sup>h</sup>, and the same between the words, on both sides.

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 2. In the area *III. VI.*

*Plantations.*

Shilling.	4. A circular piece. Obv. NE. - - - - -	72
	Rev. XII. <sup>i</sup>	
Sixpence.	5. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4, except the value VI. - - - - -	36
Shilling.	6. Obv. CÆCILIVS DNS TERRÆ MARIÆ, &CT. Profile Bust of Lord Baltimore to the right, with the head and neck bare. M. M. a Cross patee. - - - - -	76
	Rev. CRESCITE ET MVLTIPPLICAMINI. Arms under the Crown of his Palatinate, on the sides XII. <sup>k</sup>	
Sixpence.	7. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6, except the value VI. - - - - -	40
Groat.	8. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6, value IV. - - - - -	26
Shilling.	9. Obv. MASATHVSETS IN. The American Pine. M. M. on both sides a Rose of dots. - - - - -	72
	Rev. NEWE ENGLAND AN DOM. In the area 1652, and under it XII. <sup>l</sup>	
	10. Obv. MASATHVSETS IN. Group of the good Samaritan, &c. Over it FAC SIMILE.	
	No Reverse <sup>m</sup> .	

<sup>h</sup> In the Explanation of these Plates by the Society of Antiquaries, this M. M. is called a small Cross.

<sup>i</sup> Numbers 4 and 5, commonly reported to have been struck at Newcastle, [or, as Leake informs us, at Newark, p. 328,] were really Monies of New England. It may be noted that all these American Coins want better than two Pennies in a Shilling of the weight of the English. [Table, page 98.] Mr. Thoresby says that these are New England Money, where they are called North Easters, and observes that the late Earl of Pembroke had placed them as such in his Collection. [Appendix, page 592, as quoted by Leake, page 328.] See the Annals, an. 1652.

<sup>k</sup> Struck by Lord Baltimore, as proprietor of Maryland. He also coined some Copper. See Supplement, Part II. and the Annals, an. 1652.

<sup>l</sup> This, and Nos 10, 11, 12, (and 13 and 14, if genuine,) were struck at Boston, where a Mint was established by an Act of the General Court of Massachusetts in the year 1652. Nos 13 and 14 are suspected, as they are not specified in that Act. See the Annals, an. 1652.

<sup>m</sup> In the 4th Plate of Lord Pembroke's English, &c. Coins, a Reverse is given, the type as

Species.									
Sixpence.	11.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, but a different Pine, and without M. M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
		Rev. NEW ENGLAND ANO. In the area 1652, VI.							
Threepence.	12.	Obv. MASATHVSETS. A Pine. M. M. on both sides a Rose of dots.	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
		Rev. NEW ENGLAND. 1652 III.							
Twopence.	13.	Obv. . . SATHVSET. As N <sup>o</sup> 12.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 12, except the date 1662 <sup>n</sup> and value II.							
Penny.	14.	Obv. . . SATHVS. . . As N <sup>o</sup> 12.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
		Rev. . . . . GLA. . . As N <sup>o</sup> 12, except I.							

PLATE XXXI.

COMMONWEALTH.

Crown.	1.	Obv. THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. St. George's Cross between a branch of Palm and Laurel. M. M. the Sun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	468 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Rev. GOD WITH VS, 1652. Two Escutcheons joined, the first charged with St. George's Cross, the other with the Irish Harp; over the shield v. <sup>o</sup>							
Shilling.	2.	Obv. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. an Anchor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, except the date 1660 and value XII.							
Half Crown.	3.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
		Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, except the date 1651, and value II. VI. <sup>p</sup>							

N<sup>o</sup> 9, . . . ENGLAND AN . . . In the area, 1652. XII. O. It is evidently copied from an imperfect Coin, for the Obverse has only MAS in the legend. Snelling has engraved this piece, and remarks that it is *said* to be in the Pembroke Collection. His engraving of the Obverse is, however, copied from N<sup>o</sup> 10 in this Plate, as he has given the legend as above. I know not on what authority N<sup>o</sup> 10 itself rests.

<sup>n</sup> This date is probably a mistake. Snelling has a Twopence with 1652, and says that date was continued upon all the Coins for thirty years; that is, during the whole existence of the Mint; page 36.

<sup>o</sup> See an Account of this Coinage in the Annals, under the year 1649.

<sup>p</sup> This, and Nos 5 and 7, are the pattern-pieces by Blondeau, which are noticed in a Note to the Annals, in the year 1649. "Some of the Half Crowns had on their edge these words, curiously inscribed, TRVTH AND PEACE 1651. PETRVS BLONDAEVS INVENTOR FECIT. with a palm-branch before the beginning of the motto, and a branch of laurel between the date and the name of the Artist; others had only this legend, IN THE THIRD YEARE OF FREEDOME BY GODS BLESSING RESTORED 1651, no less artfully impressed. Both the Shillings

Species.	4. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. - - - - -	236
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, except the date 1653, and value II. VI.	
Shilling.	5. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, except the value XII. - -	92
	6. As before, date 1649. - - - - -	92½
Sixpence.	7. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, value VI. - - - - -	47
	8. As before, date 1656. - - - - -	48
Halfpenny.	9. Obv. The shield charged with St. George's Cross. - -	4½
	Rev. The shield charged with the Irish Harp.	
Twopence.	10. Obv. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1, no legend. - - - - -	15½
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but the Harp in the first shield. Above II. No inner circle, legend, nor date.	
Penny.	11. Obv. and Rev. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but without legend, inner circle, or date. Value over the shield, I. - - - - -	8

*Pewter.*

Farthing.	12. Obv. $\frac{1}{4}$ OVNCE <sup>q</sup> OF FINE PEWTR. A plain Escutcheon charged with a Cross fourchy. Over it, T. K. surrounded by a wreath of roses.	
	Rev. FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. A Shield, radiated, charged with the Irish Harp. Over it a wreath of laurel.	

*Copper, &c.*

13. Obv.	FARTHING TOKENS OF ENGLAND. The English Shield and Cross. M. M. on both sides a Mullet of five points. -	77
Rev.	FOR NECESSITY OF CHANGE 1649. Irish Shield and Harp <sup>r</sup> .	

and Half Shillings were excellently grained on their respective edges; and all the pieces were in general sized and brought to their true weight, with the utmost degree of exactness." [Table, page 96.] These were coined by the mill and screw; Nos 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in this Plate, were struck by the hammer.

<sup>q</sup> Avoirdupois; one in the Museum not radiated. [A.] Snelling suspects, from the different Cross, and T. K. upon this piece, that it rather belonged to a private tradesman. [View of the Copper Coin, page 33]

<sup>r</sup> The learned and accurate Author of the Table probably inserted this and the two following, notwithstanding they are of different metal, in order to give at once as complete a view of the current and proposed Coins of the Commonwealth as he was able, for which reason they are



Species.

- |          |                                       |   |    |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---|----|
| 14. Obv. | THE FARTHING TOKENS FOR.              | Type and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 13.              | 73 |
| Rev.     | THE RELEFE OF THE PORE <sup>s</sup> . | Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 13.                   |    |
| 15. Obv. | ENGLAND'S FARTHING.                   | English Shield and Cross crowned with Laurel.     | 80 |
| Rev.     | FOR NECESSARY CHANG.                  | Irish Shield and Harp crowned in the like manner. |    |

PLATE XXXII.

COMMONWEALTH.

- |             |                  |  |   |  |                            |
|-------------|------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| Sixpence.   | 1. Obv.          | TRVTH AND PEACE ON both sides, with a Mullet of five points between the words.                 | The English Cross.                            | - - -  | 46                         |
|             | Rev.             | The Irish Harp <sup>t</sup> .  |   |  |                            |
| Shilling.   | 2. Obv.          | THE COMMON WEALTH OF ENGLAND.  | English Cross between two branches of laurel. | M. M. on both sides a Mullet of five points. | - - - - - 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
|             | Rev.             | GAVRDED WITH ANGELES 1651. The conjoined shields of England and Ireland supported by an angel. |   |  |                            |
| Half Crown. | 3. Obv. and Rev. | as N <sup>o</sup> 2.   |   |  | - - - - - 234              |

continued, and N<sup>o</sup> 12 is added to them in this Plate, and N<sup>os</sup> 9, 10, 11, 12, in the next. If N<sup>o</sup> 12 should not be allowed to be designed or issued by public authority, it may be considered as one of the Farthing Tokens struck by the Magistrates or Tradesmen of most of the cities and towns in England and Wales, of which, it has been said, not less than six thousand different ones were issued in the cities of London and Westminster only. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> The inscription of this, between the outward and inner circle, is struck on Copper; the area within the inner circle is Brass, with a small bit of Silver in the center. [A.]

<sup>t</sup> Blondeau's pattern pieces, in the last Plate, produced from the hand of David Rammage, one of the Moneyers, proof pieces in opposition to them; which were indeed well performed, though not with all that delicacy and beauty so conspicuous in the first. [They are N<sup>os</sup> 1, 2, and 3, in this Plate.] Some of N<sup>os</sup> 2 and 3 were thin, and grained on the edge as if designed to pass for Shillings; and others were of the thickness of a modern Half Crown, with the legend TRVTH AND PEACE 1651 printed on the edge, and mullets instead of points between the words. [Table, p. 97.]

Species.

## OLIVER.

Crown.	4. Obv. OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB &C. PRO. Bust in profile, to the right, laureat, with a Roman mantle. - - 464
	Rev. PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO 1658. In a shield, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, quarterly, first and fourth, St. George's Cross for England, second St. Andrew's Cross for Scotland <sup>u</sup> , third, the Harp for Ireland. On an Escutcheon of Pretence a Lion rampant <sup>x</sup> . On the Edge HAS NISI PERITVRVS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO.
Half Crown.	5. Obv. Rev. and Edge as N <sup>o</sup> 4. <sup>y</sup> - - - - 232
	6. Obv. only. OLIVAR D G R P ANG SCO HIB PRO. <sup>z</sup> Type as N <sup>o</sup> 4. 188
Shilling.	7. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. - - - - 94
Sixpence.	8. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. - - - - 47

<sup>u</sup> The Cross for Scotland was not placed upon the Coins, nor on the Seals of the Commonwealth. It appeared first upon those which bear the image and superscription of Cromwell.

<sup>x</sup> His paternal Coat.

<sup>y</sup> There is an Half Crown dated 1656; all the rest of Cromwell's Silver Coins bear the date, as above, 1658.

<sup>z</sup> As this Coin wants &c. after HIB., I suspect that it was struck from a Die which still remains in the Tower, and which Dr. Combe supposes to have been intended for a Shilling, but to have been laid aside on account of that omission. A note to the Antiquaries' Explanation of this piece says, "Whether this was designed for a trial piece of two Shillings, to which it exactly answers in weight, or a medal, is uncertain, no Reverse of it having yet occurred. [A.] In Mr. Willett's Cabinet is a SHILLING of work like this with a Reverse." There is also in the Tower another Die, which is often called The Ninepence. Pieces struck from this are sometimes admitted as a substitute for the Sixpence, which is exceedingly scarce. Coins from these two Dies are commonly supposed to be Dutch; as is also a Crown piece, which, according to an opinion very generally received, was done in Holland in imitation of the English one; but it is in truth stamped with two new Dies which Mr. Arundel, Master of the Mint, got Mr. Tanner the Engraver to make from Simon's punchcons, which are still in the Tower, because the original Die of the Obverse was much cracked. To ascertain this, Dr. Combe tried what is called the Dutch Crown, and found that it exactly fitted these new Dies. [Appendix to Vertue's Works of Simon, p. 78.]

Species.

*Copper.*

- Farthing. 9. Obv. OLIVAR. PRO ENG SC IRL. Bust as before.  
 Rev. CHARITIE and CHANGE <sup>a</sup>. Arms as before.
10. Obv. OLIVER PRO ENG SCO & IRE. As before. M. M. on both  
 sides a Mullet of five points. No inner circle.  
 Rev. CONVENIENT CHANGE 1651. Arms as usual.
11. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 9.  
 Rev. THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE. On three pillars, tied together,  
 the English Cross, the Irish Harp, and the Scotch Thistle.  
 M. M. a Mullet of five points.
12. Obv. as Reverse of N<sup>o</sup> 11. - - - - - 71  
 Rev. AND GOD DIRECT OVR COVRS. A Ship under sail to the  
 right. M. M. a Mullet of five points.

PLATE XXXIII.

CHARLES II.

- Half Crown. 1. Obv. CAROLVS II D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Bust in  
 profile to the right, with long flowing hair, broad laced band,  
 crowned and in armour. M. M. a Crown. No inner circle,  
 or numerals for the value <sup>b</sup>. - - - - - 238  
 Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. In a plain shield the Royal  
 Arms, quarterly, in the first and fourth France and England  
 quartered, in the second Scotland, and Ireland in the third.

<sup>a</sup> See the reason for inserting this and the three following in the note to N<sup>o</sup> 13 in Pl. XXXI.

<sup>b</sup> It appears that there were two sorts of each of the Coinages which took place in 1660 and 1661. Of the first Coinage some were without M. M., numerals, or inner circle, as in Gold, Plate XIV. N<sup>o</sup> 8, and XV. N<sup>o</sup> 3; and a Sixpence, Twopence, and Penny, in the Supplement, Plate VI. N<sup>os</sup> 10, 11, 12. Others, with the M. M., but without the numerals, or inner circle, N<sup>os</sup> 1—5 of this Plate. Of the second, after the 28th of November, 1661, some have the M. M. and numerals, but not the inner circle, N<sup>os</sup> 6—10; and the rest have the M. M., numerals, and inner circle. [A.]



Species.						
Shilling.	2. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	-	-	-	-	92
Sixpence.	3. Obv. only as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	-	-	-	-	46
Twopence.	4. Obv. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1. CAROLVS II. D G MAG BRIT ET HIB REX <sup>c</sup> .					17
	Rev. as before.					
Penny.	5. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4.	-	-	-	-	8
Half Crown.	6. Obv. only. CAROLVS II D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. Types and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, with xxx behind the head.	-	-	-	-	228
Shilling.	7. Obv. only. CAROLVS, &c. Types and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 2, with xii behind the head.	-	-	-	-	93
Sixpence.	8. Obv. only. CAROLVS, &c. Types and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 3, with vi. behind the head.	-	-	-	-	46
Twopence.	9. Obv. CAROLVS II D G M B F ET H REX. Types and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 4, with ii behind the head.	-	-	-	-	16
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4.					
Penny.	10. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, with i behind the head.	-	-	-	-	8
Half Crown.	11. Obv. CAROLVS II D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX. Bust as before, within an inner circle, behind the head xxx. M. M. on both sides a Crown.	-	-	-	-	236
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Royal Shield and Cross as before within an inner circle.					
Shilling.	12. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 11, except xii behind the head.	-	-	-	-	94
Sixpence.	13. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 11, except vi for the value <sup>d</sup> .	-	-	-	-	47
Groat.	14. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 11, except the value iii.	-	-	-	-	31
Threepence.	15. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 11. Behind the head, iii.	-	-	-	-	23
Twopence.	16. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 11, with ii for the value.	-	-	-	-	16
Penny.	17. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 11, except the value i.	-	-	-	-	8
Groat.	18. Obv. CAROLVS II D G M B F & H REX. Bust as before, but extending to the edge of the piece, iii behind the head. No inner circle, nor M. M.	-	-	-	-	32
	Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Arms and Cross as usual. M. M. a Crown. No inner circle <sup>e</sup> .					

<sup>c</sup> The letters FR are omitted by mistake in the Engraving; they appear in the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plate, but without any notice of the omission.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Willett has a piece which has the value vi upon it, but is in weight equal to a Shilling. It is counter-marked with the letter R before the King's face.

<sup>e</sup> This and the three following are milled. [A.]

Species.				
Threepence.	19. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 18, III behind the head.	-	-	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twopence.	20. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 18, II for the value.	-	-	16
Penny.	21. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 18, I behind the head.	-	-	8
Halfpenny.	22. Obv. Two c's interlinked and crowned.	-	-	6
	Rev. A full-blown Rose <sup>f</sup> .			

PLATE XXXIV.

CHARLES II.

1. Obv. CAROLVS II REX. Bust in profile to the left, with long flowing hair, laureate. In a Roman robe. M. M. a Star of eight points above the head. Under the Bust the letter S.<sup>g</sup> - 133  
Rev. MAGNALIA DEI 1660. Between the four separate Shields of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, two interlinked c's crowned over the Roman numerals II. In the centre a Star of eight points radiated.  
One of this type has on the rim REVERSVS SINE CLADE VICTOR, the figure of an Olive Branch, and SIMON FECIT.
2. Obv. CAROLVS II D G MAG BR FR ET HI REX. Type nearly the same as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but without the M. M. - - - 125 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Rev. MAGNA OPERA DOMINI 1660. Quarterly, in a plain shield, the Arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.
3. Another Reverse of N<sup>o</sup> 2. PROBASTI ME DNE SICVT ARGENTVM. Shield of a more antique form, with the Arms of France and England only quarterly <sup>h</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> Mixed metal; probably a pattern piece. In the British Museum. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> Simon; a pattern piece, as were the three following. That with the inscription on the edge weighs 172 grains, and probably is a medal. All five are in the British Museum. [A.]

<sup>h</sup> Mr. Folkes conjectures, from the motto, that this was designed for a Silver Coin. [Table, p. 107, n. \*.]

Species.

4. Obv. CAROLVS II D G ANG SCO FR ET HI REX. Bust in profile to the left crowned. Long hair and laced cravat, over a royal mantle. - - - - - 133½

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Crown.

5. Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRA. Bust in profile to the left, laureated, in a Roman mantle buttoned on the shoulder. Beneath a Rose<sup>i</sup>. 462

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1662. Four distinct Shields of Arms crowned: in the first and fourth France and England, quarterly; in the second Ireland; in the third Scotland. Two interlinked c's between the Shields. In the centre the Star of the Order of the Garter. On the Edge DECVS ET TVTAMEN.<sup>k</sup>

6. The same without the Rose under the Bust.<sup>l</sup> - - - - - 462

7. Obv. Bust as N<sup>o</sup> 5, but with a flowing lock brought forward on the left shoulder. The button of the mantle omitted. Beneath, Simon. - - - - - 530

Rev. MAG. BRI FR ET HIB REX 1663. Four Shields of Arms crowned, with interlinked c's between them: in the top, or first, England; in the dexter, or second, Ireland; in the sinister, or third, Scotland; in the bottom, or fourth, France.<sup>m</sup>

<sup>i</sup> The position of the Bust is contrary to that on the hammered Money, which looks to the right like his Father's; and from this time it was constantly observed to make the Successor look the contrary way. [Leake, p. 361.] — The M. M. is said to be the distinction of the Silver drawn from the Lead Mines in the West of England. [Table, p. 134.] — This piece is commonly called the Rose Crown. [Leake, p. 361.]

<sup>k</sup> Mr. Evelyn suggested these words to Mr. Slingsby [Master of the Mint] out of a Vignette in Cardinal de Richlieu's Greek Testament, printed at the Louvre, hindering (as he says) "his intended addition [*in Armis*] which neither would have become the Impress nor stood gracefully in the Circle." [Numismata, p. 225.] — To these words were afterwards added the year of the reign, either in figures or in words at length; and the same has been impressed upon all the Crowns and Half Crowns that have since been minted in the following reigns. [Table, p. 108.]

<sup>l</sup> These Crowns of 1662 differed from those which were coined afterwards in this, that the Arms of France and England were placed quarterly together, and that the year of the King's reign was not stamped on the rim. [Table, p. 108.]

<sup>m</sup> "The Arms of France (which had been constantly borne in the first quarter, singly, till the reign of James I., and afterwards in the first place quarterly with England) is here placed



Species.

The George and Garter in the centre, with the motto, HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE. Upon the Edge the following Petition in two lines, together with two linked c's under a Crown and between two Branches of Palm, to separate the end of the inscription from the beginning: Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryal-piece with the Dutch, and, if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully order'd, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him.<sup>n</sup>

Sixpence.

8. Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRATIA. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 6. - - 46  
Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1674. Shields and c's as N<sup>o</sup> 7.

The Star of the Garter radiated in the centre.

Crown.

9. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 6, with an Elephant below<sup>o</sup>. - - 462  
Rev. MAG. &c. 1666.  
10. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 6. M. M. a Boar's Head<sup>p</sup>. - - 463  
Rev. MAG. &c. 1677.

in the bottom shield, or fourth quarter. This irregular bearing first appeared upon the Nativity Medals of Charles II. in 1630, and, no doubt, was originally owing to the ignorance of the Graver, who knew no other way to place the Arms circularly than following each other, like the Titles, unless (as I have heard) that the Arms of each Kingdom might fall under the respective Title in the Legend. This witty conceit has ever since prevailed upon the Coin, except in some of King William and Queen Mary's Money, where the Arms are rightly marshalled in one Shield. That this was owing to the ignorance of the Workman, and not with any design to alter the disposition of the Arms, is evident from the Arms upon the Great Seal, where France is borne quarterly with England in the first and fourth quarters, as it was likewise used upon all other occasions, till the alteration occasioned by the Union with Scotland in 1708." [Leake, p. 362.]

<sup>n</sup> This beautiful Coin is now known by the name of the Petition Crown. It is commonly said that there were not more than twenty of these pieces struck off with the Petition, besides a very small number more without it, but edged with the legend REDDITE QVAE CAESARIS CAESARI, &c. POST, and a Sun appearing out of a cloud to express Nubila Phœbus. Another sort has RENDER TO CÆSAR THE THINGS WHICH ARE CÆSAR'S. Of this one specimen only has yet appeared. It was in the Cabinet of the late Thomas Dunmer, Esq. [See Table, p. 110, and Snelling's Patterns, p. 52.]

<sup>o</sup> This, Nos 11 and 13, coined out of Silver brought in by the African Company [A.], whose Gold has constantly been impressed also with the same distinction. All the Silver I have seen bears the date 1666. [Table, p. 135.]

<sup>p</sup> This Mint Mark does not appear in Pollet's Tables of Trials of the Pix. [See them in the Appendix.] I have not seen the Coin, but have been informed that a flaw in it has been mistaken for a Boar's Head.

Species.									
Half Crown.	11.	As N <sup>o</sup> 9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
Shilling.	12.	As N <sup>o</sup> 8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
	13.	As N <sup>o</sup> 11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
	14.	Obv. CAROLVS, &c. below the Bust, and in the centre of the							
		Reverse a Plume of Feathers, <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	92½
		Rev. MAG. &c. 1674.							
Groat.	15.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	30½
		Rev. MAG. &c. 1679. Four interlinked c's under a Crown, with							
		the Rose, Thistle, Fleur de Lis, and Harp in the quarters. <sup>r</sup>							
Threepence.	16.	Obv. CAROLVS, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	22½
		Rev. MAG. &c. 1679. Three interlinked c's under a Crown.							
Twopence.	17.	Obv. CAROLVS, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
		Rev. MAG. &c. Two interlinked c's crowned.							
Penny.	18.	Obv. CAROLVS, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
		Rev. MAG. &c. A single c crowned.							

## PLATE XXXV.

## JAMES II.

Half Crown.	1.	Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust in profile to the right laureat.	229
		Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1686. Four separate shields as	
		before, but the spaces between them are blank.	
Crown.	2.	As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	464
Shilling.	3.	As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	99½
Sixpence.	4.	As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	47

<sup>a</sup> The Mark of the Welsh Silver.

<sup>r</sup> None of these Groats and smaller pieces, nor of those minted before them, though coined by the Mill, were ever marked on the edges: and the same is to be understood of all the pieces of the same denominations that have since been minted in any of the following reigns. [Table, p. 110.]

Species.							
Groat.	5. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, except that the neck is bare. <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	29
	Rev. MAG. &c. 1687. Four Units under a Crown.						
Threepence.	6. As N <sup>o</sup> 5, except the value III. and date 1686.	-	-	-	-	-	23
Twopence.	7. As N <sup>o</sup> 5, except the value II. and date 1688.	-	-	-	-	-	16
Penny.	8. As N <sup>o</sup> 5, with I. and 1686.	-	-	-	-	-	9

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Crown.	9. Obv. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. Busts of the King and Queen in profile to the left. <sup>t</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	462
	Rev. MAG BR FR ET HI REX ET REGINA. Between the four Shields, in the four quarters, w and m interlinked, 1692. In the centre the Arms of Nassau.						
Shilling.	10. As N <sup>o</sup> 9.	-	-	-	-	-	94
Sixpence.	11. As N <sup>o</sup> 9.	-	-	-	-	-	48
Half Crown.	12. As N <sup>o</sup> 9. Date 1693.	-	-	-	-	-	231
	13. Another Reverse, dated 1689. In a plain Escutcheon crowned, the Arms of France and England quarterly in the first and fourth, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third. On an Escutcheon of pretence the Arms of Nassau.						
	14. Another Reverse. Date 1689. In a plain Shield, crowned, the Arms of England in the first quarter, Scotland in the second, Ireland in the third, and France in the fourth <sup>u</sup> , with Nassau in the centre.	-	-	-	-	-	232

<sup>s</sup> So are also the necks of William and Mary upon the Groat and the smaller pieces. On those of William alone the neck is cloathed; and so it has continued to the present time.

<sup>t</sup> In the manner that Writers upon Medals call *Capita jugata*; the King's head is nearer than the Queen's, by which position he takes the right hand. [Table, p. 115.]

<sup>u</sup> This placing of France in the last quarter was certainly owing to the manner of arranging the four shields upon the former milled Money, where France is in the bottom shield, which is the last quarter: for, as a proof that no such alteration was intended in either case, upon the Half Crown, N<sup>o</sup> 13, which was struck in the same year with this, the Arms are properly marshalled, viz. France and England quarterly, in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third. [Leake, p. 395.]



## Species.

Groat.	15. Obv. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA D G. Heads in profile as N <sup>o</sup> 9.	
	Necks bare. <sup>x</sup>	31
	Rev. MAG. &c. 1689. The figure 4 under a Crown.	
Threepence.	16. Under a Crown 3.	22
Twopence.	17. Under a Crown 2. Date 1691.	15½
Penny.	18. As N <sup>o</sup> 17, except the figure 1.	7½

## PLATE XXXVI.

## WILLIAM III.

Crown.	1. Obv. GVLIELMVS III DEI GRA. Profile to the left, laureat, in a Roman mantle.	462
	Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1696. Four Shields as before, with Nassau in the centre.	
Half Crown.	2. As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	231
Shilling.	3. As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	94
Sixpence.	4. As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	47
Groat.	5. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	32
	Rev. MAG. &c. 1702. <sup>y</sup> Under a Crown the figure 4.	
Threepence.	6. ————— 1700. ————— 3.	24
Twopence.	7. ————— 1701. ————— 2.	16
Penny.	8. ————— 1698. ————— 1.	8
Half Crown.	9. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. B <sup>z</sup> under the Bust.	228
	10. ————— C <sup>a</sup> —————	230

<sup>x</sup> See the note to N<sup>o</sup> 5 in Plate XXXV.

<sup>y</sup> King William died upon the 8th of March, 1701-2, and consequently before the commencement of the year in which this piece is dated, according to the mode of computation then used in England.

<sup>z</sup> This, and the 14 following pieces, were struck in the Country Mints, in the great Re-coinage of the clipped hammered Money. The pieces were only Half Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences, and they were distinguished from those minted in the Tower by the letters B, C, E, N, and Y or γ. Those marked B were struck in the Mint at Bristol.

<sup>a</sup> Chester Mint.

Species.								
	11. As N <sup>o</sup> 2.	E <sup>b</sup> under the Bust.	-	-	-	-	-	231
	12. ———	N <sup>c</sup> ———	-	-	-	-	-	230
	13. ———	Y <sup>d</sup> ———	-	-	-	-	-	231
Shilling.	14. As N <sup>o</sup> 9.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	89
	15. As N <sup>o</sup> 10.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	92
	16. As N <sup>o</sup> 11.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	92
	17. As N <sup>o</sup> 12.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	92
	18. As N <sup>o</sup> 13.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	94
Sixpence.	19. As N <sup>o</sup> 9.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	44
	20. As N <sup>o</sup> 10.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	46
	21. As N <sup>o</sup> 11.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	45
	22. As N <sup>o</sup> 12.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	44
	23. As N <sup>o</sup> 13.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	45
	24. A Reverse of N <sup>o</sup> 4, dated 1699.	In each of the quarters a full-blown Rose. <sup>e</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	46
Shilling.	25. As N <sup>o</sup> 24.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	92
Half Crown.	26. As N <sup>o</sup> 2, with an Elephant under the Bust. <sup>f</sup>	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	231
	27. Another Reverse of N <sup>o</sup> 2, dated 1701.	In each quarter a Plume of Feathers. <sup>g</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	233
Shilling.	28. As N <sup>o</sup> 27.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	92
Sixpence.	29. As N <sup>o</sup> 27. Date 1699.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	46

<sup>b</sup> Exeter Mint.

<sup>c</sup> Norwich Mint.

<sup>d</sup> York Mint. All the Coins of the Country Mints were struck in the years 1696 and 1697 I know not the reason why those coined at York are marked both with a Roman and an Italic letter.

<sup>e</sup> These were coined of Silver from the Mines in the West of England, and were struck for a trial, but each Shilling standing the proprietor in five Groats (as is commonly reported) no wonder they were discontinued. [Leake, page 398, quoting Thorcsby, N<sup>o</sup> 596.]

<sup>f</sup> Silver imported by the African Company. See the same mark, Plate XXXIV. N<sup>o</sup> 9.

<sup>g</sup> Struck from Silver out of the Mines of Sir Carberry Price and Sir Humphrey Mackworth, in Wales. [Leake, page 399.] The Silver from these Mines, and from those in the West of England, being frequently brought into the Mint together, the Money of such Coinages has been usually marked with both Roses and Feathers, placed alternately in the quarters of the same piece. [Table, page 135.] See Plates XXXVII. XXXVIII. XXXIX. and XL.

## PLATE XXXVII.

## ANN.

Species.								
Crown.	1.	Obv.	ANNA DEI GRATIA. Bust to the right in profile. Hair bound with a Fillet, and tied up behind.					
		Rev.	MAG. &c. Four shields crowned as before, with the Star of the Order of the Garter, radiated in the centre <sup>h</sup> .					
Half Crown.	2.							232
Shilling.	3.							94
Sixpence.	4.							46
Groat.	5.	Obv.	ANNA, &c.	-	-	-	-	31
		Rev.	MAG. &c. 1706. Under a Crown the figure 4.					
Threepence.	6.		1709			3.	-	24
Twopence.	7.		1706			2.	-	16
Penny.	8.		1708			1.	-	8
Crown.	9.	Obv. only.	ANNA, &c.	Below the Bust vigo. <sup>i</sup>			Date 1702.	463
Half Crown.	10.	As N <sup>o</sup> 9.	-	-	-	-	-	231
Shilling.	11.	As N <sup>o</sup> 9.	-	-	-	-	-	91
Sixpence.	12.	As N <sup>o</sup> 9.	-	-	-	-	-	47
Crown.	13.	Reverse of N <sup>o</sup> 1, date 1707, Roses and Plumes of Feathers alternately between the shields <sup>k</sup> .						463
Half Crown.	14.							231½
Shilling.	15.		dated 1705.	-	-	-	-	92
Sixpence.	16.							46½

<sup>h</sup> The Arms of Nassau are here omitted, and the Star of the Order of the Garter is restored to the place which it occupied before the accession of King William III. to the Throne of England.

<sup>i</sup> These Coins were thus marked in commemoration of the taking of the Spanish Galleons and the town of Vigo, in the month of October 1702; as were also the Gold Coins which were struck out of the treasure then captured.

<sup>k</sup> English and Welsh Silver together. See note to N<sup>o</sup> 27 in Plate XXXVI.



PLATE XXXVII.

383

Species.					
Crown.	17.	_____ 1705.	Feathers in the quarters <sup>1</sup> .	- -	464
Half Crown.	18.	_____			232
Shilling.	19.	_____			92
Sixpence.	20.	_____			46 $\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE XXXVIII.

ANN.

Crown.	1.	Rev. only.	MAG BRI FR ET HIB REG 1708.	In the top and bottom shields England and Scotland impaled <sup>m</sup> ; on the dexter side Ireland, and on the sinister France <sup>n</sup> . A plume of Feathers in each quarter <sup>o</sup> .	- - - -	463
Half Crown.	2.	As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	- - - -		- -	232
Shilling.	3.	_____	1707.			
Sixpence.	4.	_____				
Crown.	5.	_____	1710.	Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1, with Roses and Plumes of Feathers alternately <sup>p</sup> .	- - - -	463
Half Crown.	6.	_____				232
Shilling.	7.	_____				
Sixpence.	8.	_____				
Crown.	9.	Obverse only.	Type, &c. as before.	E <sup>q</sup> under the Bust.		

<sup>1</sup> Welsh Silver.

<sup>m</sup> To denote the Union of the two Kingdoms.

<sup>n</sup> This strange position of France in the sinister, or third quarter, has prevailed even to the present time, whenever the four shields have been placed separately on the Coins.

<sup>o</sup> Welsh Silver after the Union.

<sup>p</sup> This, according to Mr. Leake, is commonly called *Quakers Money*, some of that denomination being supposed to be proprietors of the Mines. [page 405.] The Works at Gadly's were occupied by a Company established by Charter 4 William and Mary. Between 1704 and 1744, they extracted from the Lead 430,604 ounces of Silver. The Company was often called the *Quakers Company*, from the number of persons of that persuasion which belonged to it. [Pennant's Whiteford, &c. page 261.]

<sup>q</sup> Edinburgh. The first Re-coinage there after the Union, 1707. [A.]

Species.								
Half Crown.	10.	_____						
Shilling.	11.	_____						92
Sixpence.	12.	_____						44½
Crown.	13.	_____	A Mullet of six points after the letter E under the bust <sup>r</sup> .					
Half Crown.	14.	_____						
Shilling.	15.	_____						
Sixpence.	16.	_____						
Crown.	17.	Rev. only.	MAG. &c. 1707.	Shields as before, but the quarters void <sup>s</sup> .				463
Half Crown.	18.	_____	1713.	-	-	-	-	231
Shilling.	19.	_____	1707 <sup>t</sup> .	-	-	-	-	92
Sixpence.	20.	_____	1711.	-	-	-	-	46

## PLATE XXXIX.

## GEORGE I.

- Crown. 1. Obv. GEORGIVS D G M BR FR ET HIB REX F D.<sup>u</sup> Bust in profile to the left, laureat, in armour, with the Roman mantle over it.
- Rev. BRVN. ET. L. DVX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET. EL. 1714.<sup>x</sup> Four crowned Shields, as before: in the upper one England and Scotland impaled; in the lower Ireland; in the dexter the Arms of his Majesty's German Dominions, viz. triangular, two in chief, and one in base; first, *Brunswick*, two Lions passant guardant; second, *Lunenburgh*, Semè of Hearts, a

<sup>r</sup> The second Re-coinage at Edinburgh, 1708.

<sup>s</sup> The Reverse, after the Union, of No 1 of Plate XXXVII. and Nos 9 and 13 of this. [A.]

<sup>t</sup> As the Gold and Silver Coins were similar in type, the latter were frequently gilded, and, with the addition of Sceptres on the Reverse, worked up by a tool, fraudulently passed for the former. The Money of George I. was guarded from this by the bust being unclothed on the Gold Coins.

<sup>u</sup> Fidei Defensor now appears upon our Coins for the first time, though it was used by Henry VIII. and all our succeeding Monarchs in the style upon the Great Seal.

<sup>x</sup> Brunswic. et Luneburgen. Dux. Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius, et Elector.

Species.		Lion rampant; third, <i>Saxony</i> , a Horse current; in an Escutcheon in the centre Charlemagne's Crown, as Arch-Treasurer of the Empire. <sup>y</sup>	
Half Crown.	2.	_____	
Shilling.	3.	_____	91
Sixpence.	4.	_____	
Groat.	5.	Obv. GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA. - - - - - Rev. MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX. 1717. Under a Crown 4.	31
Threepence.	6.	_____ 3. -	24
Twopence.	7.	_____ 2. -	16
Penny.	8.	1725. _____ 1. -	8
Crown.	9.	Rev. only. BRVN, &c. 1726. Roses and Feathers alternately between the Shields. <sup>z</sup> - - - - -	463
Half Crown.	10.	_____ 1720	233
Shilling.	11.	_____ 1725	92
Sixpence.	12.	_____ 1726	47
Crown.	13.	Rev. only. BRVN, &c. 1723. Between the Shields s s and c alternately. <sup>a</sup> - - - - -	463½
Half Crown.	14.	_____	232
Shilling.	15.	_____	92
Sixpence.	16.	_____	47
Shilling.	17.	Obv. GEORGIVS, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Below the Bust wcc. <sup>b</sup> Rev. BRVN. &c. 1725. In the quarters two c's interlinked, and the Feathers alternately.	

<sup>y</sup> Leake, p. 411. It is doubtful whether this Crown was ever struck, as it is not now known to exist in any Cabinet.

<sup>z</sup> English and Welsh Silver. See note to N<sup>o</sup> 27, Plate XXXVI.

<sup>a</sup> Coined out of Silver brought in by the South Sea Company. [Table, p. 135.]

<sup>b</sup> These letters designate the Welsh Copper Company. [Table, p. 135.]



## PLATE XL.

## GEORGE II.

Species. Crown.	1. Obv. GEORGIUS II DEI GRATIA. Profile to the right, laureat, and in armour, with a mantle over it. - - - - - 463
	Rev. M. B. F. ET. H. REX. F. D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. I. AT. ET. E. 1731. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1, Plate XXXIX.
Half Crown.	2. _____ <sup>c</sup> 230
Shilling.	3. _____
Sixpence.	4. _____ 47
Penny.	5. Rev. only. MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX 1743. Under a Crown 1. 8
Twopence.	6. _____ 2. 16
Threepence.	7. _____ 1739. _____ 3. 26
Groat.	8. _____ 1737. _____ 4. 32
Crown.	9. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, except Feathers in the quarters on the Reverse, date 1728.
Half Crown.	10. _____ 1731 <sup>d</sup> .
Shilling.	11. _____ 1737.
Sixpence.	12. _____ 1728. 47
Crown.	13. _____ Roses and Feathers 1733. 464
Half Crown.	14. _____ 1734. 234
Shilling.	15. _____ 1729. 92
Sixpence.	16. _____ 1731. 47
Crown.	17. _____ Roses only 1739. 463
Half Crown.	18. _____ 1745.
Shilling.	19. _____ 1747. 94
Sixpence.	20. _____ 1743. 47
Crown.	21. Obv. Type, &c. as before. Under the Bust LIMA <sup>e</sup> . - 468
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Date 1745.

<sup>c</sup> A pattern piece. [A.]<sup>d</sup> Numbers 9 and 10 are not now to be found in any Collection.<sup>e</sup> Mr. Pollet says that a great part of the Silver with LIMA under the head was coined out of that taken by the Prince Frederick and Duke Privateers. [MS note by Snelling in his View of the Silver Coinage, p. 49.]

Species.				
Half Crown.	22.	_____	LIMA.	- 243
Shilling.	23.	_____	LIMA.	- 94
Sixpence.	24.	_____	LIMA.	- 47

PLATE XLI.

SCOTTISH COINS<sup>f</sup>.

JAMES I.

Crown.	1.	Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN & HIB REX. Type as his English Money, except a Thistle crowned upon the housing. M. M. on both sides a Thistle.	- - - - -	462
		Rev. QVÆ DEVS CONIUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. In an Escutcheon garnished, the Royal Arms quarterly. In the first and fourth Scotland, in the second France and England quartered, in the third Ireland.		
Half Crown.	2.	As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	- - - - -	228
Shilling.	3.	Obv. only, as his English Money. M. M. a Thistle.	-	92
Sixpence.	4.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 3. VI behind the head.	- - -	47
		Rev. QVÆ, &c. Date 1622 over a plain Escutcheon.		

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<sup>f</sup> The Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence, in this and the following Plate, though commonly called Scottish Coins, yet are not properly such, being of species never known in Scotland before, coined in England, and principally for the use of England, and indeed no other than the Coins of England made current in Scotland by Proclamation. They are distinguished from those which were current in England only by the Arms of Scotland taking the precedence of England in the Shield. [See Leake, p. 292.]

## CHARLES I.

Species.			
Crown.	5. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAGN BRITANN FRANC ET HIBERN REX. Type as his English Money. M. M. on both sides a Thistle, with a small B <sup>g</sup> over it. - - - - -	463	
	Rev. QVÆ DEVS, &c. In an Escutcheon garnished and crowned, the Royal Arms as before.		
Half Crown.	6. As N <sup>o</sup> 5. M. M. on the Obverse an Anemone flower and a small B, on the Reverse a B and a Thistle. - - - - -	231	
Shilling.	7. Obv. CAR D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Bust in profile to the right, crowned, and extending to the edge of the piece below, XII behind the head, marked with a B on both sides.	91	
	Rev. QVÆ, &c. The Royal Arms in a plain shield, between C. R. all crowned.		
	8. As N <sup>o</sup> 7, but with the M. M. of a Thistle <sup>h</sup> on the Reverse only.	87	
	9. Obv. only. CAROLVS, &c. Bust within the inner circle. Broad lace, band, and ribbon of the Order of the Garter. M. M. a Thistle. - - - - -	92	
Sixpence.	10. As N <sup>o</sup> 7. Behind the head VI. M. M. on Obverse B and a Fleur de Lis. - - - - -	44	
	11. Rev. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 10. M. M. an F. <sup>i</sup> - - - - -	46	
Half Mark.	12. Obv. CAR. D. G. SCOT ANG FR ET HIB R. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 7. Be- hind the head <sup>VI</sup> 8, under it B. - - - - -	47	
	Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 7.		
	13. Another Reverse. The letters C. R. omitted. - - - - -	47	

<sup>g</sup> The Mark of Briot.

<sup>h</sup> In the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates this is said to be "marked probably with an F or Thistle."

<sup>i</sup> Cardonnel, in a note to a Coin of Charles II., says that the pieces marked "with F were struck by John Faulkener of Balmaker, the Master, or James Faulkener of Plaisley, the Warden, of the Mint." [Numismata Scotie, p. 117.] I presume that the latter of these is inserted by mistake, as it never was the practice for the Warden to put a Mark upon the Money. In his Preface, p. 22, he spells the name Falconar, and calls him a "Master of the Mint."



Species.					
Forty Pennies.	14.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 12. Behind the head XL.	-	-	24
		Rev. SALVS REIPVB SVPREMA LEX. A Thistle crowned. M. M. F.			
	15.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 14, except that the Bust is within the inner circle and a Thistle behind the head instead of XL.	-	-	25
		Rev. SALVS REIP SVPR LEX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 13.			
Twenty Pennies.	16.	Type on both sides as N <sup>o</sup> 14. On the Obverse, xx behind the head. Legend on the Reverse IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Marked on both sides with B.			
	17.	As N <sup>o</sup> 16. But the Bust within the inner circle. M. M. a Thistle. No M. M. on Reverse. <sup>k</sup>	-	-	12
Two Shillings.	18.	Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17. Behind the head II.	-	-	11
		Rev. IVSTITIA, &c. The Scottish Shield crowned.			
Twenty Pennies.	19.	As N <sup>o</sup> 16, but without M. M.	-	-	11

PLATE XLII.

CHARLES II.

Four Marks.	1.	Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile Bust to the left, laureat, in Roman armour and mantle. F under the Bust.	-	-	412
		Rev. MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX 1674. Four Shields: in the upper and lower Scotland; in the dexter Ireland; in the sinister France. In the quarters two c's interlinked and crowned.			
		<sup>LIII</sup> 4 in the centre.			
Two Marks.	2.	As N <sup>o</sup> 1. 1675.	_____	<sup>XXVI</sup> 8	206
One Mark.	3.	_____ 1669.	_____	<sup>XIII</sup> 4	103
Half Mark.	4.	_____ 1664.	_____	<sup>VI</sup> 8	51
Dollar.	5.	Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Profile to the right, laureat, in a Roman mantle.	-	-	416
		Rev. SCO ANG FR ET HIB REX 1676. Four crowned Shields of Scotland, Ireland, England, and France. A Thistle in each quarter, and two interlinked c's in the centre. <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>k</sup> Perhaps the half of N<sup>o</sup> 16. [A.]

<sup>1</sup> This Coin, which is commonly called the Dollar of Scotland, ran for fifty Shillings Scots, and the Half, &c. in proportion. [See the Table, p. 150.]

Species.		
Half.	6. As N <sup>o</sup> 5. - - - - -	206
Quarter.	7. —————	103
Eighth.	8. —————	51
Sixteenth.	9. ——— 1681. St. Andrew's Cross, surmounted by a Crown; in the quarters a Thistle, Harp, Rose, and Fleur de Lis.	

## JAMES VII.

Forty Shillings.	10. Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile to the left, laureat, in a Roman Mantle. Underneath 40. - - - - -	286
	Rev. MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX 1687. The Royal Shield crowned: in the first and fourth quarters Scotland; in the second, France and England quartered; in the third, Ireland.	
Ten Shillings.	11. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 10, with 10 under the Bust. - - - - -	71½
	Rev. MAG BR &c. 1687. Four Shields crowned: Scotland, Ireland, England, and France. In the centre St. Andrew's Cross tipped by the Thistle, Rose, Fleur de Lis, and Harp.	

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

Sixty Shillings.	12. Obv. only. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. The Busts as on the English Coins, but turned to the right; beneath them 60 <sup>m</sup> . - - - - -	430
Forty Shillings.	13. ——— 40. - - - - -	288
Twenty Shillings.	14. ——— 20. - - - - -	—
Ten Shillings.	15. ——— 10. - - - - -	72
	Rev. MAG. BR. FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA. 1691. Shield as N <sup>o</sup> 10, with the Escutchcon of Nassau in the centre.	
Five Shillings.	16. ——— 5. - - - - -	
	Rev. MAG. BR. &c. 1694. Under a Crown w m in a cypher.	

<sup>m</sup> On the Edge of this and the forty Shilling piece, PROTEGIT ET ORNAT ANNO REGNI TERTIO. [Table, p. 152.] For the reason of the omission of the numerals after the King's name, see the Annals at the end of the reign.





## GOLD COINS.

## PLATE I.

## EDWARD III.

Species.  
Quarter  
Florin.

1. Obv. EDWR. R ANGL Z FRANC D HIB. In a Field semé de Lys a Helmet with lambrequins°. Crest, a Lion passant guardant, crowned. - - - - - 27  
Rev. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. A Cross fleury, with a Rose in the centre P.

Noble.

2. Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB. The King, armed and crowned, standing in a Ship, which has a Streamer at the mast-head with St. George's Cross. A naked sword in his right hand, and in his left a shield bearing the Arms of France [semé de Lys] quartered with those of England. On the upper part of the side of the ship are Lions passant guardant, towards the left, and Fleurs de Lis alternately. Under these two tiers of Ports<sup>q</sup>, the lower of which has four projecting spikes, placed alternately with the Ports. - - - 120

° The Mantling, antiently worn upon the Helmet, as well for ornament as to keep off the sun. [Leake, p. 43.] Edward III. is the first of our Monarchs who bore this crest upon his helmet on the Reverse of his Great Seal. [Sandford, p. 157.]

P The first Coinage in his 18th year, 1344, asserting his right to the Crown of France, to which perhaps the inscription on the Reverse alludes. [A.] See the Annals.

q These Ports, or openings, if such, are equally proper for arrows and other missiles as cannon, which, though not mentioned in the accounts of the naval and signal victory [1340] hereby commemorated, was used by the English with great success the year before. "Robert Lord Morley, with the Fleet under his command, destroyed eighty ships in the ports of Normandy, burnt Treport, and some places in the neighbourhood. It was at this time [1339], and in the attack of Ville d'Eu, that (the Records of this town, and from the French Historians, observe) Cannon was first used by the English." [Carte, History, vol. II. p. 433]. It is certain that Gunpowder was known and used long before: *Rogeri Bacon Opus Majus, Jebb, Lond. 1733, fol. Præfatio*; and Artillery also, according to *Mezeray, Etat de la France*, as early as 1318. So that it must have been from ignorance of the Records of Ville d'Eu, that he and other Historians after him relate that the English first taught the French the importance of Cannon at the battle of Cressy [1346], as they had done that of the Cross-bow 147 years before. A MS. describing the mode of sea-fights with missiles, written temp. H. IV., is in the British Museum. [A.]

Species.

Rev. IHC<sup>r</sup> AVTEM TRACIENS P<sup>s</sup> MEDIUM ILLORVM IBA<sup>t</sup>. In a double Tressure of eight arches with trefoils in the outward angles, a Cross fleury voided. Over each limb of the Cross a Fleur de Lis. In the quarters the Lion of England under a Crown. In the centre a Rose of four leaves, pointed with as many Trefoils Saltirewise, including the letter E<sup>u</sup>.

3. Obv. EDWARD DEI G REX ANG Z FRA DNS HYB Z AQT.<sup>x</sup> - - 119½

Rev. IHC AVTEM, &c. Types on both sides as N<sup>o</sup> 2.

4. Obv. only. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL DNS HYB Z AQT.

Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2 with a Flag bearing St. George's Cross flying at the stern y. - - - - - 119½

Half Noble.

5. Obv. only. EDWARD DEI G REX ANGL D HYB Z AQT. As N<sup>o</sup> 4. 60

6. Obv. EDWARD, &c. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2. - 58½

Rev. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2.

7. Rev. only<sup>z</sup>. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. In a double Tressure, with Trefoils in the outward angles, and Fleurs de Lis and Lions alternately within the arches, a Cross fleury, with an Annulet in the centre and in each quarter. - - 29

8. Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL. In a Tressure of eight arches, pointed with Trefoils, the Royal Arms. - - 29

Rev. EXALTABITVR, &c. In a double Tressure, with Fleurs de Lis and Lions in the arches, a Cross fleury, having Trefoils in the angles, and four Pellets in the centre.

9. Obv. EDWARD D G REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB. As N<sup>o</sup> 8. - 29

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 8, with AI<sup>a</sup> at the end of the legend.

<sup>r</sup> IESVS.

<sup>s</sup> PER.

<sup>t</sup> Qu. whether the letter τ is not omitted by mistake? It is inserted in the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plate.

<sup>u</sup> EDWARD. The fourth Coinage of this magnanimous Prince, of his 27th year, asserting, like the former, his right to the Crown of France and Sovereignty of the Seas. [A.] See the Annals.

<sup>x</sup> AQUITANIE. The same Coinage, notwithstanding the difference of the inscription. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> Struck after the Treaty of Bretagny, 1360 [when he renounced his title to the Crown of France], as were also Nos 5—8. The Reverse of this and the next are like the former. [A.]

<sup>z</sup> The front like the following. Given to the Museum by Charles Morton, M. D. Sec. R. S. and F. S. A. There are also Nos 2, 3, 6, 9, 15. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> The curious will, no doubt, consider whether these are the initials of any particular pro-

## RICHARD II.

Species.								
Noble.	10. Obv.	RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HIB Z AQT. Type						
		nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 4.	-	-	-	-	-	119½
	Rev.	IHC AVTEM, &c. As N <sup>o</sup> 2, with R <sup>b</sup> in the centre.						
Half.	11. Obv.	RICARD DEI GRA REX ANGL DNS HIB Z AQ. Types and In-						
		scription on the Reverse nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 6, with R in the centre.						59
Quarter.	12. Obv.	RICARD DI GRA REX ANG. Types and Inscription on the						
		Reverse as N <sup>o</sup> 8, with an Annulet in the centre.	-	-	-	-	-	28

## HENRY IV.

Noble.	13. Obv.	HENRIC DI. . . . . ANGL Z FRANC D HIB Z AQE. As N <sup>o</sup> 10,						
		but without the Flag on the mast. In the centre of the Re-						
		verse H <sup>c</sup> .	-	-	-	-	-	105
Quarter.	14. Obv.	HENRICVS DI GRA ANGL Z FR AN. Types and Inscription						
		on Reverse as N <sup>o</sup> 12.	-	-	-	-	-	25½

## HENRY V.

Noble.	15. Obv.	HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HYB. Ship with						
		two <sup>d</sup> ropes only ; no Streamer at the mast-head. Under the						
		right elbow an Annulet. Three Fleurs de Lis, only, in the						
		Arms, and one in the Legend.	-	-	-	-	-	109½
	Rev.	IHC &c. As N <sup>o</sup> 13. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.						
Half.	16. Obv.	HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. As N <sup>o</sup> 15, but with the						
		Flag at the stern.	-	-	-	-	-	54
	Rev.	as N <sup>o</sup> 6, but with H in the centre.						

vince or town. It is certain that several such appear on his and the Black Prince's Coins struck in Aquitain. At Agen in Guienne there was a Mint ; and Aiguillon, near it, stood out a long and furious siege against 100,000 Frenchmen, in 1306. See Carte, vol. II. p. 465. [A.]

<sup>b</sup> RICARDVS.

<sup>c</sup> HENRY. This and the next struck after his 13th year. Both in the Collection of the late Robert Bootle, Esq. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> All the former have three. [A.]



Species.  
Quarter.

17. Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL Z FRANC. Between a Crescent and  
Rose the Arms with a Fleur de Lis above. - - - 29  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 12, with a Fleur de Lis in the centre.

PLATE II.

EDWARD III.

Noble.

1. Obv. EDWAR D GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HYB. As N<sup>o</sup> 1, Pl. I. 136  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 2, Pl. I. In the centre an L.<sup>e</sup>  
2. Obv. and Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, except E<sup>f</sup> in the centre of the Reverse. 128  
3. Obv. only, as N<sup>o</sup> 1, except EDWARD. - - - 119

RICHARD II.

Half.

4. Obv. only. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HYB AQT.  
As N<sup>o</sup> 10, Pl. I., but without the Flag at the stern. On the  
Rudder an Escallop Shell. - - - 119  
5. Obv. only. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB. As N<sup>o</sup>  
11, Plate I., but with the Flag. - - - 59

HENRY IV.

Noble.

6. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HIB Z AQ. Differs  
from N<sup>o</sup> 13, Plate I., by its wanting the Flag, by having four  
ropes to the Ship, and three Fleurs de Lis only on the Shield g. 108½  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 13, Plate I.

<sup>e</sup> LONDON. The second Coinage of his 18th year, 1344. This, and Nos 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, are in the Collection of Mr. Hodsol. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> EDWARD. Third Coinage; his 20th year. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> From the number of the Fleurs de Lis this should belong to Henry V. or VI., except Sandford is right in his conjecture that Henry IV. first reduced them to that number. p. 277. See the Annals, vol. I. p. 495. n. [c.]

## HENRY V.

Species.

	7. As N <sup>o</sup> 15, Plate I., with the Flag. - - - - -	107½
Half.	8. As N <sup>o</sup> 16, Pl. I., without the Flag. A Fleur de Lis in the Legend.	54

## HENRY VI.

Noble.

	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 15, Plate I., with a Fleur de Lis over the Stern, and in the Legend. - - - - -	107
	Rev. IHC. &c. Type and Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 16, Plate I.	
	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 7, with small Roses between the words, and without the Annulet under the elbow. - - - - -	108
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7.	

## PLATE III.

## HENRY VI.

Quarter.

	1. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL. A Fleur de Lis over the Arms, and the same for a M. M. on both sides. - - - - -	27
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 17, Plate I.	

Half.

	2. As N <sup>o</sup> 16, Plate I., without the Flag, and with a Fleur de Lis under the elbow. - - - - -	54
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Noble.

	3. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HYB. In most other respects as N <sup>o</sup> 6, Plate II., excepting three ropes to the Ship, and an Emony <sup>h</sup> under the elbow. - - - - -	113
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6, Plate II. <sup>i</sup>	

<sup>h</sup> So it is called in the Explanation of the Plates; but in the Engraving it appears to be a Fleur de Lis.

<sup>i</sup> It must be referred to the curious to determine whether it was struck after the restoration of Henry VI. or before the 13th year of Henry IV. Mr. Leake thinks Henry IV. first altered the Arms of France from semé to three Fleurs de Lis. p. 138. In the Collection of Thomas Hayward, Esq. [A.]

EDWARD IV.

Species, Rial.	4. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS 'IB. Type as usual, with a full-blown Rose on the side of the Ship, and a square Flag at the stern with the letter E <sup>j</sup> . - - - 120
	Rev. IHC AVTEM, &c. In the usual Tressure a Sun <sup>k</sup> of sixteen rays instead of the Cross; in the centre a Rose; M. M. a Coronet.
	5. As N <sup>o</sup> 4, except the letter c <sup>l</sup> under the Rose.
Half Rial.	6. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. As N <sup>o</sup> 4, with E <sup>m</sup> under the Rose. - - - 59
	Rev. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. As N <sup>o</sup> 4. M. M. the Sun.
Half Rial.	7. Obv. as the former, with B <sup>n</sup> under the Rose. - - 58
Quarter.	8. Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. The Arms as usual, within a Tressure of four arches, in which are the letter E, a Rose, a Fleur de Lis, and Sun. M. M. the Sun. - - 28
	9. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z. As N <sup>o</sup> 8, with E, the Sun, and Rose. M. M. a small Fleur de Lis. - - 25
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4, without the Crowns over the Lions. M. M. a Rose.
	10. Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z H. In a Tressure of eight arches the Arms under a Rose. M. M. the Sun. - 25
Angel.	11. Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. The Archangel Michael standing with his left foot upon the Dragon, and piercing him through the mouth with a spear, the upper end of which terminates in a Cross croset. - - 80
	Rev. PER CRVCEM TVA' SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPT. A Ship with a large Cross for the mast, with the letter E on the right side, and a Rose on the left. On the side of the Ship the usual Arms <sup>o</sup> .

<sup>j</sup> EDWARD. [A.]

<sup>k</sup> In commemoration of his victory at Mortimer's Cross. Leake, p. 164. [A.]

<sup>l</sup> CANTERBURY.

<sup>m</sup> EBORACI.

<sup>n</sup> BRISTOL.

<sup>o</sup> Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, article Angel, says, that the Device was adopted "in



Species  
Angelet.

12. Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL. - - - 38

Rev. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 11 on both sides.

Angel.

13. Rev. only. PER CRVCEM TVAM SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPTOR.

Type nearly as N<sup>o</sup> 11, only the Ship has three ropes. On the right side of the mast is the Sun; on the left a Rose. M. M. a Coronet, from the bottom of which issue solar rays <sup>p</sup>.

## HENRY VI.

14. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Types nearly as N<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>q</sup> 79Rev. PER CRVSE' TVA' SALVA NOS XPE REDE'TOR. On the right side of the mast H<sup>r</sup>; on the left a Fleur de Lis. M. M. a Cross croslet.15. Rev. only. IHE'<sup>s</sup> AVTE' TRANSIENS PER MEDIV' ILORV. As N<sup>o</sup> 14, but with a Rose instead of the Fleur de Lis. - 79

Angelet.

16. Obv. HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. Types as N<sup>o</sup> 14. - 36

Rev. O CRVX, &amp;c. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.

memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan Angli, or English, were so beautiful that if they were Christians they would be Angeli, or Angels." As this is supposed to have been spoken in the 7th century, and these Coins were first struck in the 15th, the cause and effect seem to be rather too widely separated. — In the Bodleian Collection is a piece of Gold of this type, which reads, on the Obverse, YPEVIG five times, and on the Reverse TVIPE as often repeated. It is engraven in the XVIIIth Plate of the Bodleian Coins by Wise; who at p. 235 says that Hearne [Preface to Hemingford, p. 48] thought it to be an Amulet, and that the legend was to be thus explained — VRIEL VIGILA TVERE; but Wise seems to be, as he well might, doubtful whether this would satisfy the learned. Mr. North discovered evident marks of other letters in the circle of the legend; and thought that the inscription was only a fraud, designed on purpose to puzzle. [Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. V. p. 430.]

<sup>p</sup> See Supplement, Plate VI. No. 23.

<sup>q</sup> In the Glory round the Archangel's head there seems to be a Cross.

<sup>r</sup> HENRY. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> Probably a mistake of the Engraver, for c.

RICHARD III.

Species. Angel.	17. Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Types as N <sup>o</sup> 11. M.M. on both sides a Boar's Head. - - - - -	78
	Rev. PER CRVSEM, &c. The letter R on the right side of the Cross, and a Rose on the left <sup>t</sup> .	
Angelet.	18. Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL. Types as the former. M. M. on both sides a Rose. - - - - -	36
	Rev. O CRVX, &c.	

PLATE IV.

RICHARD III.

Angel.	1. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17, Plate III. M. M. a Rose. - - - - -	79
	Rev. PER CRVCE, &c.	
Angelet.	2. Both sides like N <sup>o</sup> 18, Pl. III.; except the M. M. a Boar's Head.	39

HENRY VII.

Sovereign, or Double Rial.	3. Obv. HENRICVS DI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC DNS IBAR. The King sitting on his throne, in royal robes, crowned <sup>u</sup> ; in his right hand a Sceptre fleury, in his left the orb <sup>x</sup> ; the back- ground diapered with Fleurs de Lis. - - - - -	238
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<sup>t</sup> This and N<sup>o</sup> 2 of the next Plate are in the Collection of Mr. White, who has most of the Angels. [A.]

<sup>u</sup> See a description of this Crown, and of others which appear upon the Coins, at the conclusion of this reign, page 65.

"This, Nos 6 and 11, consist of one large and two lesser arches, with Fleurs de Lis between them. N<sup>o</sup> 4 of this Plate, and Nos 1 and 2 of the next, have a single arch. N<sup>o</sup> 5 has two, with Crosses and Pearls alternately; and the Reverse of N<sup>o</sup> 11 differs from them all, in having Crosses and Fleurs de Lis alternately, and Rays pointed with three Pearls lower between them." [A.]

<sup>x</sup> Mr. Leake says, this is the first time that we meet with the Orb and Cross in the King's hand upon the Coin, though it had been used upon other occasions by almost all our Kings from Edward the Confessor [page 182]; but he is not quite correct, for it appears upon Coins of Edward the Confessor, and on the Gold Penny of Henry III.

Species.

Rev. IHS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORVM IBAT HE<sup>y</sup>.

In a double tressure of ten arches with trefoils in the outer angles, the English Lion and Fleur de Lis alternately within, a double Rose<sup>z</sup>; in the centre a plain Escutcheon of France and England quarterly<sup>a</sup>.

4. Obv. HENRICVS DEI GRA REX ANGL ET FRAN. DNS HIBN. Differs from N<sup>o</sup> 3, chiefly in the form of the Crown; in the Sceptre being surmounted by a Cross Patonce, in the shape of the throne, which has a canopy over it; and in the back ground, which is semé of Fleur de Lis. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. - 239

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 3. IHESVS AVTEM, &c. M. M. a dragon<sup>b</sup>.

5. Obv. only. HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANCIE DNS IBAR. The King on a different throne, with a Dragon upon a pedestal on each side, and one for a M. M.<sup>c</sup> - 239

<sup>y</sup> Perhaps HENRICVS. [A.]

<sup>z</sup> The white Rose united with the red, in respect of the Union of the two Houses of York and Lancaster. [Sandford, page 464, note.] This, and N<sup>o</sup> 5, are in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> These Coins derived their name, no doubt, from the figure of the Sovereign thereon upon his throne in statc; but when or for what purpose they were coined does not appear; but they were coined before his 19th year, because the Statute of Money of that year mentions Gold of the Coins of Sovereign and Half Sovereign. As they are exceeding scarce, and not mentioned in any Indentures of this reign that I have seen, nor in the first Indenture of his son, and were too valuable to be of use at that time for current Money, it is probable they were struck, upon extraordinary occasions, only in the nature of Medals, and perhaps were first coined in honour of the King's Coronation, as his figure thereon, in the attitude of that solemnity, seems to intimate. We are told [Evelyn's Numismata, page 91] such were distributed at the Coronation of Queen Mary. [Leake, page 181.] The Half Sovereigns above-mentioned must be the exact value of the Rial; and therefore, as no such pieces (I think) have yet been discovered, it is probable there never were any coined. [Idem, page 184.] Snelling suspects that the Sovereigns were only pattern pieces. [Gold Coin, page 11, note (n)] But it may be observed, that in the Statute referred to above, both the Sovereign and the Half are ordered to be current, in the same terms as are applied to the Rial, and other pieces which are known to have been Coins.

<sup>b</sup> One of his Supporters. It is in the Collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq. [A.]

<sup>c</sup> The Reverse much like N<sup>o</sup> 4. [A.]



Species. Rose Rial.	6. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL FRANC DNS IBAR. The King standing in a ship, crowned, in armour, with his sword and shield. On the side of the ship are English roses; at the head a banner with the letter H, and at the stern another with the antient British dragon. <sup>d</sup> - - - - - 118
	Rev. IHC AVTEM, &c. The double Rose with the Arms of France alone in the centre. M. M. a Cross fitchée <sup>e</sup> .
Angel.	7. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. Usual type, but the Angel standing with both feet on the Dragon. M. M. on both sides a Pheon. - - - - - 79
	Rev. PER CRVCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE REDE. Usual Ship and Arms. H on the right side of the mast, a Rose on the left.
Angelet.	8. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. As N <sup>o</sup> 7. - - - - - 40
	Rev. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA. As N <sup>o</sup> 7, except a plain Cross instead of the Rose.
	9. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. M. M. a Portcullis on both sides. - - - - - 40
Angel.	10. Type, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 7, but with some additional ropes to the Ship. M. M. on both sides a Greyhound's Head. - - - - - 79½
Sovereign.	11. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL FRANC Z DNS IBARNC. The King on a different throne, crowned, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 3. M. M. a Rose. <sup>f</sup>

<sup>d</sup> The Ensign of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons, from whom, by a male-line, he is said to derive his pedigree. This red Dragon, painted upon white and green silk in his standard at Bosworth, was afterwards offered up (among other trophies of his victory) at St. Paul's Church, and commemorated by the institution of a Pursuivant of Arms, by the name of Rouge Dragon. [Sandford, page 464, note.]

<sup>e</sup> Struck in France in 1492, when, pretending to assert his title to that Kingdom, he laid siege to Bulloigne. From the stamp of the Rial on one side, and the Rose on the other, this piece may not improperly be called a Rose Rial, and, by the value, might be either a Rial or a Half Sovereign. It is certainly now a great curiosity, but was formerly more common, for I find draughts of it in two Dutch Placarts for Coins, in 1626 and 1633, as a species of Money then current. [Leake, page 184.] In Carte ou Liste, &c. Anvers, 1627, 4to, it is called Noble à la Rose Angleterre.

Dr. Ducarel says that one in the French King's Collection weighs 142 grains. [Ang. Gal. page 50.] Snelling remarks that it is the first Pound sterling in specie in the English Collection. [Gold Coin, page 11.]

<sup>f</sup> The Antiquaries' Explanation calls it a Fleur de Lis.

Species.

Rev. IHS AVTE TRACIENS PER MEDIV ILLORV IBAT. Double  
Rose, with large Shield of Arms crowned. M. M. a Rose of  
five dots.

## PLATE V.

## HENRY VIII.

Double  
Sovereign.

1. Obv. HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC DNS HIB.

Within the inner circle engrailed and pointed with Fleurs de  
Lis, the King crowned sits in a chair of state<sup>g</sup>, the back net-  
work, on each arm of it a Cross Patonce as on the Sceptre, at  
his feet the Portcullis<sup>h</sup>. M. M. on this side a Fleur de Lis, on  
the other a Cross crosslet<sup>i</sup>. - - - - 480

Rev. IHESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

Within a foliage the double Rose and Arms.

<sup>g</sup> The Crown has but one arch, as No 4, Plate IV. and most of his Silver Coins, Plates VII. and VIII. See note to No 3, Plate IV. [A.]

<sup>h</sup> Malynes says that the Portcullis signifies the power of locking up the narrow Seas between Dover and Calais. [Lex Mercatoria, Part I. chap. 35, page 135.]

<sup>i</sup> The former of which appears not on his larger Silver Coins, if on any, before his 18th year, the latter on none of them, whereas both are on his father's last Coinage, Nos 16, 17, Plate VI.; and yet its near resemblance of No 2, which has undoubtedly one of the marks after his 18th year, seems to make it not misplaced here. It greatly differs from one of his father's mentioned by Mr. Leake, page 183, [which is nearly of the same type as No 4, Plate IV.] but whether that is the piece the late President refers to, page 5, line 1, is difficult to determine\*. It is in the Collection of the late Robert Bootle, Esq. now in the possession of William Bootle, Esq. [A.] Mr. Leake thinks that these Coins with the Portcullis were struck by Henry VIII. because his father coined Sovereigns without that distinction, and because we are not certain that he ever used that badge upon his Money, as his son did. Besides the weight of some of these, which, though very fair, hardly reach ten pennyweights, demonstrates that they, at least, are the son's, and is a strong presumption that the others, which they exactly resemble, are so too. [page 196.] From the Mint-marks on No 1, I suspect that it belongs to Henry VII.

\* "I have also seen of this King [Henry VII.] a Quadruple Rial, or Double Sovereign, weighing an ounce." [Table of Gold Coins, page 5, line 1.] As the President has given no description of the Coin, it might have been said that it was *not possible* to determine.



Species.  
Sovereign.

2. As N<sup>o</sup> 1, but with Pellets between the Fleurs de Lis on the Obverse, and a Bolt or Arrow<sup>k</sup> for M. M. on the Reverse. - 240

George  
Noble.

3. Obv. TALI DICATT SIG<sup>o</sup> MES FLVCTVARI NEAT'. St. George in complete armour on his horse galloping over the Dragon, killing him with his spear. M. M. on both sides a Rose.

Rev. HENRIC D G R AGL Z FRANC DNS HIBER. A double Rose on the mast, under the letters H. R.<sup>1</sup> which are placed on each side of it.

4. Obv. TALI DICATA SIGNO MENS FLVCTVARE NEQ. As N<sup>o</sup> 3, but with a drawn sword in the right hand instead of a spear. Mint-marks as before.

Rev. HENRICVS D. G. R. ANG. Z. FRANC. DNS HIB. A Ship with three crosses for masts; on the middle one a double Rose.

Angel.

5. Rev. only. PER CRVCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE REDET. Usual Type of the Angel, with H on the right side of the mast; M. M. a Portcullis crowned <sup>m</sup>. - - - - 80½

6. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z FRA. As N<sup>o</sup> 7, Plate IV. M. M. on both sides as the preceding. - - - - 78½

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 7, Plate IV. PER CRVCE, &c.

Angelet.

7. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AN. Types as N<sup>o</sup> 6. M. M. on both sides a Castle.

Rev. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA <sup>n</sup>.

Half Crown.

8. Obv. RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA. A double Rose crowned <sup>o</sup>, between the letters H. K. <sup>p</sup> M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis.

Rev. HENRIC 8 DI GRA AGL Z FRA. The Arms crowned between the same letters.

<sup>k</sup> One of the Mint-marks before his 34th year. This, and Nos 6 and 11, are in the Museum.

<sup>1</sup> HENRICVS REX. His 18th year. [A.]

<sup>m</sup> In the Collection of Dr. Chauncey. This and the two next struck before his 18th year. [A.]

<sup>n</sup> This is the last of this King's that is engraved of the old standard, which was 23 carats 3 grains and an half fine, and half a grain of alloy. [A.]

<sup>o</sup> This Crown, of a single arch, is composed of Crosses patonce, which is only found upon his first Silver Coinage. Leake, page 200. Struck between his 18th and 34th years, as were all the following, the standard weights of which, as well as Nos 3 and 4, are expressed in the Table. [A.] See Introduction, page 23.

<sup>p</sup> HENRY and KATHERINE. In compliment to his first Queen of that name. [A.]



Species.  
Crown.

9. Obv. HENRIC 8 DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. The Arms crowned.

Rev. HENRIC VIII RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPIN. A Cross fleury, with a large Rose in the centre. In the quarters the letter H crowned and Lion of England alternately. Another Lion for the M.M.

10. Obv. HENRIC VIII RVTILANS ROSA SIE SPIA. Double Rose, between the letters H. I. <sup>q</sup>, all crowned. M. M. on both sides a Pheon.

Rev. DEI G R AGLIE Z FRANC DNS HIBERNIE. The Arms between the same letters, all crowned.

11. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 10, but with the letters H. K. M. M. on both sides a Rose.

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 10, without the letters.

12. Obv. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 10, but with the letters H. A. <sup>r</sup> M. M. a Pheon.

Half Crown. 13. Obv. RVTILANS ROSA SINE SP. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 8, with H. R. M. M. a Pheon on both sides.

Rev. H. D. G. RUTILANS ROSA SINE SP. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 8, with H. R.

## PLATE VI.

### HENRY VIII.

Sovereign.

1. Obv. HENRIC. 8. DI GRA ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIB'E REX. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2, Plate V., only the Sceptre is fleury, and a double Rose under his feet instead of the Portcullis. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - - - - 199 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rev. IHESVS AVTEM TRACIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV. IBAT. The Royal Shield crowned, supported by a Lion crowned and a Dragon <sup>s</sup>, with the letters H. R. below it <sup>t</sup>.

<sup>q</sup> Jane, his third wife. [A.]

<sup>r</sup> Anne, his second wife. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> In the beginning of his reign, he bore his Arms supported with a Dragon on the right side, and a Greyhound on the left, (as did his father.) But afterwards he discontinued the Greyhound, and supported his shield on the right side with one of the Lions of England, viz. a Lion guardant Or, and transposed the red Dragon to the left side of his Escutcheon Royal. [Sandford, page 479, note.]

<sup>t</sup> Struck in his 34th year, as were 6—9. [A.]

Species. Half Sovereign.	2. Obv. HENRIC 8 DI GRA AGL FRA Z HIB REX. The King in a different chair of state, with Angels on the arms of it, instead of Crosses patonce. At his feet a double Rose. M. M. on both sides the letter E. - - - - -	85½
	Rev. IHS AVTEM, &c. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1 <sup>u</sup> .	
Half Crown.	3. Obv. HENRIC 8 D G ANG FR Z HIB REX. The Royal Shield, crowned, between the letters H. R. - - - - -	24
	Rev. RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA. Double Rose, crowned, between the same letters. M. M. VY <sup>x</sup> .	
	4. Types, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 3. M. M. an E. - - - - -	24
Crown.	5. Obv. HENRIC 8 ROSA SINE SPINE. Type as Reverse of N <sup>o</sup> 3, but the letters crowned on both sides. M. M. a plain Cross, or Quaterfoil.	
	Rev. D. G. ANGLIE FRA Z HIB REX. Type as Obverse of N <sup>o</sup> 3. M. M. VY, with a plain Cross, or Quaterfoil.	
Angel.	6. Obv. HENRIC 8 D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB REX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 6, Pl. V. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - - - -	80
	Rev. PER CRUCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE REDE. As N <sup>o</sup> 6, Plate V., but with an Annulet <sup>y</sup> on the side of the Ship.	
Angelet.	7. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. No Annulet on the Ship <sup>z</sup> , but one after every word of the Inscription on the Reverse. - - - - -	40½
Quarter.	8. Obv. HENRICVS VIII DI GRA AGLIE. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 6. M. M. two Fleurs de Lis.	
	Rev. The same Legend. No Annulet on the Ship, and the letter r on the left side of the mast instead of the Rose.	
	9. Obv. The same Legend. The Angel standing in a different posture from all before it. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - - - -	20
	Rev. FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 6, without the Annulet <sup>a</sup> .	

<sup>u</sup> His 37th year; and also N<sup>o</sup> 11. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> The mark of the Silver Mint at Bristol, Plate VIII. N<sup>os</sup> 11 and 15. Struck in his 36th year; so N<sup>os</sup> 4, 5, and 10. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> In the Table, page 5, this Annulet is said to be commonly called a Gun-hole.

<sup>z</sup> One in the Museum has it. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> In the Collection of Dr. Chauncy. [A.]

Species.  
Sovereign.

10. Obv. HENRIC 8. DI GRA AGL FRANCIE Z HIBERN REX. Types  
as N<sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. on both sides an s. - - - 192  
Rev. IHS AVTEM, &c.<sup>b</sup>

Half  
Sovereign.

11. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA AGL FRNCIE Z HIBERNIE REX. Chair like  
N<sup>o</sup> 10, but with Angels on the arms of it. M. M. on both  
sides an Annulet. - - - - - 96  
Rev. IHS AVTEM, &c.

12. Obv. only. HENRIC 8 DEI GRA AGL FRA Z HIB REX. The Chair  
different from all the rest, and no M. M.

## PLATE VII.

### EDWARD VI.

Treble  
Sovereign.

1. Obv. EDWARD VI DEI GRA AGL FRAN ET HIBER REX. The King  
sitting in a chair of state, crowned as usual, holds a drawn  
sword in his right hand, and orb in his left. M. M. on both  
sides the letter Y<sup>c</sup>.

Rev. IHS AVTEM, &c. The Royal Arms supported as his fa-  
ther's, with the letters E. R. under.

Sovereign.

2. EDWARD VI D G. &c. As N<sup>o</sup> 1 on both sides, except the length of  
the sword, and a Rose at the end of the Legend on the Ob-  
verse.<sup>d</sup> - - - - - 168½

Half  
Sovereign.

3. Obv. EDWARD 6 D G AG FRAN Z HIB REX. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 12, Plate  
VI. M. M. on both sides a Pheon. - - - 95  
Rev. IHS AVTEM, &c.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>b</sup> His 36th year. This, the Half of it, Nos 3 and 11, are in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>c</sup> YORK, one of his Mint Masters. Struck in his 3d year. Table, page 6. In the Collection  
of the late Robert Bootle, Esq. as is N<sup>o</sup> 11 also. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> In the Museum, as are Nos 4, 6, and 7. [A.]

<sup>e</sup> Struck in his first year. [A.]



Species.	4. Obv. EDWARD VI D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX. Bust in profile to the left, in armour, and crowned. M. M. on both sides the letter y. - - - - -	82
	Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. The Arms in an oval shield garnished and crowned, between the letters E and R. A Rose before every word in the Legend.	
Crown.	5. EDWARD VI. &c. As N <sup>o</sup> 4, but without the Roses on the Reverse.	41
Half Crown.	6. EDWARD, &c. As N <sup>o</sup> 5, but without letters on the sides of the shield. - - - - -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Sovereign.	7. Obv. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. M.D.XLVIII. Bust as before, bare-headed. M. M. on both sides a Bow <sup>f</sup> . - - -	82
	Rev. EDWARD <sup>g</sup> VI D G ANGL FRA Z HIBER REX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 4, without the Roses.	
	8. Obv. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 7, with Roses between the words. M. M. on both sides y. - - -	82
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4.	
Crown.	9. As N <sup>o</sup> 8, without the Roses. - - - - -	41
Half Crown.	10. Obv. SCVTVM, &c. and Type as N <sup>o</sup> 9. <sup>g</sup> - - - - -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev. EDWAR VI D G AGL FR Z H R. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 6.	
Half Sovereign.	11. Obv. LVCERNA PEDIBVS MEIS VERBVM TVVM. Bust as before. M. M. a Bow on both sides. - - - - -	79
	Rev. EDOVARD VI D G ANGL FRA Z HIB REX. Usual shield and letters. A crescent after every word, both on the Obverse and Reverse.	
	12. Obv. EDWARD VI REX ANGL FRAN HIBE ZC. Bust as before, with the ribbon of the Order. M. M. an Anemone or Cinquefoil. The same after the first word on the Reverse. - - -	117
	Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI, &c. A double Rose on its branch crowned, between the letters E and R. <sup>h</sup>	

<sup>f</sup> The Mark of Sir Martin Bowes. [Leake, page 221. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> The curious will consider what is in the place of the Mint-mark. [A.]

<sup>h</sup> See Series of English Medals, by Francis Perry, 4to, 1762, Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 6. [A.]

Species. Half Crown.	13. Obv. RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINE. Rose and Crown as N <sup>o</sup> 4, Plate VI. between the letters E. R. <sup>i</sup> - - - 28
	Rev. EDWARD 6 D G. AG FR Z HI REX. The Arms crowned be- tween the same letters.
	14. Obv. EDWARD VI REX ANG FRANC HIBER Z C. Type as Reverse of N <sup>o</sup> 12. - - - - - 98
	Rev. INSIGNIA POTENTISSIMI REGIS ANGLIE. 1547. In five lines across the field. <sup>k</sup>

## PLATE VIII.

## EDWARD VI.

Double Sovereign.	1. Obv. EDWARD VI D. G. ANGLIE FRANCIE Z HIBERNIE REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, Plate VI. M. M. on both sides an Eagle's Head <sup>l</sup> . - 504
	Rev. IHESVS AVTEM, &c. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, Plate VI. <sup>m</sup>
Sovereign.	2. As N <sup>o</sup> 1. <sup>n</sup> - - - - - 234

<sup>i</sup> Mr. Sainthill has a Gold Coin of King Edward VI. which I have never before either seen or heard of: it exactly resembles the Half Crown of the double Rose of King Henry VIII. and weighs about 28 grains. There was, in all probability, a Crown likewise of the same sort, and I should assign them both to the 3d year of this King, when he appears to have coined Crown Gold, and when the weight of a Noble, made proportionable to his twenty-shilling Sovereign of that Gold, would have been 56 dwts. 5 grains, less than a grain short of the Crown of the double Rose of Henry VIII. and which must at this time have been current for the advanced price of six Shillings and eight Pennies. [Table of English Gold Coins, page 10.]

<sup>k</sup> In the Collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke. [A.] It is engraven in Perry's second Plate, N<sup>o</sup> 2, and is given there as a Silver Medal, weighing 98 grains, with the following note: "Said to be struck at his Coronation. In the Collection of Matthew Duane, Esq. F.S.A."

<sup>l</sup> Qu. whether not a Dragon's head.

<sup>m</sup> In the Collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq. [A.]

<sup>n</sup> Mr. Hammet. [A.]

Species. Six Angel Piece.	3. Obv. EDWARD VI D G REX ANGL FRAN HIBER ZC. An Angel with his left knee on the right shoulder of a Fiend, stabbing him in the back with a Spear, surmounted by a Cross, in his right hand, and holding the Royal Shield in his left. M. M. a Rose or Cinquefoil on both sides, besides two in the Legend of the Reverse.		
	Rev. PER CRUCEM TVAM SALVA NOS XPE RED. A Ship with three masts, completely rigged, with her colours flying and ports open on her right side, to which is fixed the Royal Shield. °		
Angel.	4. Obv. EDWARD VI D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX. Usual Type. M. M. an Eagle's Head. - - - - -	77 <sup>p</sup>	
	Rev. PER CRUCE, &c. Usual Type. E on the right side of the mast, and a Rose on the left.		
Angelet.	5. Obv. EDWARD VI D G A F Z HI REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 4.		
	Rev. PER CRV TVA SALVA NOS XPE. As N <sup>o</sup> 4.		
Sovereign.	6. Obv. EDWARD VI D G AGL FRA Z HIBER REX. Portrait of the King down to the waist, in profile to the left, crowned and in armour, holding a drawn Sword in his right hand, and the Orb in his left. M. M. on both sides a Tun. ¶ - -	176	
	Rev. IHS. AVTE, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, Plate VII.		
Half Sovereign.	7. Obv. Type, inscriptions, and M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. - -	86	
	Rev. IHS. AVTEM, &c. Plain Escutcheon crowned between the letters E and R.		
Crown.	8. Obv. Types and M. M. as the former. - - -	44	
	Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM.		
Half Crown.	9. As the former. - - - - -	22	

° In the Collection of Lord Pembroke. [A.] Mr. Folkes, in the Table of Gold Coins, p. 6, says that he had seen a Six-Angel piece, but that he was not sure that it was intended for a Coin.

<sup>p</sup> This weight is given from the Table, page 12.

¶ Throgmorton's mark. See Explanation of Silver Coins, Plate X. N<sup>o</sup> 3, note.



## PLATE IX.

## MARY.

Species.  
Sovereign.

1. Obv. MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGINA. M.D.LIII. The Queen, in her regalia, on a throne, &c. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, Plate VIII. M. M. a Pomegranate after the first word on this side, and after the second on the Reverse<sup>r</sup>. - - - - - 239

Rev. A DNO FACTV EST ISTV Z EST MIRA IN OCVL NRIS.  
Double Rose and Arms<sup>s</sup>.

Rial.

2. Obv. Legend as N<sup>o</sup> 1. The Queen with the usual Crown, and Ribbon of the Order, a Sword in her right hand, and her left resting upon the Shield of Arms, stands in a ship turned to the right<sup>t</sup>, with a Rose on its side, and square Flag at the head, on which is the letter M. <sup>u</sup>

Rev. Legend as N<sup>o</sup> 1. In a Tressure of eight arches, with the Lion of England, under a Crown, and a Fleur de Lis alternately, a Sun of sixteen rays, four of which are pointed fleury; in the centre a Rose.

Angel.

3. Obv. MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGIN. Angel and Dragon as N<sup>o</sup> 4, Plate VIII. M. M. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. - - - - - 79

Rev. A DNO FACTV EST ISTVD Z EST MIRABI. Usual Ship and Arms. M on the right side of the mast, and a Rose on the left. M.M. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but placed after ISTVD.

Angelet.

4. As the former.

<sup>r</sup> Omitted in the engraving of the Reverse. See Explanation of Silver Coins, Plate XI. N<sup>o</sup> 1, note.

<sup>s</sup> Evelyn calls these Rials of broad Gold, and says they were scattered at her Coronation. [Numismata, page 91.]

<sup>t</sup> i. e. shewing her left side. This, Nos 3, 8, and 9, are in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>u</sup> MARY. [A.]

PHILIP AND MARY.

Species.								
Angel.	5. Obv.	PHILIP Z MARIA D. G. REX Z REGINA.	The same types.					
		M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis.	- - -					80
	Rev.	A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD Z EST MIRABILE.	Ship with the letters P. and M. <sup>x</sup>					
Angelet.	6. As N <sup>o</sup> 5.	- - - - -						40

ELIZABETH.

Rial.	7. Obv.	ELIZAB D G ANG FR ET HIB REGINA.	The Queen in a large ruff, with her Crown, George, Sceptre in her right hand, and orb in her left, standing in a three-decked Ship turned to the right, with guns out, the usual Rose on the side, and square flag at the head, on which is E, the first letter of her name.	- - - - -				119
	Rev.	IHS AVTEM, &c.	Type as N <sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. A y					
Sovereign.	8. Obv.	ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HIB REGINA.	Type as N <sup>o</sup>					
	1.	M. M. on both sides a Tun <sup>z</sup> .	- - -					239
	Rev.	A DNO FACTV EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB IN OCVL NRS. <sup>a</sup>						
Angel.	9. Obv.	ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HIB REGINA.	Types as N <sup>o</sup> 3.					
		M. M. on both sides a Cross Croslet <sup>b</sup> .	- - -					81
	Rev.	A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABI.	Ship with the letter E and Rose.					

<sup>x</sup> PHILIP and MARY. In the Collection of Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> 1582—1584. This, Nos 10 and 11, are in Mr. Hannet's Collection. [A.]

<sup>z</sup> 1592—1595. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> Welwood says, that upon the receipt of the news of her Sister's death, and that she herself was proclaimed Queen, it's said she fell down upon her knees, and after a short silence broke out with these words of the Psalmist, a Domino, &c. which words she took afterwards for her motto in some of her Gold Coin. [Memoirs, page 6.] The former part of this story may be true, but it is not probable that it was the occasion of her adopting this motto, which appears upon her Sister's Sovereign, &c. See Nos 1 and 2 in this Plate.

<sup>b</sup> About 1560. [A.]

Species.  
Angelet.

10. Obv. ELIZAB D G ANG FR ET HIB REGI. Types as the former.  
M. M. on both sides an Escallop shell <sup>c</sup>. - - - 38

Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRA.

Quarter.

11. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRANCIE. The same types. M. M.  
an Acorn on both sides <sup>d</sup>. - - - 20

Rev. ET HIBERNIE REGINA FIDEI.

## PLATE X.

### ELIZABETH.

Rial.

1. Obv. ELIZAB D G ANG FR. Z. M. PR. C. A. I. <sup>e</sup> REGINA. Types  
and M. M. as N<sup>o</sup> 7, Plate IX. - - - 116

Rev. IHS AVT TRANSIENS PER MEDIV ILLORVM IBAT. <sup>f</sup>

Half  
Sovereign.

2. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HI REGINA. Bust in profile  
to the right, crowned, the hair disheveled, and a ruff about  
the neck. M. M. on both sides a Cross crosslet <sup>g</sup>. - - 75

Rev. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM. The Arms in a plain  
escutcheon, crowned, between the letters E. and R.

<sup>c</sup> 1584—1586. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> 1573. [A.]

<sup>e</sup> MAGNÆ PROVINCIÆ CAPTÆ AVSPICIIS ILLIVS, referring to the taking possession of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584. So the late learned and ingenious Dr. John Ward, Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, F. R. and A. S. S. &c. &c. also interpreted it. It is in the Collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> None of the successors of Edward III. continued this remarkable legend with more propriety than this great Princess, who was the last that used it, in order to keep up the memory of his naval victory over the French, and their [*i. e.* the successors of Edward III.] natural right to the Sovereignty of the Seas. To this the words seem plainly to allude, not to express deliverance from fear or narrow escape from danger, but intrepidity and prudence united in the glorious encounter. This the sacred text from which it is taken fairly implies, Luke iv. 29, 30, as Absolute Rectitude said long before, Isaiah xxvii. 4. [A.] But see the Annals, under the year 1344.

<sup>g</sup> About the year 1559 or 1560. [A.]



Species. Sovereign.	3. Obv. ELIZABETH, &c. Bust as before, in a different dress, with an high arched crown. M. M. on both sides a Wool-pack. <sup>h</sup> - - - - -	175
	Rev. scvtvm, &c. The Escutcheon garnished under a like Crown.	
Half Sovereign.	4. As N <sup>o</sup> 3, but the Escutcheon plain, and the Crown not so highly arched.	
Crown.	5. Obv. ELIZAB. D G ANG FRA ET HIB REG. Types and mark as the former. - - - - -	43
	Rev. scvtvm FIDEI PROTEGET EA.	
Half Crown.	6. As N <sup>o</sup> 5, with some little variation in the Legend. - -	22½
Half Sovereign.	7. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HIB REGINA. Milled. No inner circle. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. <sup>i</sup> - -	86½
	Rev. scvtvm FIDEI, &c. Types as N <sup>o</sup> 4.	
Crown.	8. As N <sup>o</sup> 7, but the M. M. a Mullet of six points. <sup>k</sup> - -	41½
Half Crown.	9. As N <sup>o</sup> 7. - - - - -	20
Sovereign.	10. Obv. ELIZABETH, &c. Hammered, bust within the inner circle. M. M. on both sides the figure 1. <sup>l</sup>	
	Rev. scvtvm, &c. The Escutcheon garnished.	
	11. Obv. ELIZABETH, &c. Small Bust, in a mantle Ermine, touching the inner circle only at the breast. M. M. on both sides a Rose. <sup>m</sup> - - - - -	174
	Rev. IHS AVTEM, &c. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 10, but the Crown different, and the letters E. R. larger.	

<sup>h</sup> 1594—1596. [A.]

<sup>i</sup> 1564—1568. [A.]

<sup>k</sup> 1562—1564. [A.] The first English Money coined with the Mill, or that had graining upon the rim. [Leake, page 247.]

<sup>l</sup> 1601. [A.]

<sup>m</sup> 1565. [A.]

## PLATE XI.

## JAMES I.

Species. Sovereign.	1. Obv. IACOBVS D G ANG SCO FRAN ET HIB REX. Bust in profile to the left crowned, and in armour; a broad beard, and mustaches turned downward. In the right hand a Sceptre fleury, the Orb in the left. M. M. on both sides a Thistle-flower. <sup>n</sup>	171
	Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. In a garnished Escutcheon the Royal Arms quarterly. First and fourth France and England quartered; second Scotland; third Ireland; between I. R.	
Half Sovereign.	2. Obv. IACOBVS D G ANGL SCO FRAN ET HIBER REX. Bust as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but no lower than the upper part of the breast. M. M. as before.	
	Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. Plain Shield.	
Crown.	3. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. - - - - -	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. As N <sup>o</sup> 2, but the letters above the Shield, which is detached from the Crown.	
Half Crown.	4. As N <sup>o</sup> 3.	
Sovereign <sup>o</sup> .	5. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. on both sides a Rose. - - -	158
	Rev. FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM.	
Double Crown.	6. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Type on both sides as N <sup>o</sup> 2, but the M. M. a Rose. - - -	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev. HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS.	
British Crown.	7. As N <sup>o</sup> 6. - - - - -	39
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6, but no M. M.	
Half Crown.	8. Obv. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Bust as before. M. M. on both sides an Escallop Shell. <sup>p</sup> - - -	20
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4.	

<sup>n</sup> Of his first year. [A.]<sup>o</sup> Or Unit, of his second year, commonly called a Sceptre. This struck in his third, 1605. [A.]<sup>p</sup> 1606. [A.]

Species.  
Unit q.

9. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRI FRAN ET HIB REX. Bust in profile to the right, laureat<sup>r</sup>. Mustaches turned upward. Mantle tied on the shoulder. xx for the value behind the head. M. M. on both sides a Spur-rowel.

Rev. FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. On the old Cross fleury a plain Escutcheon of the Royal Arms crowned.

10. As N<sup>o</sup> 9. M. M. on both sides a Thistle-flower. <sup>s</sup> - - 139

Double  
Crown<sup>t</sup>.

11. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 9, with x behind the head. M. M. on both sides a Trefoil. <sup>u</sup> - - - - - 69

Rev. HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA JACOB<sup>9</sup>. As N<sup>o</sup> 9.

British  
Crown<sup>x</sup>.

12. As N<sup>o</sup> 11. - - - - - 36

Thistle  
Crown.

13. Obv. IA D G MAG BR F. ET H REX. A double Rose crowned between the letters I. R. M. M. on both sides a Rose <sup>y</sup>. - 30

Rev. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. A Thistle crowned between the same letters.

## PLATE XII.

### JAMES.

Rose Rial.

1. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIBER REX. The King on his Throne, with Crown, Sceptre, and Orb, as usual; below, the robe is open, discovering the left leg with the Gar-

<sup>q</sup> Or twenty-shilling pieces, of his 17th year, commonly called Broad Pieces. This was struck in 1620. [A.]

<sup>r</sup> The branches hereof [*i. e.* of the Laurel] in all ages have been accounted honourable, inso-much that King James, in some sort, waved his Crown (in the *two-and-twenty* shilling pieces) to wear the Laurel in his new *twenty* shilling pieces. On the same token, that a wag passed this jeast thereon, that Poets being always poor, Bays were rather the embleme of wit than wealth, since King James no sooner began to wear them but presently he fell *two* Shillings in the pound in publique valuation. [Fuller's Worthies, page 27.]

<sup>s</sup> 1623. [A.] <sup>t</sup> Or Half-Broads. [A.] <sup>u</sup> 1624. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> Or five-shilling piece. [A.] <sup>y</sup> 1606. [A.]



Species.

ter. The Portcullis under his feet. M. M. on both sides a Rose.<sup>z</sup> - - - - - 215

Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB IN OCVLIS NRIS. Arms in the centre of a double Rose.<sup>a</sup>

Spur Rial.

2. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. The King, in armour, crowned, standing between the fore and mizen mast of a three-decked Ship; in his right hand a Sword, in his left a large Shield of his Arms. The ports of the Ship, which is turned to the right, are open. On the side is the Rose, and at the head the usual Flag, with the letter I.<sup>b</sup> M. M. on both sides a Rose. - - - - - 107

Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABILE. The usual type<sup>c</sup>.

Angel.

3. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX. The Angel standing behind the Dragon, piercing him, &c. M. M. on both sides a Coronet.<sup>d</sup> - - - - - 71

Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD. Ship with a large Escutcheon of the Arms, over which the letter I and a Rose.

Angelet.

4. Obv. IACOBVS D G MA BR FR ET H REX. The Angel standing before the Dragon, &c. M. M. on both sides a plain Cross.<sup>e</sup>

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 3.

Thirty Shillings Piece.

5. Obv. IACOBVS D G MA BRI FR ET HIB REX. The King sitting in a chair of state, with a large ruff, the Collar of the Order<sup>f</sup>, Crown, Sceptre, and Globe as usual; his feet resting upon the Portcullis. The ground diapered with Roses and Fleurs de Lis, and the back of the chair with the latter alone. M. M. a Thistle-flower.<sup>g</sup> - - - - - 190

<sup>z</sup> 1606. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> See Plate VIII. N<sup>o</sup> 1. and IX. N<sup>os</sup> 1, 8. This, 2, 3, 5, and 7, are in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>b</sup> James. [A.]

<sup>c</sup> See Plate X. N<sup>o</sup> 1. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> 1608. [A.]

<sup>e</sup> 1618. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> First put upon the Great Seal, and upon the Gold Coin, by King James. [Leake, p. 234.]

<sup>g</sup> 1622. [A.]

Species.

Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB IN OC NRIS. A large Escutcheon of Arms on a Cross Fleury, which divides by its ends a broad Circle, in each quarter of which is a Lion of England between a Fleur de Lis and a Rose. Over the Arms xxx.

Fifteen Shillings.

6. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX. The Scottish Lion sejant, crowned, holding in his right paw a Sceptre, and supporting the Arms with the left between the letters x and v. M. M. on both sides a Mullet of six points.<sup>h</sup>

Rev. A DNO, &c. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Angel.

7. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. The Angel with both feet on the Dragon, &c. M. M. on both sides a Rose. 64

Rev. A DOMINO FACTVM EST ISTVD. A three-mast Ship turned to the right, shewing her ports and usual ornaments. At the head and stern a Lion rampant holding a Sword, and another on a broad pennant flying above her mainsail, which is entirely charged with the Royal Arms.

PLATE XIII.

CHARLES I.

Unit, or Broad.

1. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX. Bust in profile to the right, crowned, with a picked beard, large stiff ruff, and Collar of the Order. Behind xx. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis.<sup>i</sup> - - - - - 141

Rev. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. The royal shield of Arms garnished, under a Crown.

<sup>h</sup> 1612. [A.] The Mint-mark is a Spur Rowel in the Engraving, but is rightly called a Mullet in the Explanation of the Plates, for the former Mint-mark was not used so early as 1612.

<sup>i</sup> 1625. [A.]

Species.

Double  
Crown.2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1. Behind the head x.Rev. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Crown.

3. As N<sup>o</sup> 2, but v behind the head. - - - - 36

Unit.

4. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FR ET HIB REX. Bust as before, in armour, with short hair, a falling ruff, and the scarf tied in a knot on the left shoulder. xx behind the head. M. M. on both sides the Feathers.<sup>k</sup>

Rev. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Oval shield, garnished, and crowned, between the letters c. r.

5. Obv. CAROLVS &c. Long hair, and broad lace band. M. M. on both sides the Harp<sup>l</sup>.Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 4, but the letters c. r. crowned.Double  
Crown.6. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 5. Behind the head x. M. M. on both sides a Bell.<sup>m</sup>Rev. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 5.

Crown.

7. In all respects as N<sup>o</sup> 6, but v behind the head, and M. M. on both sides a Tun.<sup>n</sup> - - - - 36

Angel.

8. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX. Type nearly as N<sup>o</sup> 7, Plate XII. except that the Angel stands with both feet upon the Dragon, and that the value is marked in the area by the letter x. M. M. on both sides a Bell. - - 64Rev. AMOR POPVLI PRÆSIDIVM REGIS. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 7, Pl. XII. with a large Fleur de Lis on the side of the upper deck<sup>o</sup>.Three  
Pound  
Piece.

9. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HI REX. Bust to the waist, in profile, turned to the right, crowned, and in armour. A drawn sword in the right hand, and an olive-branch in the left. Marked with the Feathers in the Legend, and behind the head.

Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. In three lines

<sup>k</sup> 1630. [A.]<sup>l</sup> 1632. [A.]<sup>m</sup> 1634. [A.]<sup>n</sup> 1638. [A.]<sup>o</sup> In the first quarter of the Arms, upon the sail, the Arms of England are placed before those of France, by a mistake, I presume, of the Engraver, as I have not met with any other instance in which they were so borne. These were his only Coins of the old standard, and indeed the last struck in England. [Folkes, Table, page 8.]



Species.			
		across the middle of the area, RELIG PROT LEG ANG LIBER PAR under the numerals III; with three Feathers above, and 1642 below. <sup>p</sup>	
Twenty Shilling.	10. Obv. nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 9, but the bust shorter, and the numerals xx behind the head instead of the Feathers. - - -		139½
	Rev. The whole Legend, as in N <sup>o</sup> 9, joined together in one scroll. Above three Feathers, below 1644. ox. <sup>q</sup>		
Ten Shilling.	11. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Short bust, with flowing hair, and falling lace band. x behind the head. - - -		71
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. Date 1643.		

CHARLES II.

Angel.	12. Rev. only. AMOR POPVLI PRÆSIDIVM REGIS. A three-mast Ship with her guns out and colours at her head and stern flying; the main-sail charged with the Royal Arms, and the main top-sail with c. II. R. under a Crown <sup>r</sup> .	
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PLATE XIV.

CHARLES I.

Unit.	1. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRITAN FRAN ET HIB REX. Usual profile. Marked with B <sup>s</sup> on both sides, and with a Rose also on this. xx behind the head. - - -	137½
	Rev. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Escutcheon garnished between c. R. all crowned.	

<sup>p</sup> This and the two following were struck at Oxford, out of the loans of the Colleges, &c. One of 1643, in the Museum, weighs 424½ grains. [A.] See the Account of the Oxford Mint.

<sup>q</sup> In the Collection of Thomas Walker, LL. D. and F. R. S. [A.]

<sup>r</sup> This is struck in Silver. However, it proves that there was such a Die, though none are yet known to have been coined in Gold. It was presented to the Museum by Thomas Hollis, Esq. where also are Nos 8 and 11. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> BRIOT. This is Dr. Walker's. [A.]

Species.  
Double  
Crown.

2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 1, except that the M. M. is a Rose only. x behind the head.

Rev. CVLTORE SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 1.

## CHARLES II.

*Siege Piece.*

3. As Silver, Plate XXIX. N<sup>o</sup> 13.<sup>t</sup>

## COMMONWEALTH.

Twenty  
Shillings.

4. Types and Legend as the Silver Coin, Plate XXXI. N<sup>o</sup> 4. xx over the two Shields on the Reverse. Date 1640.<sup>u</sup> - - 140½

Ten.

5. As N<sup>o</sup> 4. x for the value. M. M. an Anchor. Date 1660.<sup>x</sup> - 70

Five.

6. As N<sup>o</sup> 4. v for the value. M. M. an Anchor. Date 1658. - 35

## OLIVER PROTECTOR.

Twenty  
Shillings.

7. Obv. OLIVAR D G R P ANG SCO ET HIB, &c. PRO. Bust to the right in profile laureat; neck bare. - - - 142

Rev. PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO. 1656. In a Shield under an Imperial Crown the Crosses of England and Scotland quartered with the Irish Harp. Oliver's paternal Coat in an Escutcheon of Pretence<sup>y</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> Struck at Pontefract Castle, apparently from the same Die as the Silver Coin referred to.

<sup>u</sup> This, and all that follow in this Plate, are in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> This brings the Coinage of the Commonwealth down to the year of the Restoration. See Silver Coins, Plate XXXI. N<sup>o</sup> 2.

<sup>y</sup> These were milled, finely grained, and edged. Fifty-shillings pieces of the same, weighing 351.2 grains, with letters on the edge\*, and I have seen the puncheon that was cut for a ten-shillings piece. I apprehend, notwithstanding, that these pieces were never regularly published as lawful Moneys of England, since I find that the Coins of the Commonwealth were continued to the very time of the King's restoration. [Table, page 9.]

\* PROTECTOR LITERIS LITTERÆ NVMMIS CORONA ET SALVS. [Vertue's Works of Simon, p. 3.]

Species.

CHARLES II.

8. Obv. CAR II D G M BR FR ET HI REX. Profile to the right, with long flowing hair, laureat, in a Roman robe. - - - 141  
 Rev. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. 1662. A plain Shield crowned<sup>z</sup>.  
 9. Obv. CAROLVS II, &c. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 8. xx behind the head. M. M. a Crown. - - - - - 141  
 Rev. FLORENT., &c. An oval Shield garnished and crowned, between the letters C. R.  
 Ten Shillings. 10. In all respects as N<sup>o</sup> 9, on both sides, but x behind the head. - 71

PLATE XV.

CHARLES II.

- Five Shillings. 1. Obv. CAROLVS II D G MAG BRIT FR ET HIB REX. As N<sup>o</sup> 9, Plate XIV. Behind the head v. - - - - - 35  
 Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 9, Plate XIV.<sup>a</sup>  
 Twenty Shillings. 2. As N<sup>o</sup> 1, but without the numerals. - - - - - 138  
 3. As N<sup>o</sup> 2.  
 Five Shillings. 4. As N<sup>o</sup> 2. - - - - - 34½  
 Five Pounds. 5. Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile to the left laureat; neck bare; under the Bust an Elephant<sup>b</sup>. - - - - - 654  
 Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 6.

<sup>z</sup> See an account of this and the two following Coins in this Plate, and the first four in the next, Explanation of Plate XXXIII. of Silver Coins, note to N<sup>o</sup> 1. This is milled. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> This, 2, and 4, are in the Collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq. [A.]

<sup>b</sup> Of the Gold imported by the African Company. This, 6, 11, 14, 15, are in the Museum. [A.] To encourage this Company to bring over Gold to be coined, they were permitted, by their Charter, to have their stamp of an Elephant upon the Money made of the African Gold. Some of these Coins have a Castle upon the Elephant's back. [Leake, page 366.]



Species.

Forty  
Shillings.6. Obv. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 5. - - - - - 259

Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1664. Four crowned Shields of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France.<sup>c</sup> In the centre four c's interlinked, and in the quarters four Sceptres, each surmounted by a Badge, of the Cross for England, the Harp for Ireland, the Thistle for Scotland, and the Fleur de Lis for France.

Guinea. 7. As N<sup>o</sup> 6.<sup>d</sup> - - - - - 128½Half Guinea. 8. As N<sup>o</sup> 6.Five Pounds. 9. As N<sup>o</sup> 6, without the Elephant. - - - - - 654Two Pounds. 10. As N<sup>o</sup> 9. Date 1676. - - - - - 257Guinea. 11. As N<sup>o</sup> 10. - - - - - 131

Half Guinea. 12. The same. - - - - - 61

## JAMES II.

Five Pounds. 13. Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Profile to the right laureat, the hair flowing over the neck. - - - - - 641

Two Pounds. 14. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 13. - - - - - 262  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 10, without the c's in the centre. Date 1687.

Guinea. 15. As N<sup>o</sup> 14. - - - - - 131

Half Guinea. 16. The same. - - - - - 63

Five Pounds. 17. As N<sup>o</sup> 13, but with the Elephant under the head.Two Pounds. 18. As N<sup>o</sup> 14. Date 1686.

Guinea. 19. The same.

Half Guinea. 20. The same.

<sup>c</sup> See Explanation of Silver Coins, Plate XXXIV. N<sup>o</sup> 5.<sup>d</sup> This, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, are Dr. Walker's. [A.]

## PLATE XVI.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

Five Pounds.	1. Obv. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. Heads in profile to the left; his laureat; necks bare <sup>e</sup> .	- - - - -	640
Two Pounds.	2. As N <sup>o</sup> 1.	- - - - -	257
	Rev. MAG BR FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA. 1694. In an Escutcheon, garnished and crowned, quarterly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly, second Scotland, third Ireland. On an Escutcheon of Pretence Nassau.		
Guinea.	3. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. <sup>f</sup>	- - - - -	131
Half Guinea.	4. The same.	- - - - -	65½
Five Pounds.	5. As N <sup>o</sup> 2, but with the Elephant under the Busts. <sup>g</sup>		
Two Pounds.	6. As N <sup>o</sup> 2. Date 1691.		
Guinea.	7. As N <sup>o</sup> 6.	- - - - -	127½
Half Guinea.	8. The same.		

## WILLIAM III.

Five Pounds.	9. Obv. GVLIELMVS III DEI GRA. Bust in profile to the left.	-	642
Two Pounds.	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9.	- - - - -	258
	Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. 1701. As N <sup>o</sup> 6, Plate XV., excepting that the Arms of Nassau are placed in the centre.		
Guinea.	11. As N <sup>o</sup> 10.	- - - - -	128½
Half Guinea.	12. The same.	- - - - -	65
Five Pounds.	13. As N <sup>o</sup> 10, but with a Castle on the Elephant. <sup>h</sup>		
Two Pounds.	14. As N <sup>o</sup> 13. Date 1699.		
Guinea.	15. As N <sup>o</sup> 14.		
Half Guinea.	16. The same.	- - - - -	65

<sup>e</sup> This, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, are Dr. Walker's. [A.]<sup>f</sup> This, 4, 12, and 16, are in the Museum. [A.]<sup>g</sup> See note to N<sup>o</sup> 5, Plate XV.<sup>h</sup> See the same note.

Species.

ANN.

Five Pounds. 17. Obv. ANNA DEI GRATIA. Bust in profile to the right. Hair bound with a fillet and tied up behind. Breast and shoulder covered<sup>i</sup>. VIGO under the bust<sup>k</sup>.

Two Pounds. 18. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 17.

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 10, excepting the Star of the Garter radiant in the centre. Date 1703.

Guinea. 19. As N<sup>o</sup> 18.

Half Guinea. 20. The same.

## PLATE XVII.

ANN.

- Guinea. 1. Rev. only. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REG. 1704. Type as before, but with a George in the centre<sup>l</sup>.
2. Rev. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 1, except the centre, which is charged with a Rose<sup>m</sup>. - - - - - 129
3. Obv. only. Type as before. Under the Bust an Elephant and Castle. - - - - - 130 $\frac{1}{2}$
- Five Pounds. 4. Obv. Bust and Legend as before.
- Two Pounds. 5. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 4.
- Rev. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REG. 1705. Type as before.

<sup>i</sup> The distinction of the naked Bust, which was first introduced by Simon upon the Gold Coins of Oliver Cromwell, was adopted by Charles II. and continued by all his successors except Queen Ann, whose delicacy would not suffer her portrait to appear with the neck uncovered.

<sup>k</sup> Struck from the Gold taken at that place.

<sup>l</sup> But few of these, and N<sup>o</sup> 2, were coined. In the Supplement Plate VI. N<sup>o</sup> 27, is a pattern piece, with the cypher of her name in the centre. [A.] N<sup>o</sup> 1 is not now known to exist in any Cabinet.

<sup>m</sup> This, 3, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, are in the Museum. [A.]



Species.								
Guinea.	6. As N <sup>o</sup> 5 <sup>n</sup> .	-	-	-	-	-	-	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Guinea.	7. The same.	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Five Pounds.	8. Rev. only. MAG. BRI., &c. 1714. In the first and fourth Shields England impaling Scotland <sup>o</sup> ; in the second, Ireland; in the third, France.							
Two Pounds.	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	258
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Date 1711.							
Guinea.	10. As N <sup>o</sup> 9. Date 1714.	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Half Guinea.	11. The same.	-	-	-	-	-	-	62

GEORGE I.

Five Pounds.	12. Obv. GEORGIVS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. Bust, laureat, in profile to the left. Neck bare.	-	-	-	-	-	646 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two Pounds.	13. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 12.	-	-	-	-	-	260 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev. BRVN. ET L. DVX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL. 1726. Four Shields crowned, as on N <sup>o</sup> 8, and the Star of the Garter radiant in the centre. The Arms of Ireland are now placed in the fourth, or bottom Shield; and in the dexter, or second, the Arms of His Majesty's German Dominions, <i>viz.</i> Triangular, two in Chief, and one in Base; first, Brunswick, two Lions passant guardant; second, Lunenburgh, semè of Hearts, a Lion rampant; third, Saxony, a Horse current; in an Escutcheon in the centre, Charlemagne's Crown, as Arch-Treasurer of the Empire <sup>p</sup> .						
Guinea.	14. As N <sup>o</sup> 13.	-	-	-	-	-	130
Half Guinea.	15. The same.						

<sup>n</sup> This, 7—9, 11—13, are Dr. Walker's. [A.]

<sup>o</sup> Upon the Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, the Arms being altered, the same was observed upon all the Money coined afterwards, the Arms of England and Scotland being impaled in the first and bottom shields, France in the sinister, and Ireland in the dexter, according to this left-handed rotation, which, however irregular and absurd, has prevailed ever since the first milled Money. [Leake, page 405.]

<sup>p</sup> Leake, page 411.

Species.							
Guinea.	16. Rev. only.	BRVN. ET LVN. DVX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET PR. EL. <sup>q</sup>					
	1714. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 13.	-	-	-	-	-	130
Quarter Guinea.	17. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 13.	-	-	-	-	-	33 <sup>r</sup>
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 13. Date 1718.						
Guinea.	18. As N <sup>o</sup> 13, with an Elephant and Castle under the Bust <sup>s</sup> .					-	130
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 16.						

## PLATE XVIII.

## GEORGE II.

Five Pounds.	1. Obv. only.	GEORGIVS II DEI GRATIA.	Bust in profile to the right, laureat <sup>t</sup> .	-	-	-	-	-	654
Two Pounds.	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
	Rev.	M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.	1727.						
		Arms in an ornamented Shield; quarterly, first, England impaling Scotland; second, France; third, Ireland; fourth, the Electoral Dominions <sup>u</sup> .							
Guinea.	3. As N <sup>o</sup> 2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Guinea.	4. The same.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Five Pounds.	5. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, but with E. I. C. under the Bust <sup>x</sup> .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649
Two Pounds.	6. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 5.								
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Date 1729.								

<sup>q</sup> Upon these, which were some of the Guineas that were first coined, his Majesty was styled PR. EL. but presently after the letters PR. were omitted; and, as I have heard, for this reason, that this part of the style was thought too like that peculiar to the Elector Archbishop of Mentz, who claims, as Great Chancellor of the Empire, the first place in the Electoral College. [Table, page 132.]

<sup>r</sup> According to the Table, page 10, the exact weight should be 32.36 grains.

<sup>s</sup> See note to N<sup>o</sup> 5, Plate XV.

<sup>t</sup> This, 3, 4, 7, 10, 19, 20, in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>u</sup> The Arms are here properly disposed, which Mr. Leake says they had not been since the Restoration, except on a few of King William and Queen Mary's, page 422. This, 5, 13, 15, 16, are Dr. Walker's. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> Coined by the East India Company. [Table of Silver Coins, page 135.]

Species.								
Guinea.	7. As N <sup>o</sup> 6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Guinea.	8. The same.							
Five Pounds.	9. Obv. only. GEORGIVS II, &c. A different Die, with the hair coming down on the side of the neck.							
Two Pounds.	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	262
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. Date 1739 <sup>y</sup> .							
Guinea.	11. As N <sup>o</sup> 10.							
Half Guinea.	12. The same.							
Five Pounds.	13. As N <sup>o</sup> 10, with LIMA <sup>z</sup> under the Bust.	-	-	-	-	-	-	650
Two Pounds.	14. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 13.							
	Rev. as before. Date 1746.							
Guinea.	15. The same.	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
Half Guinea.	16. The same.	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Five Pounds.	17. Obv. only. GEORGIVS, &c. The letters of the Inscription close to the edge <sup>a</sup> .							
Two Pounds.	18. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 17.							
	Rev. as before. Date 1747.							
Guinea.	19. The same.	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Half Guinea.	20. The same.	-	-	-	-	-	-	65

PLATE XIX.

SCOTTISH.

JAMES VI.

- Sceptre. 1. Obv. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT FRAN. & HIB. REX. Profile to the left, with a picked beard, in armour, crowned. In the

<sup>y</sup> In 1739 there was a new Die for every species of Coin, something better than the former, and the graining, which had hitherto been diagonal strokes, was now made angular. [Leake, page 424.] This was one of the improvements proposed by Vallavine. See the Annals under this year.

<sup>z</sup> Coined from Gold taken by Anson in the Acapulca ship bound to Manilla. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> This was another part of Vallavine's plan for the protection of the Coins. See note <sup>y</sup>.



Species.

right hand a Sceptre fleury, in the left the Mound. M. M. on both sides a Thistle. - - - - - 153

Rev. FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. Arms quarterly in a garnished Escutcheon crowned; 1st and 4th Scotland, 2d France and England quarterly, 3d Ireland; between the letters I. R.<sup>b</sup>

Double Crown.

2. Obv. IACOBVS, &c. Profile to the left, crowned, in armour. Short bust. M. M. as before.

Rev. HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS. Arms in a plain Shield, crowned, between the letters I. R.

Crown.

3. As N<sup>o</sup> 2, but with the first two letters of the name only. No M. M. on the Reverse.

Thistle Crown.

4. Obv. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. A Thistle-flower, crowned, between the letters I. R.

Rev. IA. D. G. BR. FR. ET. H. REX. Double Rose crowned.

Half Crown.

5. Obv. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2. M. M. a Rose.

Rev. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. Plain Shield crowned. M. M. a Thistle.

## CHARLES I.

Quarter.

6. Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & HIB. REX. Profile to the left, crowned, and in armour. M. M. a Thistle on both sides.

Rev. HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS. Plain Shield between the letters C. R.

Unit.

7. Obv. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 1. M. M. a Thistle and small B.<sup>c</sup> - - - - - 155

Rev. HIS PRÆSUM VT PROSIM. Plain Shield between the letters C. R. all crowned.

<sup>b</sup> Dr. Walker's. [A.]<sup>c</sup> Nicholas Briot.

- Species.  
Half. 8. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2.  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 2, except the letters c. r.  
9. Obv. CAR D. G. MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Profile to the  
right, under it B. - - - - - 77  
Rev. VNITA TVEMVR. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 7.  
Quarter. 10. As the former.  
Half Quarter. 11. As before, but the letters c. r. not crowned.

WILLIAM II.

- Pistole. 12. Obv. GVLIELMVS DEI GRATIA. Profile to the right laureat,  
neck bare, under it the rising sun.<sup>d</sup>  
Rev. MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX 1701. Arms as on N<sup>o</sup> 1,  
with Nassau in an Escutcheon of Pretence, between the let-  
ters w. r. all crowned.  
Half. 13. As N<sup>o</sup> 12.

SUPPLEMENT.

PLATE I.

WILLIAM I. OR II.

- Sterling or Penny. 1. Obv. WILLEMV REX AN. Under a pavilion, a full-face crowned.<sup>e</sup> 20½  
2. Obv. WILLEM REX. Full face crowned. A sword in the right  
hand. On the left side the face a circle.<sup>f</sup> - - - 21½

<sup>d</sup> See the Annals under the year 1701.

<sup>e</sup> The Reverse like N<sup>o</sup> 1, Silv. Pl. I. This and N<sup>o</sup> 6 were in Sir Robert Cotton's Collection, now in the British Museum. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> Probably inclosing a Mullet of five points, like N<sup>o</sup> 9, Silv. Pl. 1. This, and Nos 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 29, 39, and 43, are also in the Museum. [A.]

Species.

3. Obv. WILLEM RE N. A very broad full face, crowned; in the right hand a sword.<sup>g</sup> - - - - - 18
4. Obv. WILLEMVVS REX. Profile to the right, crowned, with fillets pendent.<sup>h</sup> - - - - - 23

## STEPHEN.

5. Obv. STE FN. Profile to the left, crowned, in the hand a horse-man's mace.<sup>i</sup>

HENRY I. OR II.<sup>k</sup>

6. Obv. HENRICVS<sup>l</sup> REX AN. Full face, crowned, with fillets pendent; bust within the inner circle. - - - 21½
- Rev. AS...TN...ON TET.<sup>m</sup> A Cross fleury pierced in the centre.<sup>n</sup>
7. Obv. HENRI REX. Full face crowned. - - - 19
- Rev. OSBR ON BISES.<sup>o</sup> PAX<sup>p</sup> between two annulets, and two lines above and below.

<sup>g</sup> The Reverses of this and the former are like N<sup>o</sup> 12, Silver, Plate I. Tolson Lockyer's, Esq. [A.]

<sup>h</sup> Reverse like N<sup>o</sup> 7, Silver, Plate I. In the Collection of the late John Sawbridge, Esq. F. S. A. These are all the varieties of the Williams that have hitherto occurred, except a Norman one in *Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins*, Plate VI. N<sup>o</sup> 72\*, which is like a Stephen in almost every point except the name. [A.]

<sup>i</sup> The Reverse is like N<sup>o</sup> 17, Silver, Plate I., View of the Silver Coin of England, Plate I. N<sup>o</sup> 28. [A.]

<sup>k</sup> Now appropriated to Henry I.

<sup>l</sup> The letters r and c are here united in a cypher.

<sup>m</sup> Whether Tetbury, or some other town with the same initials, seems difficult to determine. [A.] Probably struck at Thetford.

<sup>n</sup> Probably this and the two following, from their likeness to some of the Williams and Henry I., were his. See Plate II. N<sup>os</sup> 1, 2. [A.]

<sup>o</sup> Bicester. Qu.? [A.]

<sup>p</sup> See the *Annals* at the end of the reign of Henry I.

\* See it in the first Plate of *Anglo-Gallic Coins*.



Species.

8. Obv. HENRIC RE. Full face, with a crowned Sceptre fleury.  
 Rev. LEFWARD ON SV.<sup>q</sup> In a single tressure of four curves, five Annulets crosswise.
9. Obv. HENRIE REX. Full face with an open Crown of Fleurs de Lis and Pearls, and fillets pendent. The bust in a mantle.  
 Rev. FVGRED ON LE.<sup>r</sup> A single tressure of four curves, with as many acute angles between, pointed on both sides with Pellets. In the centre an Annulet.
10. Obv. HENRI REX. Full face, with a Crown, or Cap of State, adorned with jewels. In the right hand a Sceptre surmounted by a Rose<sup>s</sup>, and over the left shoulder another. - - 19  
 Rev. . . . . ON LVNDO. A Tressure of four curves pointed on both sides with Annulets. Without are four Roses, and within a Cross pointed with Pellets.<sup>t</sup>
11. Obv. HENRICVS REX. Full face, crowned, in the right hand a Sceptre fleury. On the left side a Star of six points.  
 Rev. GERAVD ON BRIST. In a Tressure of four curves pointed with three Pellets, and in each outer angle a Fleur de Lis springing from the inner circle, a Cross of Pearls surmounted in the centre by a Star of six points.<sup>u</sup>
12. Obv. HENRICVS R. Profile to the right crowned; before it a Rose. 18½  
 Rev. GREGOR ON CA. A Cross potent with an Annulet in the centre, and four other Annulets, each inclosing a Pellet in the quarters.
13. Obv. HENRI REX. Face inclined towards the left. Crown and Sceptre fleury. Two Mullets of six points on the left side. - 19  
 Rev. SAIN ON WINTRSIR. A Cross of four nails, with the heads potent, and the points meeting in the centre. In each of the quarters four Pellets conjoined<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>q</sup> Suthwark or Sudbury. *Speed's Hist.* [A.]<sup>r</sup> Leicester or Chester. [A.]<sup>s</sup> Rather a Cross formed of four Annulets.<sup>t</sup> In the Collection of Mr. Edward Brent, F. S. A. [A.]<sup>u</sup> In the Explanation of the Plates these are called Mullets of five points. — This and Nos 13, 14, 16—18, 21, 24, 26—28, 30, 31—34, 37, 40 and 41, are Mr. White's. [A.]<sup>x</sup> Found in the centre of a wall of the Abbey at Reading. *Withy's Plates of English Silver Coins*, p. c. [A].

## RICHARD I.

14. Obv. RICARDVS . . . . . A full face, with a Crown fleury. On the right side the Cross of the Orb, on the left a Sceptre fleury. 20  
 Rev. . . . . LVN. A Saltire of four nails, surmounted by a Cross fleury<sup>y</sup>.

## HENRY III.

15. Obv. HENRICVS REX. A full face; on the Crown a Cross of Pearls within the inner circle; in the left<sup>z</sup> hand a Sceptre pointed with Pearls crosswise in the Legend. - - 19 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Rev. CIVITAS LVNDE. Short Cross as N<sup>o</sup> 13, Plate I.<sup>a</sup>  
 16. Obv. HENRICVS REX ING. A full face only. Crown with a Cross of Pearls; over it a Crescent and Star. - - - 20  
 Rev. LIE TERCI LON. Long Cross as N<sup>o</sup> 16, Plate II.<sup>b</sup>  
 17. Obv. an Helmet, perhaps with cap and feather. - - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Rev. LVND in the quarters of a Cross moline, like N<sup>o</sup> 16<sup>c</sup>.  
 18. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 17. - - - - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Rev. CANT as N<sup>o</sup> 17<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> This, from the reference in the note to N<sup>o</sup> 11, was Mr. White's; and is now believed to have been formed by him. See another of this Monarch, from the same Mint, Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 8.

<sup>z</sup> This, in the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates, is called the right hand; but, if the Engraving be correct, must be the left.

<sup>a</sup> The Cross, which should mark the beginning of the legend, is unusually placed.

<sup>b</sup> This Coin is remarkable from the circumstance of the Legend on the Obverse being continued on the Reverse. In Mr. North's second Plate of the Coins of Henry III. is one which reads on the Obverse HENRICVS REX ANG, and on the Reverse, according to Mr. North, AED LIE TERCI, but which probably should be read LIE TERCI AED, for St. Edmundsbury, or St. Edwardsbury, *i. e.* Shaftesbury.

<sup>c</sup> The Cross on N<sup>o</sup> 16 is not moline, although it is described so to be in the Antiquaries' Explanation of the Plates.

<sup>d</sup> Query, whether these were current for the Farthings mentioned by Folkes [Table, p. 7], since they are but half the weight? [A.] — No. They are now, I believe, generally supposed to have been formed by the culpable ingenuity of Mr. White.

Species.

## EDWARD I. II. OR III.

Groat.	19. Obv. only.	EDWARDVS DI GRA REX ANGL.	As N <sup>o</sup> 23, Plate II., excepting the Roses on each side the head <sup>e</sup> .	-	-	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penny.	20. Obv. only.	EDW REX ANGL DNS HYB.	Usual Type <sup>f</sup> .	-	-	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	21. Obv. only.	EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB.	M. M. a Lion rampant between two Fleurs de Lis <sup>g</sup> .	-	-	21
	22. Obv. only.	EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB <sup>h</sup> .	Usual Type.	-	-	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
	23. Rev. only.	VILLA BRISTOLLIE.	Cross and Pellets.	-	-	22
	24. Rev. only.	CIVITAS DVREME.	In the second quarter a Cross patee.	-	-	20
	25. Rev. only.	CIVITAS LINCOL.	Cross and Pellets.	-	-	22
	26. Rev. only.	CIVITAS EXONIE.	The same.	-	-	21
	27. Rev. only.	CIVITAS CESTRIE.	The same.	-	-	21
	28. Rev. only.	VILL KYNGESTON.	The same.	-	-	20
	29. Rev. only.	VIL SCI EDMVNDI.	The same.	-	-	22
	30. Rev. only.	VIL NOVCASTRI.	The same.	-	-	20
Halfpenny.	31. Rev. only.	VILLA BEREVICI.	The same.	-	-	19
	32. Rev. only.	NOVI CASTRI.	A single Pellet in each quarter of the Cross.	-	-	10
	33. Rev. only.	VILLA BERVICI.	Cross and Pellets. In the se- cond quarter a Boar's Head.	-	-	8
Farthing.	34. Rev. only.	CIVITAS EBORAC.	Cross and Pellets.	-	-	5

<sup>e</sup> Reverse like N<sup>o</sup> 23, Silver, Plate II. Mus. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> Reverse like N<sup>o</sup> 35. One has the inscription, ED REX ANGLIE DNS HYBN. Another, EDW R ANGL DNS HYBO. *Withy*, Plate VI. N<sup>os</sup> 3, 4. The twelve towns where Edward I. fixed his Mints follow in this Plate; besides which there is one which perhaps was prior to them all, with the name of a Moneyer. Silver, Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 20. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> The Mint-mark on this Coin is taken from the Arms of Beaumont Bishop of Durham in the reigns of Edward II. and III.

<sup>h</sup> The different ways of expressing the name is far from being a satisfactory criterion by which to distinguish the Coins of Edward I. from those of his son; nor does it yet appear, from any Records, that the latter had Mints at any other places than London, Canterbury, Dunelm, and St. Edmundsbury; at the two former of which only he coined £.40,730 in the first two years of his reign. *Rev. Mr. North*. See *Leake*, pp. 87, 88. *Withy*, Pl. VI. N<sup>o</sup> 25. [A.]



Species.	35. Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB. Usual Type.	-	-	129
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and Pellets <sup>i</sup> .			
	36. Obv. EDWARDVS REX ANGLI. Usual Type.	-	-	31
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 35 <sup>k</sup> .			
Penny.	37. Rev. only. CIVITAS DVREME. The top of the Cross turned to the left, like a Crosier <sup>l</sup> .	-	-	15
Halfpenny.	38. Reverse only. CIVITAS CANTOR. Cross and Pellets <sup>m</sup> .			

## RICHARD II.

Farthing.	39. Obv. RICARD REX ANGL. Type as before.	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. A Rose in each quarter of the Cross.			

## HENRY IV.

Groat.	40. Obv. HENRIC D G REX ANGL Z FRANC D HY. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 8, Plate IV.	-	-	71
	Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS LONDON. The three Pellets in two transverse quarters are united by an Annulet <sup>n</sup> .			

<sup>i</sup> Perhaps a proof of a Sixpence of Edward II. answerable to the Three mentioned in Folkes's Table, p. 11. [A.]

<sup>k</sup> By the weight and inscription it seems a proof or trial piece, perhaps of a Twopence of Edward III. See Silver Pl. III. N<sup>o</sup> 17. It is in the collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq. [A.]

<sup>l</sup> This certainly is an Edward III. having the face, inscription, and weight, of the coinage after his 27th year. The Mints of it were at London, York, Durham, Calice, to which Withy adds Newcastle and Canterbury, Plate VII. Nos 11, 12, and 21, which last is also inserted as such in the View [i. e. Snelling's] Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 12. It may not be amiss here to observe, that since the description of the third Silver Plate (the greatest part of which was composed by the ingenious author of the Table, as far as N<sup>o</sup> 18) a fair one of N<sup>o</sup> 15 has occurred, that by its type and weight, which is under 20 grains, bids fair for one of this king; and another of like face, N<sup>o</sup> 18, that weighs but 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains. The former is Mr. White's, the latter in the Museum; and both are published by Withy, Plate VII. Nos 11 and 14. So that if the reader will insert in the margin of the Explanation of Plate III. over against N<sup>o</sup> 15, the figures 19 instead of 22, and against N<sup>o</sup> 18 the figures 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 22, and also against N<sup>o</sup> 16 the figures 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 21, which last was put by mistake, he will have one of each of the certain Coinages of this King. [A.]

<sup>m</sup> Withy, Plate VII. N<sup>o</sup> 21. See note to N<sup>o</sup> 37. [A.]

<sup>n</sup> Mr. North mentions an Henry Groat in Captain Tolson's Collection, which weighed full

Species.

41. Obv. HENRIC 8<sup>o</sup> DI GRA REX ANGLI FRANC. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 40, but  
with a Cross upon the neck. M. M. a Cross fleury. - 60  
Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and Pellets.

## EDWARD IV.

Groat.

42. Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. The same  
Type; on the breast an Annulet; and on each side the neck  
a Cross p. M. M. a Cinquefoil. - - - - 59

Twopence.

43. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. The same Type; on  
the breast a remarkable Figure <sup>q</sup>. - - - - 23  
Rev. . . . . DIVTOREM MEVM. CIVITAS CANTOR. Cross and  
Pellets.

## PLATE II.

## WILLIAM II.

Penny.

1. Obv. WILLELM REX. A full face, crowned, between two Mullets  
of six points <sup>r</sup>.  
Rev. GODWINE ON LVN. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 8, Plate I.<sup>s</sup>

70 grains. MS. penès R. Gough, Esq. Mr. Willett has a very fair one struck at London, which weighs upwards of 66 grains. The letter N on this Coin is the Roman reversed. It reads on the Obverse HENRIC D G REX ANGL Z FRANC. D HY.

<sup>o</sup> The Arabick figure of 4; his last Coinage\*. [A.] The authenticity of this Coin is extremely doubtful. It first appeared in Withy's Plates, from the communication of Mr. John White; and is not, I believe, now known to exist. If the Coin in this Plate be copied from Withy, it is not a correct imitation. The explanation of the Plates is silent as to the owner of it.

<sup>p</sup> Probably designed for a Fleur de Lis, or Rose of four leaves, as Silver, Plate V. 1—9. Struck before his fourth year. Reverse like one of those. In the Collection of — Hannet, Esq. [A.]

<sup>q</sup> Perhaps a wreath. Struck after his fourth year. Mr. White has one of his first Coinage struck at London, with an Annulet on the breast, and Rose for a Mint-mark; weight 30 gr. *Withy*, Plate X. N<sup>o</sup> 10. [A.]

<sup>r</sup> As on his Great Seal. Speed, Sandford. See Silver, Plate I. 9, 10. [A.] — The Explanation of the Plates calls those in this Coin Mullets of *five* points, but erroneously.

<sup>s</sup> Withy, Plate I. N<sup>o</sup> 26. If the Saxon and Norman Kings carried their Mints with them

\* The weight of the Groats of his last Coinage is only 48 Grains.

Species.

## HENRY I.

Penny.

2. Obv. HNRI R AN.

Rev. GODWINE ON LVN<sup>u</sup>. Type on both sides as N<sup>o</sup> 15, Plate I.

3. Obv. HENRI REX. A Profile to the right. Crown adorned with Pearls, and Fillets pendent; Sceptre fleury. -

19

Rev. HENF. . . . . A Cross terminated by treble knots, and pierced in the centre<sup>x</sup>.

wherever they removed or kept their Court, it may account for the great variety of places and Moneyers that are found on their Coins. Mention is made in the Exeter Domesday Book, an Extract of which the Right Reverend the Bishop of Carlisle, F. R. S. and S. A. communicated, that in the time of Edward the Confessor there were at Shaftesbury three Monetarii, at Dorchester two, at Bridport one, at Wareham two. The names of above 150 Coiners appear on the Pennies of William I. and II. struck at London, Canterbury, York, Lincoln, Winchester, Norwich, Exon, Thetford, Dorchester, Aust, Bristow, Colchester, Dover, St. Edmundsbury, Gloucester, Grantchester, Hereford or Hertford, Huntington, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Nottingham, Oxford, Rochester, Shine, Shaftsbury, Southwark, Stamford, Sudbury, Taunton, Wilton, and above fifty more unknown. In Richard of Cirencester's Map and Itinerary of Roman Britain, for which the Learned are obliged to the Rev. Dr. William Stukeley, F. R. S. and S. A., are near 100 names of towns, &c. unheard of before; but very few, if any of them, perfectly agree with those on the Coins above-mentioned, which seem therefore to have had a Saxon original. [A.] — I have never seen a Coin with AUST. GRANTCHESTER is probably Cambridge. Coins are known both of Hereford and Hartford. LANCASTER I have not met with. SHINE; I know not what place it is intended for.

<sup>u</sup> Withy, Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 3. This and N<sup>o</sup> 1, having the same Moneyer, seem to ascertain each other. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> Bristow's Catalogue, 1762. The Towns that appear on this King's Coins are, London, Canterbury, Winchester, Lincoln, *Bicester*, *Huntingdon*, Southwark, and several others unknown. [A.] — The Coin which is given to Bicester is, I presume, that which reads BISES on the Reverse. But Bicester is only a modern spelling of this town, which was antiently written Burcester. I have not seen any Coin of the Huntingdon Mint.



Species.

## STEPHEN.

4. Obv. STIEFNEI. A Profile Bust in armour, to the left. The Crown fleury. In the right hand, on a Staff pointed fleury, a Banner charged with a Cross fitchee, under which is a Mullet of six points.

Rev. SPTIDETS ON LV. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 17, Plate I.<sup>y</sup>

## HENRY II.

5. Obv. . . . RI REX ANGL. A profile to the left, the Crown fleury. The right hand holding over the shoulder a Sceptre pointed with a Cross patee.

Rev. . . COT ON NOR.<sup>z</sup> Type as N<sup>o</sup> 4, Plate II.

6. Obv. HENR . . . A full face. Crown and Sceptre fleury. On the left side a Mullet of seven points. - - - 21

Rev. ALFWI. In a Tressure of four curves saltire-wise, terminated by three smaller ones, and Fleurs de Lis in the outward angles, a Cross of Pearls pierced in the centre.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>y</sup> Speed. This was struck at London. There are others of Canterbury, Winchester, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, Cardiff, *Colchester or Coventry*, Hereford, Leicester, Lewes, Nottingham, Oxford, Sandwich, Southampton, Southwark, &c. [A.] — The Colchester or Coventry Penny is, probably, that which has co only on the Reverse. The Banner on the Obverse is nearly similar to that which appears upon the Reverse of his Great Seal, and which Mr. Leake says is never to be found on Seals, but upon those of Sovereign Princes. His Great Seal has likewise a Star on the Obverse. [p. 51.]

<sup>z</sup> Norwich, *View*, Plate I. N<sup>o</sup> 31. He or his son probably had Mints at London, Bath, Bristol, Canterbury, St. Edmundsbury, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Southwark, Stamford, Winchester, York, &c. [A.]

This has the common Reverse of Henry II.'s Pennies; but it is remarkable that the type of the Obverse did not occur in the number of 5700 of his Coins which were discovered in 1807. See the Annals, vol. I. p. 328.

<sup>a</sup> In the Museum. [A.]

Species.

## HENRY III.

7. Obv. HENRICVS REX ANG.

Rev. NICOLE ON LYND. Type on both sides as Supplement,  
Plate I. N<sup>o</sup> 16.<sup>b</sup>

## EDWARD I. OR II.

8. Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HVB.

Rev. CIVITAS DVREME. Usual type, excepting a Cross patee  
on the Reverse, which is uncommon.<sup>c</sup>

## EDWARD III.

Twopence. 9. Obv. only. EDWARDVS REX ANGLI Z FRANCI. Usual type.  
M. M. a Coronet <sup>d</sup>.Penny. 10. Obv. only. EDWARDVS REX ANGLI. Usual type. M. M. as  
N<sup>o</sup> 9.

## RICHARD II.

Halfpenny. 11. Rev. only, CIVITAS LONDON <sup>e</sup>.Penny. 12. Obv. RICARDVS REX ANGLIE. A Pellet above each shoulder,  
and a Fleur de Lis on the breast.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

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<sup>b</sup> Withy, Plate V. N<sup>o</sup> 39. Places of his first and second Coinage were, London, Canterbury, York, Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, Exon, Norwich, Rochester, Worcester, Carleon or Carlisle, Bristol, Cardiffe, Chichester, *Dorchester*, St. Edmundsbury, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Northampton, Newcastle. Oxford, *Sandwich*, Wilton. [A.] I have not met with Coins of *Dorchester* or *Sandwich*. Possibly that with *SAND* may have been struck at the latter place.

<sup>c</sup> *View*, Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 9. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> This and the next of his 27th year. Withy, VII. 7, 13. The Antiquaries Explanation of the Plates calls the M. M. a *Ducal* Coronet.

<sup>e</sup> The old N. [A.]

Species.

## HENRY IV. V. OR VI.

13. Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLI. A small saltire on each side of the Crown.<sup>f</sup>  
 Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.
14. Obv. only.<sup>g</sup> HENRIC REX ANGLIE. On the right side of the Crown a Fleur de Lis, on the left a Trefoil.
- Halfpenny. 15. Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. An Annulet on each side of the Crown.  
 Rev. CIVITAS LONDON<sup>h</sup>.
- Penny. 16. Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLI. On the right side a Mullet of five points, on the left an Annulet. - - - - 14  
 Rev. CIVITAS DVNOLM. An Annulet joining the three Pellets in two transverse quarters.<sup>i</sup>
- Halfpenny 17. Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. - - - - 8  
 Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.<sup>k</sup> As N<sup>o</sup> 16.
- Groat. 18. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLIE Z FRANC. On each side of the neck a Fleur de Lis.<sup>l</sup> - - - - 56  
 Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS EBORACI.

<sup>f</sup> The inscriptions on the foreside of this and the two following, and the Roman N on the Reverses, so exactly resembling those of Richard, make it not unlikely that they were struck by Henry IV. after his 13th year. See Leake, page 130, 131. For this and the two following see Withy, VIII. 10, 2, 9. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> The Antiquaries Explanation of the Plates does not notice the Reverse of this Penny.

<sup>h</sup> One in the Museum, with the old English n, but twice struck, weighs  $9\frac{1}{2}$  grains. [A.]

<sup>i</sup> So in the two next; like Henry V. Silver Plate IV. N<sup>o</sup> 9—13. This is Mr. White's, and so are N<sup>os</sup> 1, 2, 5, 7, weight 20 grains each, N<sup>o</sup> 10, weight 14 grains, and 12, weight 16. [A.]

<sup>k</sup> In the Museum. [A.]

<sup>l</sup> The Explanation of the Plates notices the Fleur de Lis on the breast as a distinguishing mark; but qu. whether it be any thing more than the ornament of the tressure, which was sometimes represented in that place, and at others omitted.



## HENRY VI.

Twopence.

19. Obv. only. HENRICVS DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. On each side the neck a Rose<sup>m</sup> of four leaves. M. M. a Cross potent<sup>u</sup> fitchèe.<sup>o</sup> - - - - - 48
20. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Usual type. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.  
Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS LONDON.
21. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F. As N<sup>o</sup> 20. - - - 29  
Rev. POSVI, &c. VILLA CALISIE. In the Legend two small Emonies<sup>p</sup> and a lozenge<sup>q</sup>.
22. Obv. As N<sup>o</sup> 21. Six Roses in the Legend. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.  
Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS EBORACI.
23. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. A Fleur de Lis on each side the neck. M. M. a Rose. - - - 23  
Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS CANTOR. In the centre of the Cross a particular mark.<sup>r</sup>

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<sup>m</sup> Or perhaps a Quaterfoil.

<sup>n</sup> In the engraving the Cross is Patée not Potent.

<sup>o</sup> After his 49th year. Rev. like N<sup>o</sup> 20. That, this, 22, 23, and 29, are in Withy, IX. 8, 11, 13, 16, 17. [A.]

<sup>p</sup> The Obverse has likewise four flowers [qu. whether Anemonies or Roses ?] and a lozenge, in the legend.

<sup>q</sup> As in N<sup>o</sup> 15 of Silver, Plate IV., with which it corresponds both in type and weight; as does also, very nearly, the Double Groat of Withy, Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 6, weight 117 grains. See Table, p. 14. [A.] — At that page Folkes mentions a thick piece, exactly resembling one of the Groats assigned by him to Henry VI., weighing 236 grains, which he takes to have been a proof for a Quadruple Groat, whose standard weight would be 240 grains.

<sup>r</sup> Like the old Saxon M. Withy, pages r, s, w, following the first opinion of Folkes, Table, p. 16, refers it to Morton, made Archbishop by Henry VII. in his second year, who struck one after with the arched Crown, Suppl. Pl. III. 35. But it is submitted to the Reader, whether its agreement with 21 of Silv. Pl. IV. in type, mark, &c. makes it not likely to be of that Coinage; in which case, if the mark is any thing more than an ornament, it may stand for Moneta, Monasterium, viz. Augustini, where it has been said there was a Mint, or what has been supposed

Species.						
Groat.	24. Obv.	HENRICVS REX ANGLIE.	Usual type of the Penny.	-		58
	Rev.	VILLA CALISIE.	Cross and Pellets. <sup>s</sup>			
Penny.	25. Obv.	HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL.	Usual type. Centre of the			
		Cross pierced. <sup>t</sup>	- - - - -	-		13
	Rev.	CIVITAS LONDON.				
	26. Obv. only.	HENRIC REX ANGLIE Z F.	On the right side of the Crown a Rose, or Cinquefoil <sup>u</sup> . On the left a Trefoil. The Cross pierced in the centre.	- - - - -		13½.
	27. Obv.	HENRIC REX ANGLI.	A Pellet on each side of the Crown.			
	Rev.	CIVITAS DVNOLM. <sup>x</sup>				
	28. Obv.	HENRIC REX ANGLI.	With a Mullet of five points and a Trefoil.			
	Rev.	CIVITAS EBORACI.				
	29. Obv.	HENRICVS REX ANGLIE.	Mullet of five Points and a Fleur de Lis.			
	Rev.	exactly as N <sup>o</sup> 33.				
	30. Obv.	HENR <sup>y</sup> . . . . . ANGLIE.	Mullet and Trefoil. <sup>z</sup>	- -		13½
	31. Obv.	HENRICVS REX . . . . .	Two Anemonies or Cinquefoils.			13½
	32. Obv.	HENR <sup>a</sup> . . . . . NGLIE.	Two Trefoils.	- -		11½
	33. Obv.	HENRICVS REX ANGLIE.	A Cross on each side of the face.			13½
	Rev.	CIVITAS EBORACI.	In the centre of the Cross a Rose.			

on N<sup>o</sup> 27. See Suppl. Pl. III. N<sup>o</sup> 3. [A.] The same mark appears upon a Durham Penny [see N<sup>o</sup> 27], where it cannot possibly refer to the Bishop, as no one with that initial occurs during the reigns of Henry IV. V. VI. or VII.

<sup>s</sup> Lord Pembroke's thick Groat. P. IV. T. 7. [A.] This, I presume, is called a Groat only on account of its weight, for it has no other characteristick of such a Coin. It has a Lozenge in the legend on the Obverse, and a Rose and two Lozenges on the Reverse.

<sup>t</sup> Like Henry V. Silv. Pl. IV. N<sup>o</sup> 9—11. In the Museum, as is 26. [A.]

<sup>u</sup> The Explanation of the Plates calls this a Mullet of five points.

<sup>x</sup> If what appears on the centre of the Cross is any thing more than an ornament, it may perhaps be designed for c. d. Civitas Dunelmensis; but the first seems most likely. This and the next are in Withy, VIII. 7, 5. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> The Explanation of the Plates gives i c, which do not appear in the engraving.

<sup>z</sup> This and the three following are in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> Here again the Explanation adds i c to the letters on the Plate.

PLATE III.

HENRY VI.

Halfpenny.	1. Obv. only. HENRIC REX ANGL Z FRANC. A Mullet of five points on the right side of the Crown, and an Annulet on the left. <sup>b</sup>	- - - - -	13½
	2. Obv. HENRI . . . . . Bust extending to the outward circle.	- - - - -	9½
	Rev. CIVI . . . EBOR . . . In the centre of the Cross an H. <sup>c</sup>		
	3. Obv. HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANG. A Trefoil on each side of the neck. M. M. a Rose. <sup>d</sup>	- - - - -	11
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. A Rose in the centre of the Cross.		
	4. Obv. HE . . . . . M. M. a Cross crosslet. <sup>e</sup>	- - - - -	13½
	Rev. CIVITAS . . . LMI. M. M. a Lozenge. <sup>f</sup>		
	5. Obv. HEN . . . REX ANGL. On each side of the Crown an Annulet. <sup>g</sup>	- - - - -	7½
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.		
	6. Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. On the breast a Pomegranate. M. M. a Cross crosslet. <sup>h</sup>	- - - - -	7½

<sup>b</sup> This, No 2, 4—7, 10, 12, 14, 17—25, 27, 29, and 34, are in the Museum. Rev. like No 3. [A.]

<sup>c</sup> The initial both of the King and Archbishop Bowet, who filled this See from 1406 to 1425. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> As No 21, Silv. Pl. IV. Suppl. Pl. II. 23. [A.]

<sup>e</sup> As No 15, Silv. Pl. IV. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> Silv. Pl. IV. No 16. [A.] The Explanation of the Plates calls this M. M. a Lozenge or Pomegranate.

<sup>g</sup> Suppl. Pl. II. Nos 15 and 16. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. [A.] This M. M. does not appear in the Plate. A note to the Antiquaries' Explanation refers to Silv. Pl. IV. Nos 19, 20, and Suppl. Pl. II. 20, 22. All of which references are wrong, if the Engraving be correct, for all the Coins referred to have a Fleur de Lis for the M. M.

<sup>h</sup> The Reverse of this piece is not noticed in the Explanation ; but it should seem, from its position, that the one which is given to No 5 belongs likewise to this.



Species.	7. Obv. only. NRIC . . . . ANGLI. A small saltire <sup>i</sup> . M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. - - - - -	7½
	8. Obv. only. HENRIC REX ANGL. Bust detached from the inner circle. Same M. M. - - - - -	7½
	9. Obv. HENRIC REX ANGL. A Pellet <sup>k</sup> on each side of the Crown. Same M. M. - - - - -	7½
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI.	
Farthing.	10. Obv. H D G AN Z FRASIE REX. On the right side of the neck c, on the left l. <sup>l</sup> - - - - -	4
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI.	
	11. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AN. Under the Bust a Key. -	3½
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. A Cross fourchy <sup>m</sup> and Pellets.	

## EDWARD IV.

Groat.	12. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Type on both sides as Silv. N <sup>o</sup> 1, Plate 5. On the breast B. <sup>n</sup> M. M. a Ducal Coronet on both sides. - - - - - 34	
	Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS LONDON.	
	13. <sup>o</sup> Obv. EDWAR DÍ GRA REX ANGL. On the right side of the neck R P, on the left a Saltire, and the same for a M. M. <sup>q</sup> - 76	
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACE.	

<sup>i</sup> Suppl. II. N<sup>o</sup> 15. [A.]<sup>k</sup> Silv. Pl. IV. N<sup>os</sup> 9, 11—13. Suppl. Pl. II. N<sup>o</sup> 27. [A.]<sup>l</sup> Cancellarius Johannes Kemp, who was Archbishop here from 1425 to 1453. In the Cotton Collection. [A.]<sup>m</sup> It appears to be only the common Cross patee.<sup>n</sup> As N<sup>os</sup> 8, 9, Silv. Pl. V. [A]<sup>o</sup> Probably designed for a Sixpence before his fifth year. Lord Pembroke, P. IV. T. 7. [A.] Mr. Folkes says, "I have once seen of Edward IV., as I should judge from the appearance, a small thick piece, like some of those ascribed to Henry VI. It was coined at York, and weighed 76 grains; but being only a single piece, was possibly no other than a proof, and therefore not adjusted to any regular weight." [Table, p. 15.]<sup>p</sup> Thomas Rotherham was Archbishop from 1480 to 1501. See N<sup>o</sup> 21. [A.]<sup>q</sup> As N<sup>o</sup> 26. [A.]

Species. Twopence.	14. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA . . . ANGL Z FRA. A Cross on each side of the neck. M. M. a Coronet on both sides <sup>r</sup> . - - 21
	Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS LONDON.
	15. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. On each side of the neck a small Rose [or Quatrefoil]. On the breast N. <sup>s</sup> M. M. on both sides a Sun. <sup>t</sup> - - - 19
	Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS NORVIC.
Penny.	16. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANG. M. M. a Cross patee fitchee. 11
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.
Halfpenny.	17. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX. On each side the neck a Trefoil. M. M. a Coronet. - - - 7
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.
	18. As N <sup>o</sup> 17. On each side the neck a small Cross. M. M. a Rose. 6½
Penny.	19. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. On each side of the neck, and on the breast, a Rose. The same for M. M. - 11
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. In the centre of the Cross a Rose.
	20. Obv. EDWAR. DI GRA . . . . . GL. M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. - 10½
	21. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. On the right side of the neck G <sup>u</sup> , on the left a Key. M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. - 10
	22. Obv. EDWA . . DI GRA . . . ANG. The G and Key as N <sup>o</sup> 21. M. M. a Cross patee fitchee. - 10
	23. Obv. EDWARD . . . . . NGL. On the right side of the neck E <sup>x</sup> , on the left a Rose; and one for a M. M. - 11
	24. Obv. EDWA . . DI GRA . . . . . GL. A Key on the right side, and a Rose on the left. M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 23. - 10
	25. Obv. EDWAR. DI . . . . . ANG. On each side the neck a small Saltire <sup>y</sup> . M. M. a Coronet. - 11½
	Rex. CIVITAS DERHAM.

<sup>r</sup> Silv. Pl. V. Nos 2, 8, 9. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> This letter is more like H than N in the Engraving.

<sup>t</sup> Silv. Pl. V. No 7. [A.]

<sup>u</sup> George Nevill was Archbishop from 1466 to 1477. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> Eboraci. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> Perhaps designed for Roses. [A.] —Probably not, as the Engravers were able to represent that flower more perfectly. See Nos 19 and 24 in this Plate.

Species.

26. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGLIE. On the right side of the neck D<sup>z</sup>, on the left a Rose [or Quaterfoil]. M. M. as N<sup>o</sup> 25. - - - - - 11  
 Rev. CIVITAS DONOLI.
27. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. M. M. a Rose. - - 8½  
 Rev. C...TAS DVNEL.<sup>a</sup> In the centre of the Cross D.
28. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 27. On the right side of the Crown B.<sup>b</sup> M. M. a Rose. - - - - - 10  
 Rev. CIVITAS DVNELMIE. A Rose in the centre of the Cross.
29. Obv. EDWARDVS DI GRA . . . . GLI. In the area four Crosses. 10  
 Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR.

## RICHARD III.

- Halfpenny. 30. Obv. only. RICARD DI GRA REX. M. M. a Rose.<sup>c</sup> - - 5  
 31. Obv. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 30. M. M. a Boar's head. - - 5
- Twopence. 32. Obv. RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRA. M. M. on both sides a Rose. - - - - - 20  
 Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS LONDON.

## PERKIN WARBECK.

33. Obv. DOMINE SALVVM FAC REGEM. In a Tressure of five curves, the Royal Shield surmounted by an arched Crown, between a Fleur de Lis on the right, and a Rose on the

---

<sup>z</sup> Dudley was Bishop of Durham from 1476 to 1483. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> The Explanation of the Plates reads DVNOL.

<sup>b</sup> Booth was Bishop from 1457 to 1476. [A.]

<sup>c</sup> This and the two next are Mr. White's, Silv. Pl. V. Nos 15, 16. They are all rare; as is N<sup>o</sup> 18 of that Plate, which is in the curious Collection of William Sotheby, Esq. F. R. S. S. A. and Br. Mus. Cur. [A.]



Species.

left, both crowned. M. M. on both sides a Lion passant guardant. - - - - - 60

Rev. MANI TECKEL PHARES 1494. In a Tressure of four curves a Fleur de Lis on the right, and a Lion of England on the left. An arched Crown above, and a Rose below<sup>d</sup>.

## HENRY VII.

Groat.

34. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLI Z FR. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 1, Plate VI. M. M. on both sides a Leopard's face crowned. - 44

Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS LONDON.

Twopence.

35. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL Z FRA. - - - 21

Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS CANTOR. A plain Cross, on the centre of which is the letter M.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>d</sup> A very uncommon and singular Coin, charged with the Royal Arms, but without a name. It is, by the make and size, a French Gross, and is supposed to have been coined by the Duchess of Burgundy for Perkin Warbeck, when he set out to invade England, in the year 1494. [Folkes's Table, p. 19.]

The date upon this Coin and the legend on the Reverse are, I presume, the reasons for its appropriation to Perkin Warbeck. If it be rightly given to him, possibly the crowned Roses may be allusive to the circumstance of the Duchess of Burgundy's "giving him the delicate title of the White Rose of England." [See Bacon's History of Henry VII. p. 120.]

The motto on the Obverse is from the xxth Psalm, verse the 9th; and that on the Reverse is the denunciation against Belshazzar, which was written upon the wall of the palace where he kept his impious feast. See Daniel, chap. v. ver. 25.

Browne Willis (in his copy of Leake's Historical Account of English Money, which, by the kindness of my much-lamented friend Mr. Gough, is now in my possession) has given a List of all the Cabinets which in his time were known to contain this Coin. They were, \*Mr. Folkes's, \*Lord Pembroke's, \*Cambridge University's, \*Mr. Selby's of York, \*Mr. Morse's of Wells, \*Sir John Evelyn's, \*Lord Coleraine's, and Dr. Barton's. All those marked thus \*, he says, he had seen, and that he had heard of another in the hands of Mr. Bolton of Newcastle.

<sup>e</sup> Morton was Archbishop here from 1485 to 1509. [A.] But see the account of the Archiepiscopal Mint of Canterbury, p. 54.

## PLATE IV.

## HENRY VII.

Twopence.	1. Obv. only. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z F. Usual type of the arched Crown. M. M. a Tun and Anemony. <sup>f</sup>	-	20
Penny.	2. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANG. As N <sup>o</sup> I, but without the Tressure. M. M. on both sides a Tun.	- - -	10½
	Rev. CIVITAS CANTOR. Cross fourchy and Pellets. <sup>g</sup>		
Twopence.	3. Obv. only. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FR. As N <sup>o</sup> 2, with a Key on each side of the neck. M. M. a Martlet. <sup>h</sup>		
Penny.	4. Obv. only. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANG. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 13, Plate VI. <sup>i</sup>		
	5. Rev. only. CIVITAS DIR . . . . Arms of France and England quarterly, surmounting a Cross fourchy; the letters I. s. <sup>k</sup> on the sides of the Shield. M. M. a Crosier. <sup>l</sup>	- - -	11½
Twopence.	*5. Rev. only. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS CANTOR. Usual type. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. <sup>m</sup>	- - - -	22
Penny.	6. Rev. only. CIVITAS DIRHAM. Arms between the letters D. R. <sup>n</sup> M. M. a Mitre.	- - - -	11

<sup>f</sup> Reverse as N<sup>o</sup> \*5, only with the Tun M. M., as Silv. Pl. VI. N<sup>o</sup> 8. This, Nos 5, \*5—8, 11—13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 26, 30, 33, and 34, are in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> In the Collection of Mr. Bartlett, F. S. A. [A.]

<sup>h</sup> Remarkable for being without the Tressure. *View*, &c. Pl. II. N<sup>o</sup> 45. Reverse like N<sup>o</sup> 9, Silv. Pl. VI. [A.]

<sup>i</sup> Reverse the same as N<sup>o</sup> 11, Silv. Pl. VI. *Withy*, II. 11. [A.]

<sup>k</sup> John Sherwood was Bishop of this See from 1483 to 1494. [A.]

<sup>l</sup> The Crosiers and Mitres which appear upon these Coins are not, I think, Mint-marks, being nothing more than designations of Ecclesiastical Coins, similar to the Cardinal's Hat, which is stamped upon others of the same kind. If that idea be correct, this Reverse should be thus explained — Arms surmounting a Cross fourchy, the upper limb of which is terminated by a Crosier.

<sup>m</sup> The foreside of this has the same mark. One has a Tun on the foreside, and Fleur de Lis on the Reverse. [A.]

<sup>n</sup> Dunelm Ricardus. *Fox* was Bishop 1494. See Pl. VI. N<sup>o</sup> 12. [A.]

Species.

7. Rev. only. CIVITAS DVRRAM. Over the Arms T. D.<sup>o</sup> M. M. a Fleur de Lis. - - - - - 11½

8. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX A. Usual type, with a Crosier behind the Throne, extending to the extremity of the Coin.<sup>p</sup> - 12

Rev. CIVITAS DIRHAM. The letters D. S.<sup>q</sup> on the sides of the Shield, which is surmounted by a Cross fourchy, the upper limb of which is terminated by a Crosier.

Halfpenny. 9. Obv. H. D. G. REX ANGLIE Z FRA. A full face and open Crown. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.<sup>r</sup> Cross and Pellets.

10. Obv. only. Differing from N<sup>o</sup> 9 only in the arched Crown.<sup>s</sup>

## HENRY VIII.

11. Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SIE SPIA. As N<sup>o</sup> 10. - - - 11<sup>t</sup>

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.<sup>u</sup>

12. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 11. - - - - - 6

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.<sup>x</sup>

Penny.

13. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX AGL. King seated as before, but the Throne not represented. M. M. a Portcullis.<sup>y</sup> - - 11

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

<sup>o</sup> Thomas Dunelmensis. Ruttal was Bishop here from 1508 to 1523. [A.]

<sup>p</sup> The Explanation of the Plates in the Antiquaries' Edition says that this Coin has a Crosier for the M. M., with its staff in the area.

<sup>q</sup> Dunelmensis Sedes. [A.] Folkes supposes it to have been struck whilst that See remained vacant from 1505 to 1507. [Table, p. 23.] The Explanation of the Plates reads DIRHAM, and does not notice the Crosier.

<sup>r</sup> View, II. 44. The old n. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> View, III. 4. [A.]

<sup>t</sup> Is there not an error in this weight? It is equal to the Penny N<sup>o</sup> 13.

<sup>u</sup> Old n. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> Roman n. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> Silv. Pl. VII. N<sup>o</sup> 3. [A.]



Species. Twopence.	14. Rev. only. POSVI DEV ADIVTOE MEV. The Shield between the letters w. A. <sup>z</sup> M. M. a Fleur de Lis.	
	15. Rev. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 14, with x. B. <sup>a</sup> on the sides of the Shield. M. M. a Martlet.	
	16. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL. Profile to the left, with his Father's face very old, and single-arched Crown. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - - - -	22½
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Shield between the letters T. W., under it the Keys and Cardinal's Hat. <sup>b</sup>	
Penny.	17. Rev. only. CIVITAS DVRRAM. - - - - -	10
	18. Rev. only. CIVITAS DVRRAM. The Shield between D. and w. <sup>c</sup> M. M. a Mullet of six points.	
Halfpenny.	19. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 11. The bust between the letters E. L. M. M. a Key.	
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. <sup>d</sup>	
Twopence.	20. Rev. only. CIVITAS EBORACI. On the sides of the Shield L. E. M. M. a Key. <sup>e</sup> - - - - -	21
	21. Rev. only. CIVITAS CANTOR. <sup>f</sup> - - - - -	22
Groat.	22. Obv. HENRIC VIII DI GRA REX AGL Z FR. Profile to the left, with a single-arched Crown with Crosses patée and Fleurs de Lis alternately. M. M. on both sides the same Cross. -	40
	Rev. POSVI DEV ADIVTORE MEV. Arms surmounted by a singular Cross fleury. <sup>g</sup>	

<sup>z</sup> Warham was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1504 to 1533. See Silv. Pl. VII. N<sup>o</sup> 6. This, 15, 18, and 19, are in View, III. 15, 17, 18, 28. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> Christopher Bambridge was Bishop of Durham 1507, and Archbishop of York from 1508 to 1515. [A.]

<sup>b</sup> Thomas Wolsey was Archbishop from 1515 to 1531. See Silv. Pl. VII. 16, 19. [A.]

<sup>c</sup> Wolsey was Bishop here from 1523 to 1529. Silv. Pl. VII. 7, 8. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> Edward Lee was Archbishop from 1531 to 1544. [A.]

<sup>e</sup> Silv. Pl. VII. 21. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> Struck in his 37th year. There were also Groats of the same. The Mints for the base Money are mentioned Tab. p. 27. [A.] They were, London, Canterbury, York, and Bristol.

<sup>g</sup> Perhaps of the 34th year. This, 23 and 24, are Mr. White's. [A.]

## Species.

Penny.	23. Obv. H. D. G. ROSA SIN SP. Full face crowned, in a royal mantle. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. - - - - - 7
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Arms and Cross fourchy. <sup>h</sup>
Halfpenny.	24. Obv. H. . . ROSA SIN SP. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 23. - - - - - 5
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. Cross and Pellets.
Crown.	25. Obv. HENRIC S D G AGL FRA Z HIB REX. A three-quarters face to the left crowned. - - - - - 600
	Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Arms surmounted by a peculiar Cross fleury. M. M. a Harp. <sup>i</sup>

## EDWARD VI.

Penny.	26. Obv. ED . . OSA SIN . . PI. In the centre a Rose. M. M. an Escallop Shell. - - - - - 8
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Arms surmounted by a Cross patée. <sup>k</sup>
Shilling.	27. Obv. only. TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITÆ M.D.XLIL. Profile to the left. M. M. a Bolt. <sup>l</sup> - - - - - 54
	28. Obv. EDWARD VI D G ANGL FR . . . HIB REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 27. No M. M. - - - - - 67
	Rev. INIM . . OS EIVS INDVAM . . . FVSIONE. Arms in an oval Shield garnished, between the letters E. R. M. M. a Bow. <sup>m</sup>
	29. Obv. only. EDWARD VI D. G. AGL FRA Z HIB. REX. M. M. a Fleur de Lis. <sup>n</sup>

<sup>h</sup> This and the next are of his 36th or 37th year. [A.]<sup>i</sup> Rev. Dr. Sharpe's. [A.]<sup>k</sup> Fine Silver; in the Cotton Collection. Tab. p. 45. Silv. Pl. IX. 17, 18. [A.]<sup>l</sup> Silv. Pl. IX. N<sup>o</sup> 9. This and the next are Mr. Lockyer's. [A.]<sup>m</sup> Silv. Pl. IX. N<sup>o</sup> 8. Like Latten washed; of the Coinage 1551. [A.] There are also some dated M.D.L. that look altogether as base as these (which were only three ounces fine); so that it appears that this sort of Money began to be coined before the end of that year. [Tab. p. 34.]<sup>n</sup> View, &c. IV. 13.

Species.

30. Obv. EDW . . D VI. . . AGL FRA. HIB R . . M. M. a Harp. 79  
 Rev. . . MO . . . OMINI . . . S VI . . . . DLI. Shield as N<sup>o</sup> 28,  
 but without letters at the sides.<sup>o</sup>

PHILIP AND MARY.

31. Obv. only. PHILIP ET MARIA D G REX ET REGINA ANGL. Type  
 as N<sup>o</sup> 9, Plate XI. but with an inner circle.<sup>p</sup>

ELIZABETH.

32. Obv. ELIZABET D G ANG FRAN Z HIB REGINA. Profile to the  
 right crowned, the hair dishevelled, and a ruff about her neck.  
 M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis.  
 Rev. POSVI, &c. Arms surmounted by a Cross fourchy<sup>q</sup>.  
 Sixpence. 33. Rev. only. POSVI, &c. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 32; over the shield  
 1568<sup>r</sup>. - - - - - 48  
 34. Rev. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 32. Date 1570.  
 Penny. 35. Obv. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. As N<sup>o</sup> 32. M. M. a Fleur de  
 Lis on both sides.  
 Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.  
 Sixpence. 36. Rev. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 34. M. M. a Mullet of six points.  
 37. Rev. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 34. Date 1571. M. M. a Castle.

<sup>o</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 29, this, and N<sup>o</sup> 13, Silv. Pl. IX., show three of the Mint-marks of the last and basest Coinage. The fourth, viz. the Lion, has not yet occurred. [A.] See the Annals, vol. II. p. 135.

<sup>p</sup> As Pl. XI. 9, View, V. 11. [A.]

<sup>q</sup> As in Silv. Pl. XIII. This and the five following are milled. View, VII. 18, 20, 13, 15. [A.]

<sup>r</sup> This and the next are in the Museum; where is one also of 1567. [A.]



Species.

## PLATE V.

## CHARLES I.

Twopence.	1. Obv. only. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A double Rose crowned. M. M. the Feathers. - - - - -	17
	2. Obv. only. CAROLVS D G MA BR F ET HI REX. Profile to the right crowned, with a stiff ruff. Behind the head II. M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. <sup>s</sup> - - - - -	16½
Penny.	3. Obv. only. CAROLVS D G M B F ET H REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 2, but with a falling band. The Bust within the inner circle <sup>t</sup> . M. M. a Rose on the stalk. - - - - -	8
	4. Rev. only. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. A Plume of Feathers issuing from a coronet <sup>u</sup> .	
Twopence.	5. Obv. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 3 <sup>x</sup> . M. M. an Anchor. - - - - -	15
	6. Rev. only. As N <sup>o</sup> 4, but with the Feathers placed between the date 1646 <sup>y</sup> . - - - - -	28

<sup>s</sup> Which proves that the type was altered in 1630. See the account of the various Mint-marks; and the Explanation of Plate XX. N<sup>o</sup> 10. The former is Mr. White's. This, N<sup>os</sup> 3, 5, and 8, are in the Museum. [A.]

<sup>t</sup> Different from N<sup>o</sup> 11, Plate XX. [A.]

<sup>u</sup> As N<sup>o</sup> 20, Pl. XX. View, Pl. X. 23. There also are N<sup>os</sup> 6, 7, 9, viz. 25, 27, 18. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> No inner circle, and so different from N<sup>o</sup> 10, Plate XX. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> As no account has yet occurred that any of the Workmen continued at Aberistwith after the Mint was removed thence to Oxford 1642, or that they returned thither after it was broke up at Oxford 1646, it is not unlikely that the Welsh Silver, out of which this by the marks on it seems to have been struck, was brought thither to be coined during the time the Mint continued there; and that therefore the Exurgat Money, marked with the book and feathers, or feathers only, was made out of it; by which perhaps it is distinguished from that presented to the King by the University, &c. which seem to have the particular marks of the donors besides. N<sup>o</sup> 4 has neither mark nor date. [A.] If the weight be correctly given, this is probably a Groat.

- Species.  
Threepence. 7. Rev. only. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. A small ornamented Shield, with the Feathers at a distance over it.<sup>z</sup> M. M. a Crown.<sup>a</sup>
8. Rev. only. CHRISTO, &c. On a square piece of Plate a plain Escutcheon of the Royal Arms, surmounted by a Cross fourchy; over it EBOR. M. M. a Lion passant guardant.<sup>b</sup> - 31
- Half Crown. 9. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FR ET HI REX. Usual type of the King on horseback, with a drawn sword erect in his right hand. M. M. on both sides as N<sup>o</sup> 8.<sup>c</sup>
- Rev. CHRISTO, &c. A round shield garnished.
- Threepence. 10. Rev. only. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENT INIMI. Across the area, in three lines, RE. PR. LE. AN. LI. PA. Above the Feathers, beneath 1645.<sup>d</sup>
11. Rev. only. EXVRG DEVS DISSIP INIMICI. RE, &c. as N<sup>o</sup> 10. Underneath R. B.<sup>e</sup>
- Groat. 12. Obv. only. CAROLVS D G M B F ET H REX. Profile to the right as above, Feathers before, IIII behind. M. M. a Cross crosslet pierced.
- Shilling. 13. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX. Profile to the right, in a broad laced band, Feathers before, XII behind. M. M. a Blackmoor's Head.
- Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. REL. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIB. PARL. Three Feathers above, and 1645 below; under which is A.<sup>f</sup>

<sup>z</sup> Like Nos 15, 16, Plate XX. with feathers and numerals on the foreshide, as N<sup>o</sup> 16 of that Plate. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> There is also a Groat of the same; and in the Museum are Shillings with the large shield and inner circle, like Nos 17 and 18 of Plate XX. [A.]

<sup>b</sup> Plate XXI. N<sup>o</sup> 9, and Plate XXVI. 4. If this were ever current, probably it was for a Groat. [A.]

<sup>c</sup> As Plate XXI. N<sup>o</sup> 2; but whether it were struck at York with the rest that have EBOR, or by some of the Workmen elsewhere, after that Mint was broken up, is uncertain. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> Foreside as N<sup>o</sup> 8, Plate XXIV., except the numerals IIII. This and the six following are in View, Plate XI. 5, 3, 13, 34, 20, 25, 26. [A.]

<sup>e</sup> Richard Baylie, Plate XXIV. 2. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> Perhaps for All Souls College, that presented its Plate. [A.] See the account of the Oxford Mint.

Species.

- Sixpence. 14. Reverse only. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. RELIG. PRO. LEG.  
ANG. LIB. PAR. Above three Feathers, below 1643. M. M.  
R. B.<sup>g</sup>
- Shilling. 15. Rev. only. EXVRGAT, &c. RELIG. &c. As N<sup>o</sup> 14. M. M. B.<sup>h</sup>  
16. Rev. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 15, but with the date 1645. M. M. B. R.<sup>i</sup>
- Half Crown. 17. Obv. only. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX. King in  
armour, on horseback, to the right; Scarf flying behind;  
Feathers under the horse.<sup>k</sup>  
18. Rev. only. EXVRGAT, &c. RELIG. &c. 1645. OX.<sup>l</sup>
- Shilling. 19. Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BR FR ET HI REX. As N<sup>o</sup> 13. M. M.  
a Rose.<sup>m</sup>  
Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. RELIG. &c. 1645.
- Half Crown. 20. Obv. CAROLVS, &c. Type as Plate XXV. 5. M. M. a Rose.  
Rev. EXVRGAT, &c. REL. &c. 1644. EX.<sup>n</sup> under the date, and  
also as a M. M.
- Crown. 21. Rev.<sup>o</sup> only. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Oval Shield garnished.  
M. M. a Rose between 1644.  
22. Rev.<sup>p</sup> only. Type, &c. as N<sup>o</sup> 21, except that the date 1645 is  
not divided by the M. M.

<sup>g</sup> As N<sup>o</sup> 11, but without any Feathers on the foreside. [A.]

<sup>h</sup> Bushell, Plate XXIV. 7, and Explanation. [A.]

<sup>i</sup> The Explanation of the Plates gives the M. M. as B only; but in the Engraving it is evidently B. R.

<sup>k</sup> The Reverse has REL. PRO. LE. ANG. LI. PA. 1646. View, XII. 9. [A.]

<sup>l</sup> OXON. The foreside has the type of N<sup>o</sup> 1, Plate XXIII., with Feathers for a M. M. and behind the Horse, but without any thing under his feet. View, XII. 8. [A.]

<sup>m</sup> The Mark of the Exeter Mint, whither some of the Oxford Workmen perhaps removed. This and the three following are in View, &c. Plate XIII. 9, 12, 15, 18. [A.]

<sup>n</sup> EXON. Plate XXV. 4. [A.] This proves that all the Exurgat Money was not struck at Oxford, and confirms the supposition in the preceding note.

<sup>o</sup> Of Plate XXV. 2, as is N<sup>o</sup> 4 of that Plate, and N<sup>o</sup> 6, Silv. Pl. XVIII., but without the date. There are two Half Crowns also with the same mark, dated in the legend, one 1644, the other 1645. The Sixpence is in the next Plate, N<sup>o</sup> 1. [A.]

<sup>p</sup> Of Plate XXV. 3. [A.]



- Species.  
Shilling. 23. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FR ET HI REX. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 19.  
Rev. CHRISTO, &c. A plain Escutcheon with only two of the sides of the Cross fleury<sup>q</sup>; over it a Castle between c. r. M. M. eight Pellets, a Helmet, a Saltire, and a Lion rampant.
- Sixpence. 24. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HI REX. Type and Mark as 19; behind VI.; countermarked above c; below K I. M. M. on both sides a Rose.  
Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Escutcheon as N<sup>o</sup> 8.<sup>r</sup>
- Groat. 25. Obv. CAROLVS D G M B F ET H REX. Usual profile. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.  
Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield garnished. M. M. an Helmet.
- Half Crown. 26. Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BRI FRA ET HI REX. Profile to the right, the King reclining. M. M. on both sides a Rose.<sup>s</sup>  
Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oblong Shield, rounded at the corners, and garnished; over it c. r.
27. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX. Usual profile. The horse's tail brought down between his hind legs. Underneath w.<sup>t</sup>  
Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Under an imperial Crown a garnished Escutcheon. M. M. an Helmet.
28. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FRAN ET HI REX. Type nearly as N<sup>o</sup> 20, only the horse's mane appears before the breast.  
Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield garnished and crowned.
- Groat. 29. Obv. CAROLVS D G M B F ET H REX. Behind the head IIII. M. M. a Rose.  
Rev. CHRISTO, &c. Oval Shield garnished. M. M. an Helmet.

<sup>q</sup> See Plate XXVI. 6, 8, 11. This, 25—29, are in View, Plate XIV. 11, 8, 12, 14, 16, 9. [A.]

<sup>r</sup> Lord Pembroke, P. IV. T. 9. [A.]

<sup>s</sup> See note to N<sup>o</sup> 19.

<sup>t</sup> Whether designed for a proper name, or some place in the West of England, where many of these uncommon pieces are supposed to have been struck, must be referred to the curious. [A.] Folkes imagines that these pieces of unknown Mints were coined by the Moneyers of the Mint at York, who dispersed at the breaking-up of the same in 1644. Table, p. 91.

Species.  
Crown.

30. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FRAN ET HI REX. Profile to the right. Horse's tail as N<sup>o</sup> 27, and mane as N<sup>o</sup> 28. M. M. on both sides an Helmet.

Rev. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNA. Under an imperial Crown a small oval Shield, &c.<sup>u</sup>

## PLATE VI.

### CHARLES I.

Sixpence.  
Penny.

1. Reverse<sup>x</sup> only. CHRISTO, &c. 1644. M. M. a Rose.

2. Obv. CAROLVS D G MA BR FR ET H REX. Usual profile, behind I. M. M. on both sides a Rose.<sup>y</sup> No inner circle.

Rev. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Oval Shield garnished.

### SIEGE PIECES

*stamped on pieces of Plate.*

Sixpence <sup>z</sup>.

3. An irregular piece with the weight stamped on both sides. 1 22

4. Obv. Stamped with *g*. - - - - - 22

Rev. Three large Annulets.<sup>a</sup>

Groat <sup>b</sup>.

5. Stamped on both sides with 1 dwt. 6 gr. - - - 30

<sup>u</sup> This is Mr. Hannet's. [A.] Mr. Willet has this Coin, and also another of the same type, with a Fleur de Lis M. M. on both sides. The Shield seems to be supported by Lions' Paws.

<sup>x</sup> Of Plate XXV. 7, with the Mark of the Exeter Mint. Suppl. Plate V. 20—22. View, XIII. 6. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> But whether struck in that Mint, or in the Tower 1631, seems difficult to determine, because its inscription differs not only from that, but all the other Pennies of this King, and also in the form of the Mark itself. Plate XX. 11. Suppl. Pl. V. 3. View, XIV. 5. [A.]

<sup>z</sup> Soprobably from its weight. Tolson Lockyer's, Esq.; as are also 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 22, and 24. [A.]

<sup>a</sup> They are Pellets in the Engraving, though called Annulets in the Antiquaries' Explanation.

<sup>b</sup> Lord Pembroke, P. IV. T. 11. [A.]

Species. Eightpence.	6. Obv. Stamped with 21. <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	58
	Rev. With I.						
Two Shillings.	7. Stamped with II under a Castle. <sup>d</sup>						
Groat.	8. Stamped with IV under a different Castle. <sup>e</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	18
Eighteen- pence.	9. Stamped with I. VI under another Castle. <sup>f</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	143

CHARLES II.

- Sixpence. 10. Obv. only. CAROLVS II D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX.  
Type as N<sup>o</sup> 3, Plate XXXIII. but without any M. M.<sup>g</sup>
- Penny. 11. Obv. CAROLVS II D G M BR F ET H REX. - - 8  
Rev. CHRIS twice struck AV . . . . . GNO. Types as N<sup>o</sup> 5, Plate XXXIII. but no M. M.
12. Obv. . . ROLVS M BR F ET HI REX.  
Rev. CHRISTO AV. . . . . EGNO. Types as N<sup>o</sup> 11.
13. Obv. MONETA BOMBAIENSIS. In the area PAX DEO.  
Rev. Four branches of Pine surrounding a plain Escutcheon of the Arms of the East India Company.<sup>h</sup>

GEORGE I.

14. Obv. AVSPICIE REGIS ET SENATVS ANGLIÆ.  
Rev. An imperial Crown; over it G. R.<sup>i</sup> beneath BOMB.

<sup>c</sup> Perhaps designed originally for 2 dwts. 10 gr. as that is its weight. [A.]

<sup>d</sup> Like Plate XXIX. 4. 5. See there. Lord Pembroke, Pl. IV. T. 11. [A.]

<sup>e</sup> See Plates XXVIII. 13, 14, and XXIX. 3, 4. [A.]

<sup>f</sup> Near as Plate XXIX. 3, 4. [A.]

<sup>g</sup> Vertue's Account of Simon's Works, Plate XXXII. p. 52. [A.]

<sup>h</sup> See the Annals under the year 1678. Mr. Miles has this Coin with the date 1687 on the Obverse. It is of better workmanship than the one which is copied in this Plate seems to have been, according to the Engraving.

<sup>i</sup> GEORGIUS REX. This is Lead; in the Collection of Mr. Josiah Colebrook, F. R. S. and S. A. [A.]



Species.

## CHARLES II.

- Rupee. 15. Obv. BY AVTHORITY OF CHARLES THE SECOND. 1678. In the area, THE RVPEE OF BOMBAIM.  
 Rev. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE AND IRELAND. In a plain Escutcheon, crowned, the Arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.
- Fanam. 16. Obv. Two linked c's, with three small Pellets.  
 Rev. An Indian Figure.
17. Obv. As the former, with two Pellets.  
 Rev. A different figure.<sup>k</sup>

*Gold.*

## HENRY III.

- Penny<sup>l</sup>. 18. Obv. HENRIC REX III. The King sitting on a throne of Mosaic work in royal robes, with an open Crown, on which is a Cross of Pearls between two Rays pointed with the same; the

---

<sup>k</sup> Lord Pembroke, Pl. IV. T. 14, and Museum. [A.] This note refers to Nos 16 and 17. That which is here described as an Indian figure is called by Leake a King in his robes, page 376.

<sup>l</sup> So called in a MS. of the XIIIth century, in the Chamberlain's Office at Guildhall, London: *De Antiquis legibus liber*, p. 72, 1257. Hoc anno creavit Rex moneta aurea denar' ponder' duor sterlingor de auro purissimo et voluit ut ille aure' curreret in precio viginti st'lingor. The public transactions in this book are continued only to the year 1267. "The Gold Coin therein mentioned must have been recorded at the time of its Coinage," saies a MS. communicated by Dr. Ducarel; from which also is taken what follows:

"Rot. Claus. Anno 41 R'. Hen. III. m. 3. De moneta aurea mandatum est Majori et Vicecomitibus Regis London' quod clamari faciant in Civitate predicta quod moneta Regis aurea quam Rex fieri fecit de cetero currat in Civitate predicta quam alibi per regnum Anglie tam ad emptiones quam ad venditiones faciendas, viz. quilibet denarius pro xx denariis sterlingorum et quod moneta Regis argentea currat similiter sicut currere consuevit (T. R.) apud Cestriam xvto die August. Per Consilium Regis." Oct. 24, 1745. *Given by G. Holmes, Esq. of the Tower.*

From

Species.

Sceptre (which passes under his right arm), and the Orb (which is supported by his left hand), are each of them surmounted by a Cross of Pearls. - - - - - 45

Rev. WILLEM ON LVND. A Cross Moline voided throughout to the edge, pierced in the centre. In each quarter a Rose between three Pellets.<sup>m</sup>

EDWARD III.

Noble

19. Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HIB Z AAVIT. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 2, Plate I. of Gold Coins, from which it differs only in the Flag bearing St. George's Cross flying in the stern, and another at the top of the mast.<sup>n</sup> - - - 119

*From the Tower of London, by Mr. Holmes :*

"Rex Thesaurario et Camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de Thesaurario nostro Alberico de Fiscamp et P. de Winton Clericis Garderobe nostre, aurum in folio ponderis xviii Marc'um et iiii. et lxii Bisancias auri vii. et ob. auri de Musc' et lxii denar' auri de nova moneta repone' in Thesaurario nostro. T. R. apud West. 11 die Novemb'." [A.]

As this Penny was of the weight of two Silver Pennies, and was current for twenty of them, had they been of fine Silver, as that was of fine Gold, the proportion would have been as 1 to 10. But, as the Silver Penny contained no more than 37 parts in 40 of fine Silver, the proportion was but  $\frac{37}{40}$  of 10, or no more than  $9\frac{1}{4}$ ; whereas in the reigns of Henry I. \*, Stephen, Henry II., and John †, the proportion was only as 1 to 9.

When the Gold Penny was raised from twenty Pennies to two Shillings, or 20 *per cent.*, the proportion was raised also from  $9\frac{1}{4}$  to  $11\frac{1}{10}$ . [Snelling's Introduction to a View of the Gold Coin of England, p. iv.]

<sup>m</sup> See Nos 16—18, Silv. Pl. II. [A.]—Three of these Pennies are now known to exist. That which is represented in the Plate, and another, which reads on the Reverse WILLEM ON LVNDE, are in the British Museum. Each of these weighs exactly  $45\frac{2}{3}$  gr. The third enriches the valuable Collection of the Rev. J. W. Martin, Rector of Keston in Kent. It has on the Reverse WILLEM ON LVNDEN, and weighs 45 grains. The types of the Obverse of all these differ in some minute particulars from each other.

<sup>n</sup> Add to the note on N<sup>o</sup> 2, Plate I. of the Gold Coins, for the proof that Cannon was used at the Battle of Cressy, the Librarians of the Sorbonne shew an old manuscript copy of Livy, that belonged to King John, which has a very remarkable picture of it; *Rev. Dr. Butler*; and that the English taught the French the use of the Cross-bow, *Boulainvillier's Etat de France*, vol. III. p. 312. The Reverse is like N<sup>o</sup> 2, Plate I. In the Collection of Tho. Hollis, Esq. [A.]

\* North's Remarks, p. 42.

† Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 189.

## HENRY IV.

20. Obv. only. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HI ET<sup>o</sup>  
 aq. As N<sup>o</sup> 6, Plate IV. - - - - - 119 $\frac{1}{2}$

## HENRY VI.

21. Obv. only. HENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC D HIB AQ.  
 Only three Fleurs de Lis, without any Flag.<sup>p</sup> - - - 119

## EDWARD IV.

22. Obv. only. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS IB.  
 Type as N<sup>o</sup> 4, Plate III. with the letter B<sup>q</sup> under the Rose. 79<sup>r</sup>
- Angel. 23. Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS IB. Type  
 as N<sup>o</sup> 11, Plate III. - - - - - 79
- Rev. PER CRVCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPTOR. Type as  
 N<sup>o</sup> 13, Plate III. but without the M. M. The Star is on the  
 right, and the Rose on the left side of the Cross.<sup>s</sup>
- Noble. 24. Obv. only. As N<sup>o</sup> 22, with N<sup>t</sup> under the Rose. - - - 120

<sup>o</sup> On the Coin, though not engraved. View of the Gold Coin of England, Plate I. 10. Reverse like Gold Plate I. N<sup>o</sup> 13, and II. 6. [A.]

<sup>p</sup> Reverse like Gold Pl. II. N<sup>o</sup> 9. [A.]

<sup>q</sup> Bristol, the place of coinage. Reverse like Gold Plate III. N<sup>o</sup> 4. This and N<sup>o</sup> 24 are Tolson Lockyer's, Esq. [A.]

<sup>r</sup> Such is the weight given in the Explanation of the Plates in the Antiquaries' Edition of Folkes's Tables; but it is probably erroneous, as the full weight of a Noble of Edward IV. was 120 grains.

<sup>s</sup> Gold Plate III. N<sup>o</sup> 13. Mr. Hodsol's. [A.]

<sup>t</sup> Norwich. [A.]



Species.

CHARLES I.

- Angel. 25. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BRITANN FRAN ET HIB REX. Type nearly as N<sup>o</sup> 8, Plate XIII.  
Rev. AMOR POPVLI PRÆSIDIVM REGIS. A three-mast Ship turned to the right, with three tier of guns out, a flag-staff at the head, near which is the letter B<sup>u</sup>, the St. George's ancient flying at her stern, and the main-sail charged with the royal arms.

OLIVER.

- Half Broad. 26. Type and Legend as N<sup>o</sup> 7, Plate XIV. of Gold Coins.<sup>x</sup> - 69

ANNE.

- Guinea. 27. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 5, Plate XVII. but with the neck unclothed.<sup>y</sup>  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 10, Plate XVII. but with the letters A. R.<sup>z</sup> in the centre, and the date 1702.

GEORGE III.

- |                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |                  |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|
|                 | 28. Obv. only. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. Profile to the left laureat, neck bare. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 129              |
| Half Guinea.    | 29. As N <sup>o</sup> 28.   | - | - | - | - | - | - | 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quarter Guinea. | 30. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 28.  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32               |
|                 | Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 18, Plate XVIII. Date 1762.                              |   |   |   |   |   |   |                  |

<sup>u</sup> Briot. See Gold Plate XII. 7, and XIII. 8. View of Gold, VI. 5. [A.]

<sup>x</sup> In the Collection of the late John Sawbridge, Esq. of Ollantigh in Kent, F.R.S. and S.A. [A.]

<sup>y</sup> It is said that the Queen objected to the neck being unclothed. Snelling's Pattern Pieces, page 52.

<sup>z</sup> ANNA REGINA. A pattern piece in the Collection of Mr. Hannet. [A]

## SUPPLEMENT, PART II.

PLATE I.<sup>a</sup>

## WILLIAM I.

Penny.

1. Obv. WILLEMV REX A. Full face. Under a Pavilion or Canopy.  
See Plate I. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Rev. SWOTTINC ON EXC. *Exeter.*

2. Obv. WILLELM RE. Profile to the left. A sword erect in the right hand.

Rev. SEWINE ON IEXC. *Exeter.*

## HENRY I.

3. Obv. HENR—R. Profile to the right, crowned. A large Sceptre surmounted with a Cross of Pearls before the bust.

Rev. LEFWINE O, in the inner circle, N SVTWVR. *Southwark.*

4. Obv. HENRI RIEK. Profile to the right. Crown and Fillets. Sceptre surmounted with a Fleur de Lis.

Rev. SE . IML ON LVN. *London.*

5. Obv. HENRICVS RE. Full face, crowned. Sceptre in the right hand. Robe highly ornamented with Pearls.

Rev. CRISTRET ON CES. *Chester.*

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<sup>a</sup> This Plate was engraven under the inspection of the late Mr. Benjamin Bartlet (whose ingenious Memoir, intituled "The Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the Reigns of Edward I. II. and III., appropriated to their respective Owners," was printed in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 335), and intended by him as a second Supplement to the Plates which the Society of Antiquaries added to their Edition of Folkes's Tables. The liberality of that eminent Medalist Dr. Charles Combe permits me to publish it for the illustration of this work.

Species.

6. Obv. HENRIC . . . . Full face. Crown and Fillets. Sceptre in the right hand surmounted by a Cross patée.

Rev. NEGELVS ON . . . EF. Qu. BEDEF? *Bedford*.

7. Obv. HENRI REX. Full face. Crown and Fillets. Sceptre, surmounted by a Cross of Pearls, in the right hand.

Rev. . . . FRINE ON LVN. *London*.

## STEPHEN.

8. Obv. STEI . NE. Profile to the right. Sceptre surmounted by a Fleur de Lis.

Rev. DACVN OI.

## HENRY II.

9. Obv. HENRI REX. Type on both sides as N<sup>o</sup> 4. Pl. II.

Rev. RICARD : M : ON CANT. *Canterbury*.

## HENRY III.

10. Obv. HENRICVS REX. This Obverse and the four following  
Reverses are in Type as N<sup>o</sup> 15, Pl. II.

Rev. IOAN . CHIC ON CA. *Canterbury*.

11. Rev. IOAN . FR. ON CANT. *Canterbury*.

12. Rev. WILLELM . T . ON LV. *London*.

13. Rev. ROGER OF RONCE<sup>b</sup>.

14. Obv. HENRICVS REX ANG. As N<sup>o</sup> 16. Pl. II.

Rev. TERCY HEDLIE<sup>c</sup>. As N<sup>o</sup> 16. Pl. II. but with a quaterfoil in the centre of the Cross.

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<sup>b</sup> The substitution of OF for ON is, I believe, to be found only on this Coin.

<sup>c</sup> It is uncertain whether this be intended for the name of a Town or that of a Moneyer. I incline to think the latter, as Robert de Hadley appears upon a Penny of Edward I.



Species.

EDWARD I.<sup>d</sup>

15. Obv. ED REX ANGLIE DNS HIBN. Usual type. This and Nos  
16 and 17 have the same Reverse.

16. Obv. EDW. REX ANGL DNS HYB. The Crown passes through  
the inner circle, which is unusual.

17. Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. The Bust is placed in a triangle,  
as it is upon the Irish Money.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Usual type.

18. Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. *York.*

19. Another Reverse CIVITAS EBORACI. This has a quaterfoil opening  
in the centre of the Cross.

Halfpenny. 20. Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI.

## EDWARD III.

21. Obv. EDWARDVS D G R.

Rev. VILLA BERVICI. *Berwick.* A Boar's head in two quarters  
of the Cross.

## EDWARD I.

Farthing. 22. Obv. E R ANGLIE. Usual Bust, but no inner circle.

Rev. CIVITAS LINCOL. *Lincoln.*

23. Another Reverse. VILLA BRISTOLLIE.

Penny. 24. Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. M. M. a Cross moline on both  
sides the Arms of Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham <sup>e</sup>.

Rev. CIVITAS DVREME. *Durham.*

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<sup>d</sup> These Coins are, I presume, arranged by Mr. Bartlet according to his system [see the *Annals*, vol. I. p. 394]; but No 15, which reads ED only, is not to be found in his list, no such having occurred amongst the Episcopal Coins of Durham.

<sup>e</sup> He lived in the reigns of both Edward I. and II. His Coins of the latter reign read EDWAR. See the *Annals*, vol. I. p. 394.

Species.

25. Obv. EDW R ANG . . . S HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS DVREME. A Cross moline in one of the quarters of the Cross.

26. Another Reverse, with the same legend, has the Cross moline for a Mint Mark.

27. Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. VILLA RADINGI. *Reading.* An Escallop Shell <sup>f</sup>. This Coin was struck in the Abbey there, the Arms of which are three Escallop Shells.

EDWARD II.

28. Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB. M. M. a Cross moline.

Rev. CIVITAS DVREME.

29. Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS DVNELM. *Durham.* The upper limb of the Cross is turned into a Crosier. Supposed to be struck by Kellow, Bishop of Durham, who had no family arms <sup>g</sup>.

30. Obv. EDWA<sup>h</sup> R ANGL DNS HYB. M. M. a Lion rampant between two Fleur de Lis; being part of the Arms of Lodowic Beaumont, Bishop of Durham.

Rev. CIVITAS DVNELM.

31. Another Obverse has, with the same legend, a Lion rampant for a Mint Mark.

32. Obv. EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. A quaterfoil opening in the centre of the Cross.

33. Obv. EDWAR REX ANGL DNS HYB.

Rev. CIVITAS LONDON.

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<sup>f</sup> In the third Plate of the Antiquaries' Edition of Folkes's Tables, No 2, being copied, probably, from an imperfect specimen, has on the Reverse VILLA HADINE, and is supposed to have a Thistle in one quarter of the Cross. See the account of Reading Mint.

<sup>g</sup> See the Annals, vol. I. p. 394. Mr. Bartlet's right and left are not those of Heralds.

<sup>h</sup> Mr. Bartlet has misread this Coin, for he does not give any instance of Bishop Beaumont's Pennies with EDWA. See the Annals as above.

## PLATE II.

## WILLIAM II.

Species. Penny.		Weight.	Cabinet.
1. Obv.	LVILLEM DVO. Full face. Crown of two rows of Pearls. A Star on each side of the neck. - - - - -		Miles.
Rev.	WLLEM ON RST. Type as Plate I. N <sup>o</sup> 10. <sup>i</sup>		
2. Obv.	WILLELMVS. Full face, with a Pellet on each side. - - - - -		Roberts <sup>k</sup> .
Rev.	V . . . . ON WIS. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1. but the Cross bars double <sup>l</sup> .		

## HENRY I.

3. Obv.	HENRI REI. Full face, crowned, with Fillets pendent. - - - - -	Sharp.
Rev.	IV . . . . . N EBO. <i>York</i> <sup>m</sup> .	

<sup>i</sup> This Coin belongs to Mr. Richard Miles, who kindly permitted a drawing to be made for the illustration of this work. It has much the appearance of an English Penny, especially on the Reverse, and was found with Nos 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, and 19, in a chalk-pit at Wallsop, a few miles from Salisbury. Singular as the legend on the Obverse may seem, the letters are so plain upon the Coin that I believe it to be correctly given.

<sup>k</sup> The Coins with this name once formed a part of the valuable Cabinet of my deeply-lamented friend Barrè Charles Roberts, Esq.; they are now in the British Museum.

<sup>l</sup> If this Penny be correctly appropriated, it affords the only instance which has yet occurred of the Roman w upon the Coins of William II., although it appears upon his Great Seal.

<sup>m</sup> This Coin, when the drawing was made, was in the Cabinet of that very able Antiquary Mr. Sharp, of the City of Coventry. Since that period it has been, together with the whole Collection, transferred into the possession of the Rev. Mr. Woolston, of Adderbury, Oxfordshire.



Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
4. Obv.	HENRIC RE. Full face. Crown and Sceptre surmounted with Fleurs de Lis. Rude workmanship. - - - - -		Roberts.
Rev.	WVLFRIC ON LOR. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 8, Supplement Plate I.		
5. Obv.	HENRICVS RE. Full face, crowned, between two Stars. - - - - -		Roberts.
Rev.	ON SI . . VRNI.		
6. Obv.	HENRICVS REX. Full face, crowned. An ornament upon the left shoulder. - - -		Woolston.
Rev.	BONIFACE O I S.		
7. Obv.	HENR . . . REX. Full face, crowned, with a Sceptre surmounted by a Fleur de Lis in the right hand. A rose of dots over the left shoulder <sup>n</sup> . - - - - -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Bodleian Library.
Rev.	RAP . . ON LVNDE. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 11. Suppl. Pl. I. and 6. Pl. II. and Suppl. Part II. Pl. I. N <sup>o</sup> 5.		
8. Obv.	HENRICVS. Large profile to the left, crowned. Sceptre and Crown surmounted by Fleur de Lis. - - - - -		Woolston.
Rev.	WI . RIC ON HER. Type nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Suppl. Pl. II.		
9. Obv.	E——N. Profile to the left. Crown, and Sceptre which is in the right hand, surmounted with Fleurs de Lis. Between the Sceptre and the face is the orb ; ornamented with a Cross of Pearls. - - - - -		Roberts.
Rev.	ELFRE . . . A. as N <sup>o</sup> 6. Pl. II.		

<sup>n</sup> This Penny is of workmanship much superior to any other which I have seen of Henry I. From the youthful appearance of the portrait it may possibly be intended for the Son of Henry II., who was crowned in his Father's life-time, and had a Great Seal. See the Annals, vol. I. p. 329.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
10. Obv.	HENRI. . . . as N <sup>o</sup> 9, but without the orb.		Roberts.
Rev.	HADEW. . . .		
11. Obv.	. . RICVS REX. Profile to the left, with a singularly shaped cap. Sceptre with a Fleur de Lis.		Roberts.
Rev.	— Type as N <sup>o</sup> 9.		
12. Obv.	. . . RE. Large Bust in profile to the right, crowned. Sceptre surmounted by a Cross patée.		Roberts.
Rev.	Outer circle, . . I. . . Inner, LICOLEN. <i>Lincoln.</i>		
13. Obv.	HE . . . . I. Bust as before, extremely rude. Sceptre terminated by a Fleur de Lis.		Roberts.
Rev.	Outer circle, —. Inner, ON LVND.		
14. Obv.	HE. RE. Bust and Sceptre as before. Crown with Fillets pendent.		Roberts.
Rev.	Outer circle, DVNIC O. Inner, N HASTI. <i>Hastings.</i>		

## STEPHEN.

- |          |   |       |
|----------|---|-------|
| 15. Obv. | STEPHANVS REX. Face to the left, of the very rudest drawing. Crown and Sceptre with Fleurs de Lis.  | Shaw. |
| Rev.     | WHICHELINVS DERBI. Martlets as on the Reverse of Coins of Edward the Confessor. See the 24th and 25th Plates of Anglo-Saxon Coins N <sup>o</sup> 13—17 <sup>o</sup> . |       |

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<sup>o</sup> This very singular Coin was found, with about 450 others, on Ashby Woulds in Leicestershire, in October 1788. Almost all of them were Pennies of Stephen, except a few of Henry I., Henry II., and Henry III. The far greater part of them are in the possession of the Earl of Moira, who claimed them as Lord of the Manor. [See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. III. part II. p. 613.] The specimen from which the Coin was drawn was communicated to me soon after

Species.

	Weight.	Cabinet.
16. Obv. STIEFN . . E. Full face, Crown, surmounted by Fleurs de Lis, with the centre unusually elevated. Fillets pendent. -		Woolston.
Rev. . . . H ON LINC. <i>Lincoln.</i>		
17. Obv. STIEFNE R. Full face crowned. -		Roberts.
Rev. WILLEM ON MOR. Probably for NOR. <i>Norwich.</i>		
18. Obv. STIEFNE. Full face, Crown and Sceptre with Fleurs de Lis. - - - -		Sharp.
Rev. AEL ON SEDMV. <i>St. Edmundsbury.</i>		
19. Obv. STE. Profile crowned to the left. A Rose before the face. - - - -		Roberts.
Rev. IVBERT ON. . . .		
20. Obv. NE D P X. Profile crowned to the left. Sceptre and Crown adorned with Fleurs de Lis.		Roberts.
Rev. WILLEM ON. . . .		

BARONIAL? P

21. Obv. . . COM. Bust in profile to the left completely armed, with a large Sword erect in the right hand. A Rose behind the head. -	Woolston.
Rev. SI . . . . SA. <i>Salisbury?</i> Type as N <sup>os</sup> 1 and 9.	

the discovery by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, the Historian of Staffordshire, whose premature death has deprived the world of the conclusion of that valuable History. The drawing of the Obverse of this Penny resembles the rude Coins of Burgred King of Mercia, more than any of Stephen's other Money. The appearance of the Confessor's Arms upon the Reverse has never yet been satisfactorily accounted for.

P From an account which Mr. Woolston, the possessor of this Coin, published in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1804, p. 15, it appears that it was found with others near Salisbury; I presume with those noticed in the note on N<sup>o</sup> 1 of this Plate. He supposes it to be one of those which were struck by the Barons in defiance of the power of Stephen, and that it was minted at Old Sarum. The Reverse agrees with some of those of Henry I. with which it was discovered; and the Sword on the Obverse resembles that which is borne by Eustace the



## JOHN.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Halfpenny.	22. Obv. IOHAN REX. Rude full face, occupying nearly the whole of the triangle by which it is surrounded. - - - - -	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ Bodleian Library.
	Rev. WILLEM ON D. <i>Dublin.</i> Crescent, Cross, and three Pellets, within a triangle.		

## HENRY III.

23. Obv. HENRICVS REX III. Usual type of his second Coinage with the Numerals and Sceptre, and the long Cross on the Reverse.  
 Rev. ROBERT ON CANT. *Canterbury*<sup>q</sup>.

## ST. PAUL.

	24. Obv. SANC . . . . . VIS. Head of the Saint with a Glory. - - - - -	Dr. Hunter.
	Rev. HENR. O . . . . ON <sup>r</sup> . Short Cross and Pellets as the first Coinage of Henry III.	
Penny.	25. Obv. . . NCTVS PAV . . . Type as N <sup>o</sup> 24. -	Dr. Hunter.
	Rev. MO . . . . . VM. A building. M. M. a Cross of Pearls.	

son of Stepnen on a Penny struck at York. [See Plate II. N<sup>o</sup> 1.] The letters, which would probably have decided its appropriation, are unfortunately obliterated. I am unable to form a decided opinion respecting it, but thought it right to submit a representation of it to the judgment of my Readers.

<sup>q</sup> See the Annals, vol. I. p. 357, note [z], for an account of this Coin.

<sup>r</sup> The o and n are united in a kind of cypher. See the note to N<sup>o</sup> 26.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Halfpenny.	26. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 25, but with a Pellet over each shoulder. - - - - -		Dr. Hunter.
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 25. <sup>s</sup>		

EDWARD I.

Penny.	27. Obv. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. Usual type, with a Quatrefoil upon the breast. - - -	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	Southgate.
	Rev. CIVITAS EBORACI. <i>York</i> . Usual type, with a Quatrefoil opening in the centre of the Cross.		
	28. Obv. EDW. R ANGL DNS HYB. Rude head in a triangle. - - - - -		Dr. Hunter.
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and Pellets. <sup>t</sup>		
	29. Obv. only, as N <sup>o</sup> 28. <sup>u</sup> - - - - -	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Southgate.

EDWARD III.

Groat.	30. Obv. EDWAR D GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 9, Plate I. - - -		Dr. Hunter.
	Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS LONDON. Cross with a Crown in each quarter.		

<sup>s</sup> This, together with Nos 25 and 24, were once in Mr. Duane's Cabinet, and were engraven by him in a Plate which was published in the XXXVth Number of Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, by Mr. Nichols, as an Appendix to Archbishop Sharpe's Observations on the Coinage of England. The representations above are from the originals; but Mr. Duane's Engraving gives more of the legends than I was able to make out satisfactorily. They are there read thus — N<sup>o</sup> 24. Obverse, SANCTVS PAVIS. Rev. HENRI ON LONDON. — N<sup>o</sup> 25. Obverse, SANCTVS PAVLVS. Rev. MONASTERIVM. — N<sup>o</sup> 26 as N<sup>o</sup> 25. — From Mr. Duane these Coins passed into Dr. Hunter's Cabinet, and were, with the whole of his Collection, bequeathed by Will to the University of Glasgow.

<sup>t</sup> This is a more correct drawing of that very singular Coin which is given in Plate I. of Supplement, Part II. N<sup>o</sup> 17.

<sup>u</sup> The Reverse of this Penny reads CIVITAS DVBLINIE, the I and E being united. The Obverse is engraven here on account of its resemblance to N<sup>o</sup> 28.

## HENRY IV. V. OR VI.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
31.	Obv. HENRIC REX ANGLI. Usual type. On the breast a Pomegranate, as on N <sup>o</sup> 6, Suppl. Plate III. M. M. a Cross crosslet.	- -	12 Southgate.
	Rev. CIVITAS DVNOLM. <i>Durham</i> . Cross pierced in the centre.		

## EDWARD IV.

32.	Obv. EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL. Usual type. Cross of four Pellets on each side the neck. M. M. a Crown.	- - - -	10½ Southgate.
	Rev. CIVITAS LONDON. Usual type.		

## PLATE III.

## RICHARD III.

Penny.	1.	Obv. RICARD . . . . . AN . . Usual type. On the breast s, supposed to be the initial of John Sherwood, who was Bishop of Durham in this reign. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.	- -	10 Southgate.
		Rev. CIVITAS DIRRAM. <i>Durham</i> .		



GEORGE III.

- | Species.<br>Shilling. |   | Weight. | Cabinet. |
|-----------------------|---|---------|----------|
| 2.                    | Obv. GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA. Profile bust to the left, laureat. Roman mantle.<br>Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, Plate XL. Date 1763 <sup>x</sup> .                            |         |          |
| 3.                    | Obv. GEORGIVS III. &c. Bust as N <sup>o</sup> 2, but in armour.<br>Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2, except that it has four Crowns between the Shields. Date 1787 <sup>y</sup> . |         |          |

CHARLES I.

*Siege Pieces.*

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Sixpence. | 4. A piece of Plate marked with a Castle different from any of those which are represented in Plates XXVIII. XXIX. and Suppl. Plate VI.<br>Below is the value VI. <sup>z</sup> |
|-----------|--|

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<sup>x</sup> These Shillings were struck when the Duke of Northumberland went Lord Lieutenant to Ireland. One hundred Pounds worth only were coined. [Pinkerton's Essay on Medals, second edition, vol. II. p. 72.] It is rather difficult to understand how the Duke's going to Ireland could occasion the Coinage of English Shillings. An Appendix to the third edition of Leake's Historical Account of English Money, p. 4, says they were struck for the *Earl* to distribute amongst the populace. This, however, does not much diminish the difficulty.

<sup>y</sup> See the Annals under the year 1787.

<sup>z</sup> From a drawing by Mr. Bartlet, in the possession of Dr. Combe.

*Gold.*

## EDWARD III.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Quarter Florin.	5. Obv. EDWR R ANGL Z FRANC D HIB. Semè of Fleurs de Lis, the Royal Crest. - -		Dr. Hunter.
	Rev. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. A Cross fleury highly ornamented, and with a Quatrefoil open- ing in the centre. <sup>a</sup>		
Half Florin.	6. Obv. EDWAR D GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC DNS HIB. A Leopard crowned, with a Banner of the Arms of England fastened to his neck, and flowing back upon the shoulder <sup>b</sup> . - -	54	Roberts.
	Rev. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. <sup>c</sup> In a Tressure of four curves, with a Lion of England at every outward angle, a Cross fleury having a Quaterfoil opening in the centre, and at the extremity of each arm.		

<sup>a</sup> This, though already engraven in Plate I. No 1, is placed here that it may accompany the Half Florin.

<sup>b</sup> Instances of Arms thus displayed upon Coins may be seen in De Boze's *Monnoies des Barons de France*, Plate XIV., and in the LIst and LXVIIth Plates of Duby's *Monnoies des Prelats et Barons de France*, vol. I. In the second of the Plates which illustrate Mr. Johnes's Edition of Froissart is a representation of a Greyhound, with the Arms of France displayed in the same manner as upon the Coins.

<sup>c</sup> Mr. Wise, in his *Catalogue of the Bodleian Coins*, p. 233, says, "*Floreno et Nobili diversus erat typus, sed eadem epigraphe in postica, si modo ex Quadrante conjectare fas sit.*" The discovery of this Coin has confirmed his conjecture thus far; and there can be but little doubt that the Florin, whenever it is brought to light, will establish the whole of his supposition.

## ELIZABETH.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Broad Piece.	7. A fragment, see note <sup>d</sup> .		
Crown.	8. Obv. PHI REX ANGL ETC. Arms of Philip and Mary, impaled under a Crown, like the Shilling, only the Crown is here much larger in proportion. Rev. MVNDI SALVS VNICA. A device in the form of a Cross, the ends crowned, like what is seen upon some of the larger Rials of Charles V. his father, and on some other Spanish Pieces. In each quarter of the Cross is something like a Sceptre, placed like the Sceptres upon our Guineas <sup>e</sup> .		

<sup>d</sup> "It is a fragment of one of her last Broad Pieces, representing her horridly old and deformed. An entire Coin with this image is not known. It is universally supposed that the Die was broken by her command, and that some workman of the Mint cut out this morsel, which contains barely the face." [Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. I. p. 126, in the first edition; p. 142 in the second.] The piece was purchased from the Cabinet of the late Earl of Oxford.

<sup>e</sup> The Engraving of this Coin, which ought to have preceded No 7, is copied from Leake's Second Series, Plate IV. No 33, and the Description from p. 229 of his Historical Account, where he says, further — Camden \* mentions Crowns of Philip and Mary, of Gold, whereon was MVNDI SALVS VNICA; and in a Dutch Placart † for Money is a draught of such a piece called a Crown of England; by which it appears there were such Coins commonly current in the Low Countries. As there is no mention of Queen Mary in the titles, we may pronounce it no English Coin, nor yet of Spain, since Spain is not mentioned; and even upon his Spanish Rials and Dollars, though he stiled himself HISP. Z ANG REX, yet he never put the English Arms. By the title of England only these pieces were undoubtedly coined by King Philip in the Low Countries, soon after his marriage, before he was King of Spain."

\* Remains, Chapter Money.

† Folio, Antwerp, 1633.



## CHARLES I.

*Siege Pieces.*Species.  
Ten Shil-  
lings.

Weight. Cabinet.

9. This piece, which is incuse, bears the representation of Colchester Castle, with a flag flying on the centre, between c and R crowned. Underneath, OBS. COL. in one line, and 16 <sup>s</sup> x 48 in another. - - - - -

66 Roberts.

## GEORGE III.

Guinea.

10. Obv. GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA. Bust, in profile, laureate to the left. The neck bare.

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 18, Plate XVIII. Date 1761<sup>f</sup>.

11. As N<sup>o</sup> 10, excepting the Shield, which is of a different form and quite plain. Date 1791.

Seven Shil-  
lings.

12. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 10.

Rev. MAG BRI FR ET HIB REX. In the centre a Crown. Underneath it 1797<sup>g</sup>.

Half Guinea.

13. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 10.

Rev. BRITANNIARVM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. On a Shield surrounded by the Garter, and surmounted by a Crown, quarterly, first and fourth England, second Scotland, third Ireland, and on an Escutcheon of Pretence the Arms of the Electoral Dominions. Underneath 1806<sup>h</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> The first Guinea of this reign bears the date 1760. Type as above.

<sup>g</sup> See the Annals, vol. III. p. 505, n. [t]

<sup>h</sup> See the Annals, vol. III. under the year 1801.

*Copper.*

JAMES I.

Species.  
Farthing  
Token<sup>i</sup>.

Weight. Cabinet.

14. Obv. IACO D G MAG BRI. A Crown surmounting two Sceptres crossed, one with St. George's Cross, for England, the other with a Fleur de Lis for France.  
Rev. FRA ET HIB REX. The Harp, for Ireland, crowned.

CHARLES I.

15. Obv. CAROLVS D G. MA BRI. As N<sup>o</sup> 14. M. M.  
a Rose on both sides.  
Rev. FRA ET HI REX. A Rose crowned<sup>k</sup>.

CHARLES II.

- Halfpenny. 16. Obv. CAROLVS A CAROLO. Bust in profile to the right laureate.  
Rev. BRITANNIA. Britannia seated with a Spear and Shield, and an Olive Branch in her right hand. 1672.

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<sup>i</sup> See the Annals, vol. III. p. 209.

<sup>k</sup> The first Farthing Tokens of Charles I. were like those of his Father. The second sort, which is here represented, has a piece of Brass in the centre, to make the counterfeiting more difficult. See the Annals, vol. II. pp. 234, 251.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

- | Species.   |  | Weight. | Cabinet. |
|------------|--|---------|----------|
| Halfpenny. | 17. Obv. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA. Busts in profile of<br>the King and Queen to the left.<br>Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 16. Date 1694. |         |          |

## WILLIAM III.

18. Obv. GVLIELMVS TERTIVS. King's Bust alone.  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 16. Date 1699.

## ANNE.

- |           |  |                 |
|-----------|--|-----------------|
| Farthing. | 19. Obv. ANNA DEI GRATIA. Bust in profile to the<br>right. - - - - - | British Museum. |
|           | Rev. BRITANNIA. Britannia under a Portal.<br>Date 1713.              |                 |
|           | 20. Obv. ANNA AVGVSTA. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 19. -                  | British Museum. |
|           | Rev. PAX MISSA PER ORBEM. Peace in a Car.<br>Date 1713.              |                 |
|           | 21. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 19. - - - - -                             | British Museum. |
|           | Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 16. Date 1714 <sup>1</sup> .                  |                 |

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<sup>1</sup> This is the only one of Queen Anne's Copper Coinage that was made current. All the preceding, and also those on the next Plate, were only patterns, but are engraven to illustrate Swift's proposal for the improvement of the Coinage.



PLATE IV.

ANNE.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	1. Obv. Usual inscription and Bust, but with an inner circle, and a scroll beneath the Bust. Rev. BELLO ET PACE 1713. Britannia standing. In her right hand an Olive Branch, in her left a Spear <sup>m</sup> . - - - - -		Univ. of Glasgow.
Halfpenny.	2. Obv. ANNA D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REG. Usual Bust. Rev. Britannia, with Shield and Spear, sitting under a Crown, and holding a Rose and Thistle united on the same stalk in her right hand <sup>n</sup> . -		British Museum.

GEORGE I.

3. Obv. GEORGIVS REX. Bust in armour, laureate to the left. Impression defended by a double rim.  
Rev. BRITANNIA. 1717. Usual figure of Britannia.

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<sup>m</sup> This very rare pattern, which is in Dr. Hunter's Cabinet, now removed to Glasgow, has the field in the centre sunken, the letters incuse, and the rim indented to prevent casting in sand; in short, it has all the improvements so much boasted as being the invention of Boulton, in his last Coinage of Copper.

<sup>n</sup> Struck in allusion to the Union, according to Swift's plan.

## GEORGE II.

Species.

Weight.

Cabinet.

4. Obv. GEORGIVS II. REX. Bust as N<sup>o</sup> 3, but turned to the right.  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 3. Date 1742.

## GEORGE III.

Twopenny  
Piece.

5. Obv. GEORGIVS III. REX. Bust, as before, to the left.  
Rev. as before. Date 1770.
6. Obv. GEORGIVS III. D. G. REX. Bust to the left, laureat, in a Roman mantle. The field in the centre sunken, and the letters incuse on a broad rim.

Rev. BRITANNIA. 1797. The usual figure of Britannia, but with a Trident instead of a Spear, seated upon an island. A Ship in the offing<sup>o</sup>.

Penny Piece

7. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 6, but the date 1806 under the Bust.  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 6, but the land not surrounded by the sea<sup>p</sup>.

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<sup>o</sup> This is the first Copper Piece which was ever struck of this value. There were Penny-pieces of the same type.

<sup>p</sup> This Coinage contains all the boasted improvements of the Soho Mint. See N<sup>o</sup> 1. In the first Coinage on this plan, 1799, DEI GRATIA are at length on the Obverse. The Sea on the Reverse surrounds the Land, and is terminated by a semi-circle, beneath which the date is placed. Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing Pieces were now coined.

*Tin.*

JAMES II.

Species.

Weight.

Cabinet.

8. Obv. IACOBVS SECVNDVS. Bust to the left laureate and in a Roman mantle.

Rev. BRITANNIA. The usual figure sitting <sup>q</sup>.

IRISH.

*Silver.*

HENRY VI.

Groat.

9. Obv. A Crown in a Tressure of nine curves.

British Museum.

Rev. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets.

The Pellets in two opposite quarters are united by an annulet <sup>r</sup>.

10. Obv. HEN . . . . The Royal Arms, surmounted by a Cross, each arm of which is terminated by three Pellets, in a Tressure of four curves. -

British Museum.

Rev. . . . . ASWAT. . . . . On a similar Cross three Crowns in pale. Beneath them the letter H. <sup>s</sup>

<sup>q</sup> The first Tin Farthings were struck in the reign of Charles II. of the same type as his Copper Halfpenny, Plate III. No 10. They have a small piece of Copper in the middle, and on the edge, NVMMORVM FAMVLVS 1684. There are Farthings also of James II. and Halfpence and Farthings of William and Mary, and of William III. alone.

<sup>r</sup> See the Annals, vol. II. p. 24.

<sup>s</sup> By mistake the Obverse and Reverse are misplaced. The Legend of this Groat, as it is given by Simon, Plate III. No 62, is, HENRICVS DI GRACIA REX. Rev. CIVITAS WATERFORD. Simon, page 22, conjectures that this Coin was struck during the short period when Henry re-assumed the Crown, after being deposed by Edward, and that the letter H. was intended to distinguish it from those which had been struck by Edward. There are other Irish Coins of Henry VI. and of the succeeding Monarchs, of the same type as their English money.



## EDWARD IV.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	11. Obv. EDWAR DI GRA DNS HYB . . . Type as his English Groats. M. M. a Rose. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. CIVITAS DVBL . . . . A Rose in the centre of a Sun of twenty-four rays. The legend divided into four parts by a Rose and a Sun alternately <sup>t</sup> .		
	12. Obv. REX AN . . . . FRANCIE. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. DOM.NVS . . . . ERNIE. Type on both sides as N <sup>o</sup> 10 <sup>u</sup> .		
	13. Obv. EDWARDVS DI GRA DNS HYBERNIE. A large Crown in a Tressure of nine curves. -		Snelling's Supplement to Simon, Plate I. N <sup>o</sup> 17.
	Rev. POSVI, &c. CIVITAS DVBLINIE. Cross and Pellets. M. M. a Rose <sup>w</sup> . -		
	14. Obv. . . . WA . . . . DNS . . . In a Tressure of four curves, a large Rose surmounted by a Cross patee. - - - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. . . . IVITAS DVBLINIE. Rose and Sun as in N <sup>o</sup> 11, but with fewer rays <sup>x</sup> .		
	15. Obv. Bust, as usual on his English Coins, between four Stars. - - - - -		Simon, Pl. V. N <sup>o</sup> 115.
	Rev. A Rose in the centre of a Cross.		
Penny.	16. Obv. A Rose surmounted by a Cross. - - -		Snelling, Pl. I. N <sup>o</sup> 18.
	Rev. . . . . AS DVB. A Sun <sup>y</sup> .		

<sup>t</sup> The Sun was his impress, and the Rose the badge of the family of York.

<sup>u</sup> In the Engraving the Obverse and Reverse are misplaced.

<sup>w</sup> This Coin not being in the British Museum, I have been obliged to copy Snelling's Plate. This I have also been under the necessity of doing in other instances. Whenever I could find the Coins, I have had drawings made from them.

<sup>x</sup> The outer circle, containing POSVI, &c. is wanting on this Coin.

<sup>y</sup> Snelling could not discover the time of this Coinage. Suppl. to Simon, p. 3.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	17. Obv. Usual Bust between two Roses and two Pellets alternately. - - - -		Snelling, Pl. I.
	Rev. A Cross surmounted by a Rose. In two of the quarters two Pellets, and a Rose, in the others two Roses and a Pellet <sup>z</sup> .		N <sup>o</sup> 26.
Halfpenny.	18. Obv. Usual Bust. - - - -		Snelling, Pl. I.
	Rev. CIVITAS DV. Cross surmounted by a Rose <sup>a</sup> .		N <sup>o</sup> 23.
	19. Obv. Usual Bust, with a small Cross on each side. - - - -		Snelling, Pl. I.
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 18 <sup>b</sup> .		N <sup>o</sup> 24.

## RICHARD III.

Penny.	20. Obv. RIC. . . . Usual Bust between two Stars, and two Roses, placed alternately. - -	Snelling, Pl. I.
	Rev. VILLA DROG . . . Cross surmounted by a Rose <sup>c</sup> .	N <sup>o</sup> 27.

<sup>z</sup> This Snelling apprehends is of that kind which, by Statute 19 Henry VII. was to pass for no more than a Halfpenny, and is described as having Spurs or Mulletts between the bars of the Cross, though he says, "we think they have more the appearance of Roses than Mulletts." Suppl. to Simon, p. 4. But see the Annals, vol. II. p. 60.

<sup>a</sup> Snelling gives this and the following as Halfpennies belonging to the Groats Nos 80, 81, 82, in Simon's Plate IV. Suppl. p. 4.

<sup>b</sup> The note to N<sup>o</sup> 18 refers also to this Coin.

<sup>c</sup> This Penny was discovered in Mr. Duane's Cabinet by Snelling. Much clipped, and weighing about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  grains. The full weight should be  $10\frac{3}{4}$  grains, as there were to be eleven Grosses to the lb. Troy. [Suppl. to Simon, p. 4.] Qu? whether Troy should not be Tower.

## HENRY VIII.

Species.  
Sixpenny  
Piece.

Weight. Cabinet.

Obv. HENRIC S D G ANGL FRANC. Royal Arms  
crowned, surmounted by a Cross fleury. - Simon, Pl. V.  
Rev. ET HIBERNIE REX 38. Harp between H and N<sup>o</sup> 103.  
R, all crowned. M. M. a Rose and w.<sup>d</sup>

## PLATE V.

## MARY.

Shilling.

1. Obv. MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGINA. Type  
as her English Money. M. M. an Annulet on  
both sides. - - - - - British Museum.  
Rev. VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. M.DLIII. Harp  
between M R, all crowned <sup>e</sup>.

## PHILIP AND MARY.

2. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 12, Plate XI. of Silver Coins, but  
with the date 1555. - - - - - British Museum.  
Rev. POSSIVM . . . DEVM . DIVTOREM NOSTRVM.  
Type as N<sup>o</sup> 1, with the letters P and M. M. M.  
a Portcullis.

<sup>d</sup> This Sixpence was struck, according to the figures on the Reverse, in his 38th year. It weighs  $32\frac{1}{4}$  grains, and was not above four ounces fine. [Simon, p. 34.] There are Groats, of the same type, with H. A. for Henry and Ann; H. I. for Henry and Jane; H. K. for Henry and Katharine; struck after his marriage with his various wives. [See Simon, p. 33.]

<sup>e</sup> Simon says that this Coinage was as base as any of the last two reigns, and that he supposed forty of them went to the pound troy, and weighed each 144 grains. [P. 35.]



ELIZABETH.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	3. Obv. nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 15, Plate XII. of Silver Coins. M. M. on both sides a Rose. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. POSSVI, &c. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1, with the letters E and R.		
	4. Obv. ELIZABETH D G ANG FR ET HIB REG. Royal Arms in a plain shield. M. M. a Martlet. -		British Museum.
	Rev. POSSVI, &c. Harp crowned <sup>f</sup> .		
	5. Obv. nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 15, Plate XII. of Silver Coins. M. M. an Harp. - - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. POSSVI, &c. Three Harps, two and one, on a Shield crowned between the date 1561.		

*Copper.*

Penny.	6. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4, except the letters E R. M. M. on both sides a Mullet of six points. - -	British Museum.
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4, but with the date 1601 g.	

JAMES I.

*Silver.*

Shilling.	7. Obv. IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA ET HIB REX. M. M. on both sides a Bell. - - -	British Museum.
	Rev. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. An Harp crowned <sup>h</sup> .	

<sup>f</sup> This was the very base Coinage of 1601; being only two ounces eighteen pennyweights fine. See the Annals, vol. II. p. 181.

<sup>g</sup> This Copper Money was made under the same Indenture as the Silver N<sup>o</sup> 4. See the Annals, vol. II. p. 182.

<sup>h</sup> Coins of the same type were struck after the style was altered to MAG. BRIT. REX.

*Copper.*

## CHARLES I.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Halfpenny.	8. Obv. FLOREAT REX. Under a Crown David playing on the Harp. M. M. a Star. -		British Museum.
	Rev. ECCE G REX. St. Patrick mitred, with a crosier in his left hand, and holding out to the people about him, the trefoil or shamrock in his right. On his left side the Arms of Dublin, three Castles, two and one <sup>i</sup> .		
Farthing	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. - - - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. QUIESCIT PLEBS. St. Patrick, mitred, with a double or metropolitan Cross in his left hand, and stretching out his right over a Cockatrice and other venomous animals. Behind him a Church <sup>k</sup> .		

## CHARLES II.

Halfpenny.	10. Obv. CAROLVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust laureat to the left.
	Rev. MAG BR. FRA ET HIB REX. Harp under a Crown. The date 1680.

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<sup>i</sup> This, and N<sup>o</sup> 9, were called St. Patrick's Halfpennies and Farthings. Simon conjectures them to have been struck by the Rebels, who pretended to act under the King's authority, and in honour of their new Order of Knighthood. He gives the weight of the Halfpenny at 5 dwts. 10 gr. to 5 dwts 15. gr. The Crown on the Obverse is of a different metal from the Coin, that is, Brass upon Copper, or Copper upon Brass. [P. 49.]

<sup>k</sup> Simon says he is represented as if driving the venomous creatures out of the Church, alluding to the Protestants, called in an act of the Rebels the Puritanical—the Malignant Party. Weight from 3 dwts, 18 grs. to 4 dwts. 10 grs. Both the Coins have a graining round. [P. 49.]

## JAMES II.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Half Crown.	11. Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust laureat to the right. Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. 1689. Two Sceptres in saltire, passing through a Crown between the letters J. R. Above, the value xxx. Below, the month [Aug.] in which it was coined <sup>1</sup> .		
Crown.	12. Obv. IAC II DEI GRA MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. The King in armour, laureat, on horseback, with a drawn sword in his hand. Rev. CHRISTO VICTORE TRIVMPHO. The Arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, in four shields, placed crosswise, with a Crown in the centre. In the four angles of the Cross, ANO. DOM. 1690 <sup>m</sup> .		

<sup>1</sup> The first of this base, or gun Money, as it is called, was a Coinage of Shillings and Sixpences, of the same type as this Coin, excepting in the value on the Reverse, and that the Bust on the Shilling is not cloathed. The Half-Crowns weigh from 7 dwts. 12 grs. to 9 dwts. 15 grs. The Shilling from 3 dwts. 15 grs. to 4 dwts. 15 grs.; and the Sixpence from 1 dwt. 20 grs. to 2 dwts. 8 grs. There are some of these Coins for every month from June 1689 to April 1690, inclusive. [Simon, p. 59.]

<sup>m</sup> The White Metal Crown has the same type and legend, but has an inscription on the edge. See the Annals, vol. II. p. 368.



## PLATE VI.

## JAMES II.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Halfpenny.	1. Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Head laureat to the right, neck bare. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. 1690. Irish Harp under a Crown.		
	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, but the neck clothed. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. HIBERNIA. 1691. Hibernia seated, bearing a Cross in her right hand, her left arm supported by the Harp <sup>n</sup> .		

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

4. Obv. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. Busts in profile to the left, that of the King laureate. British Museum.
- Rev. MAG BR FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA. Over the Harp, a Crown between 16--94.

## GEORGE I.

4. Obv. GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA REX. Profile, laureate, to the left, neck bare. - - - British Museum.
- Rev. HIBERNIA 1722. Hibernia, seated, playing on the Harp<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> These were called Hibernias. See Addenda to vol. II. p. 373.

<sup>o</sup> This, and Nos 5 and 6, are representations of Wood's Money. Snelling says that there is a Farthing of type N<sup>o</sup> 6, and an Halfpenny and Farthing of the same type as N<sup>o</sup> 4, but with the date 1724 in the Exergue. He also mentions another Halfpenny, with the figure of Hibernia pointing with one hand to a Sun on the top of the Piece. [Suppl. to Simon, p. 7.]

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	5. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. - - - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. Hibernia seated, resting her left arm on the Harp, and holding a Palm-Branch erect in her right hand.		
	6. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. - - - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. HIBERNIA. Date 1722 in the Exergue, Hibernia seated, with her face turned toward a Rock, and playing on the Harp.		

## GEORGE II.

7. Obv. GEORGIUS II. REX. Profile to the right, laureate, with short hair<sup>o</sup>. - - - - - British Museum.  
 Rev. HIBERNIA over the Harp crowned; beneath it 1736.

## GEORGE III.

8. Differs from N<sup>o</sup> 7 only in the Bust, which is turned to the left, and in the Date, 1766. - - - - - British Museum.  
 Penny. 9. Obv. GEORGIVS III. D. G. REX. Bust as before, but clothed, and with flowing hair.  
 Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 8. Date 1805.<sup>p</sup>

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<sup>o</sup> The omission of Dei Gratia on this Coinage occasioned some remarks at the time. See the Annals.

<sup>p</sup> The surface of this Coin is hollowed on both sides.

*Tin.*

## JAMES II.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Halfpenny.	10. Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. The King on horseback, with a drawn sword in his right hand. Two round pieces of brass on the fore and hind part of the horse. - -		Simon, Pl. VII. N <sup>o</sup> 153.
	Rev. MAG. BR. FRA ET HIB REX 1689. Two Sceptres in saltire through a Crown of Brass. Crest, a Lion, and under the Crown a Harp, the word HALF-PENY on each side of it <sup>9</sup> .		
	11. Obv. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 10. The King on horseback in armour all but the head, which is laureate, a drawn Sword in his hand, and the Scarf flying behind. Two pieces of brass as in N <sup>o</sup> 10. - - - -		Roberts.
	Rev. Legend as in N <sup>o</sup> 10. A Crown of Brass in the centre <sup>1</sup> .		

## PLATE VII.

## JAMES II.

Penny.	1. Obv. IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. Bust laureate, to the right, neck bare. Behind the head <sup>D</sup> I. -	British Museum.
	Rev. MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX. The Irish Harp under a Crown. Date 1690 <sup>2</sup> .	

<sup>9</sup> This figure of the King appears to wear a hat and not a Crown. Qu? whether the Crest be correctly represented, as the Lion is usually crowned.

<sup>1</sup> The current value of this is not known.

<sup>2</sup> For an account of this, and N<sup>o</sup> 2, see the Annals, vol. II. p. 367.



Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Halfpenny.	2. Obv. and Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, except the M. M. <sup>t</sup> under the Bust, and the position of the date which is in the circle of the legend. It has a piece of prince's metal in the centre. - - -		British Museum.

SCOTTISH.

*Brass.*

JAMES I.

Hardhead <sup>u</sup> .	3. Obv. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT. Three Thistle flowers with stalk and leaves. - -	British Museum.
	Rev. FRAN & HIB REX. A Lion rampant, crowned.	

CHARLES II.

Bothwell <sup>x</sup> .	4. Obv. CAR D G SCOT ANG FRA ET HIB R. The letters C. R under a Crown. - - -	British Museum.
	Rev. NE . . . . . MPVNE LACESSET. A Thistle flower on its stalk, with leaves.	
	5. Obv. CAR D G SCOT ANG F ET HIB R. C. R. crowned. Between the Crown and the letters II. M. M. a Rose of five dots on each side. -	British Museum.
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4.	
	6. Obv. CAR II. D G SCO ANG FRA ET HIB REX. A Sceptre and Sword in saltire under a Crown. -	British Museum.
	Rev. NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET. 1677. As N <sup>o</sup> 4, but without inner circle.	

<sup>t</sup> I am unable to determine what the Mint-mark is intended to represent.

<sup>u</sup> Value two pennies. There is the half of this. The Scottish Coins of Charles I. are precisely similar, in type, to those of his Father.

<sup>x</sup> This, and Nos 5 and 6, value two Pennies.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Bawbee y.	7. Obv. CAR D G SCO AN FR ET HIB R. Bust as on his English Silver Coins, but turned to the right. Rev. NEMO, &c. Thistle-flower, &c. as before, under a Crown. Date 1678.		British Museum.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

	8. Obv. GVL ET MAR D G MAG BR <sup>z</sup> ET HIB REX ET REGINA. Usual Busts looking to the right. M. M. a Rose of five dots. - - - Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. Date 1691.		British Museum.
Half Bawbee.	9. Obv. D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX ET REGINA. Cypher of W. and M. crowned. - - - Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. Date 1694.		British Museum.

## WILLIAM.

Bawbee.	10. Obv. GVL <sup>a</sup> D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX. Usual Bust to the right. - - - Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. Date 1695.		British Museum.
Half Bawbee.	11. Obv. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 10. A Sceptre and Sword in Saltire under a Crown. - - - Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 7. Date 1695.		British Museum.

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y Value six Pennies.

z FR. omitted here It occurs upon the Half, N<sup>o</sup> 9.

a For the omission of the numerals see the Annals, vol. II. p. 434.

# COINS FOR AMERICA.

## Copper.

### CECIL LORD BALTIMORE.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Penny.	12. Obv. CÆCILIVS DNS TERRÆ MARIÆ, &c. Bust of Lord Baltimore to the right, as on his Silver Coins. M. M. on both sides a Cross Patée <sup>b</sup> . Rev. DENARIVM TERRÆ MARIÆ. Two Flags issuing out of a Ducal Coronet; the Crest of Lord Baltimore.		J. Bindley, esq.

## Tin.

### JAMES II.

13. Obv. IACOBVS II D G MAG BRI FRAN ET HIB REX. King in armour to the left, laureate, mounted on a Horse curvetting on a Platform.	Snelling, Pl. IV.
Rev. VAL 24 PART REAL HISPAN. On four Shields crowned, and united by chains, the Arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France <sup>c</sup> .	N <sup>o</sup> 24.

<sup>b</sup> This Coin is unique: in the cabinet of James Bindley, esq. who kindly permitted a drawing to be made for this work. See the Annals, vol. II. p. 307.

<sup>c</sup> Snelling, who gives this as a Coin for the Plantations, on account of the manner in which its value is marked on the Reverse, professes himself to be ignorant of the place where it was struck, or where it was intended to be current. [Coins of the West India Colonies, p. 38.] Duby has engraven it in his Pieces Obsidionales, but without any historical account.



*Brass.*

## JAMES I.

Species.  
Twelve-  
pence.

Weight. Cabinet.

14. Obv. SOMMER ISLANDS. A Boar, with Roman  
numerals XII. over it. M. M. a Mullet of five  
points. - - - - - Hollis's Memoirs.  
Rev. A Ship, under sail, firing a gun <sup>d</sup>.

## PLATE VIII.

*Copper or Brass.*

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

- Halfpenny <sup>e</sup>. 1. Obv. An Elephant. - - - - - British Museum.  
Rev. GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS  
PROPIETERS. 1694.

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<sup>d</sup> This is copied from Hollis's Memoirs, where it is called, in the Plate, "a Coin of the Sommer Islands," but, in page 829, "a remarkable Medal, struck for the use of the Sommer Islands, said to be an unique." Snelling has given a representation of it, taken from the same Piece, with the following account. It belongs to the Summer Islands, where a Colony was endeavoured to be settled, under the Virginia Company, in 1612, Mr. John More being sent for that purpose; he was succeeded by Capt. Daniel Tucker, in whose time our Piece had a currency, as we are informed by Capt. Smith \*, who says, "besides meat and drink and cloaths, they had for a time a certaine kind of Brasse Money, with a Hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of Hogges which were found at their first landing." We know not the signification of XII. over the Hog. [Coins for the West India Colonies, p. 35.]

<sup>e</sup> This is commonly called the Carolina Halfpenny, but the intention of it is not known. The Obverse precisely resembles the London Halfpenny with the Arms of the City on the Reverse, which Snelling thinks was engraven by Roettiers. [Coins for the West India Colonies, page 39.]

\* History of Virginia, page 123. Purchas, vol. IV. page 1203.

## GEORGE I.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Twopence.	2. Obv. GEORGIVS D G MAG BRI FRA ET HIB REX. Bust to the left laureat. Neck unclothed. - Rev. ROSA AMERICANA. UTILE DULCI. A large Rose <sup>f</sup> .	-	British Museum.
Penny.	3. Obv. GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA REX. Bust as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2, but with a Crown over the Rose, and the date 1723.	-	British Museum.

## GEORGE II.

4. Obv. GEORGIVS II D G REX. Bust as N <sup>o</sup> 2, but turned to the right. - - -	Snelling, Pl. IV.
Rev. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Date 1733. A Rose on the stalk, crowned <sup>g</sup> .	N <sup>o</sup> 28.

## COINS FOR THE ISLE OF MAN.

## EARL OF DERBY.

Halfpenny <sup>h</sup> .	5. Obv. The Crest and Motto of the Earls of Derby. Date 1733. - - -	British Museum.
	Rev. QUOCVNQVE IE CERIS STABIT. I. D. <sup>i</sup> $\frac{1}{2}$ for the value. Three Legs conjoined, the Arms of the Island.	

<sup>f</sup> This, and N<sup>o</sup> 3, were struck by Wood, in consequence of his obtaining a Patent for coining small Money for the English Plantations in America. [See the Annals, vol. II. p. 457.] There is also an Halfpenny of the type of N<sup>o</sup> 2, but with the whole legend, and the date 1722, on the Reverse, in a continued circle.

<sup>g</sup> Snelling thinks this has the appearance of a Pattern Piece for some scheme of an American Coinage, though he had never heard of any proposals having been made at the period when the Coin is dated. The only specimen that he had seen was in the possession of Thomas Hollis, esq. [Coins for West India Colonies, p. 40.]

<sup>h</sup> The earliest Pieces made by the Earls of Derby, for the use of this Island, are dated 1709, and are cast, being in other respects like N<sup>o</sup> 5. There is a Penny of the same type as N<sup>o</sup> 5, with the distinction of 1. for the value. [Snelling's Coins for the Isle of Man, page 41.]

<sup>i</sup> Jacobus Darbiensis. [Snelling, *ubi supra*.] The Dominion of the Island was granted to Sir John de Standley 7 Henry IV. [Prynne on Cooke's 4th Instit. p. 205.]

## DUKE OF ATHOL.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Penny.	6. Obv. The Cypher A. D. under a Ducal Coronet. Date 1758. - - - - - Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 5, but without the value <sup>k</sup> .		British Museum.

## GEORGE III.

7. Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. 1786. Usual  
Bust, but the neck unclothed.  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 6<sup>l</sup>.

*Silver.*

## TOKEN STRUCK BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Five Shillings.

8. Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX. Bust, laureate, in the Roman mantle.  
Rev. BANK OF ENGLAND. 1804. FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR. Britannia seated, under a turreted Crown, with a Cornucopiæ on her left side and a Bee-hive on the right, holding an Olive-branch in her right hand, and resting the left upon a Shield and Spear<sup>m</sup>.

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<sup>k</sup> There is a Halfpenny of the same type. [Snelling as before.] The Dominion of the Island came to the Duke of Athol by descent, as the great grandson of James Earl of Derby.

<sup>l</sup> See the Annals, vol. II. p. 498.

<sup>m</sup> See the Annals, vol. II. p. 515.



TOKENS STRUCK BY THE BANK OF IRELAND.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Six Shillings.	9. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN. In the Exergue 1804. SIX SHILLINGS. Hibernia seated with a Palm Branch in her right hand, and resting the left upon the Harp <sup>n</sup> .		
30 Pence Irish.	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Under the Bust 1808. Rev. BANK TOKEN. In the Exergue XXX PENCE IRISH.		
10 Pence Irish.	11. Obv. GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Rev. BANK TOKEN TEN PENCE IRISH 1805, in six lines across the field.		
5 Pence Irish.	12. Differs from N <sup>o</sup> 11 only in the word FIVE instead of TEN on the Reverse.		

GERMAN COINS.

*Silver.*

GEORGE I.

Quarter Dollar.	13. Obv. GEORG D G M BRIT F ET HIB REX F D. Type as the Reverse of his English Silver Coins Plate XXXIX. N <sup>o</sup> 1. - - - British Museum. Rev. BR. ET. LUN. DUX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET. EL. 1718. In the Exergue R. T. H. C. B. In a circle $\frac{1}{4}$ . A Horse current for Saxony <sup>o</sup> .
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<sup>n</sup> See the Annals, under the respective years, for this and the three following Coins.

<sup>o</sup> Though the Obverse and Reverse are usually drawn as they are represented in the Plate, yet they seem to be misplaced, if that be the Obverse where the legend commences.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Rix Dollar.	14. Obv. Legend the same as that on both sides of N <sup>o</sup> 13. Bust, laureate, in armour, to the left. Underneath it c r. s. M. M. a Rose. -		British Museum.
	Rev. Contains the date of his birth, of the principal events of his life, and of his death p.		

## PLATE IX.

GEORGE I.<sup>q</sup>

Gulden, or Florin <sup>r</sup> .	1. Obv. GEORGIUS D G MAG BR FR ET HIB REX FID D. Arms as on his English Silver Coins. In the centre $\frac{2}{3}$ surrounded by EF IN SI BI. -	British Museum.
	Rev. BRUN & LUN D S R I AR THES & EL 1717. In the Exergue H H with between them. A wild man <sup>s</sup> holding a tree in his right hand.	
One third of a Dollar.	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, except $\frac{1}{3}$ in the centre. -	British Museum.
	Rev. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Exergue K C B. St. Andrew.	
One twelfth of a Dollar.	3. Obv. An Horse current. The Arms of Saxony <sup>t</sup> . Rev. K. GR BRIT UND C F BR LUN LAND MUNTZ. i. e. the provincial Coin of the King of Great	British Museum.

<sup>p</sup> The inscription on the Reverse of this Coin, which gives it so much the appearance of a Medal, is not without instances nearly parallel in the Placarts, and Muntz Buchs. See particularly Muntz Buch, Hamburgh, 1631, 4to. pp. 97, 99, 140.

<sup>q</sup> These Coins of George I. did not come to hand before Plate VIII. was finished. See note 2 to that Plate, respecting the position of the Obverse and Reverse.

<sup>r</sup> Two-thirds of a Dollar, or about  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ths, taking the Dollar at 3s. 6d.

<sup>s</sup> This, according to Gerrard Malynes, is intended to designate the Silver Mine of the Wild-man or Savage in the Dukedom of Brunswick. [Lex Mercatoria, page 183.]

<sup>t</sup> Stebbing, in his Additions to Sandford's Genealogical History, calls the Horse the Badge of the Ducal House of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, page 871.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	Britain and Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh. In the centre 12 EINEN THALER, i. e. the twelfth part of a Dollar 1717. M. M. a Mullet of five points.		
Four Marien Groshen <sup>u</sup> .	4. Obv. Legend on both sides as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Arms on a plain shield crowned. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. In the centre IIII MARIEN GROS 1720. H C B.		
Two Marien Groshen <sup>x</sup> .	5. Obv. G R, in a cypher, crowned. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. K GR BRIT und C F BRUN LUN LAND M. See N <sup>o</sup> 3. M. M. a Rose of dots. In the centre II MARIEN GROS 1718.		

*Gold.*

6. Obv: Legend on both sides as N<sup>o</sup> 1. Bust as on  
his English Gold Coins, but with the hair  
more flowing, and the neck clothed. Under  
the Bust AVR HERC. <sup>y</sup> - - - British Museum.  
Rev. as his English Gold Coins.

GEORGE III.

*Silver.*

- Gulden. 7.<sup>z</sup> Obv. A View in the Hartz Forest. Above it  
AN GOTTES SEGN IST ALLES GELEGEN, i. e. all de-  
pends upon God's blessing. In the Exergue,  
DIE GRVBE SEGEN GOTTES KAM IN AVSBEVT IN Q  
CRVC 1760. i. e. the Pit called God's Blessing

<sup>u</sup> As there are 36 Marien Groshen in the Dollar, this piece is the ninth part of a Dollar.

<sup>x</sup> The eighteenth part of a Dollar.

<sup>y</sup> Made of Gold from the Mines in the Hartz Forest.

<sup>z</sup> This appears to be a Miner's Commemoration Medal. If it were ever current, it was prob-  
ably of the same value as N<sup>o</sup> 1.



Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	was first worked in the quarter of the Cross <sup>a</sup> .		
	1760. 1. A. the initials of the engraver, F fecit.		Sir Geo. Nayler <sup>b</sup> .
	Rev. GEORG III D G M BRIT FR & H REX F D BR & L DVX S R I A TH & EL. M. M. a Cinquefoil. The Arms as on the Guinea. 1761. Suppl. Part II. Plate III. N <sup>o</sup> 10. Below 1765.		
One third.	8. Obv. Legend on both sides as that on Rev. of N <sup>o</sup> 7. Bust as on the Guinea 1761. Rev. The Arms in a plain shield crowned. Un- derneath $\frac{1}{3}$ in an oval, between N. D. R F F SILB. <sup>c</sup>		
Two thirds of a Dollar.	9. Obv. GEORGIVS III D G BRITANNIARVM REX F D. M. M. a Cinquefoil. Bust as N <sup>o</sup> 8. Under it c. Rev. BRVNS & LVNEB DVX S R I A TH & ELECT. 1814. M. M. a Rose. Within N D REICH SVSS FEIN SILBER. i. e. according to Imperial Standard fine Silver. In the centre $\frac{2}{3}$ .		
One sixth.	10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Under the Bust $\frac{1}{6}$ in an oval be- tween the letters G and M. Rev. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Date 1807. Arms as on the Half Guinea 1806. Suppl. Part II. Plate III. N <sup>o</sup> 13.		
One twelfth.	11. Obv. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 3. In the Exergue 1815. Rev. NACH DEM REICH SVSS. <sup>d</sup> In the centre 12 EINEN THALER. Underneath c. M. M. a Rose.		
One twenty- fourth.	12. Differs from N <sup>o</sup> 11 only in the date 1814, and the value 24.		

<sup>a</sup> The Miners in the Hartz keep their Accounts by dividing the year into four quarters, viz. Reminiscere [February 26], Trinitatis [May 28], Crucis [September 17], Luciae [Dec. 17.]

<sup>b</sup> This, and the remaining Coins in this Plate, were obligingly communicated by Sir George Nayler, Knt. York Herald.

<sup>c</sup> See this more at length in the following Coin, where it is explained.

<sup>d</sup> See N<sup>o</sup> 9.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Four Farthings <sup>e</sup> .	13. Obv. Cypher of G. R. crowned. Under it H. Rev. Outer Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 12. In the centre IIII PFENN. 1815. M. M. a Rose.		Sir Geo. Nayler.
One Marien Groshen.	14. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 13, but with c under the cypher. Rev. Outer Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 11. In the centre I. MARIEN GROS. 1814. M. M. a Rose.		

*Gold.*

15. Differs but little from the Guinea 1761. It has the letter c under the Bust. Date 1768.
- Pistole. 16. Obv. GEORG III D G. BRIT REX F D B & L DVX S R  
I A TH & EL. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 3. M. M. a Rose.  
In the Exergue c.  
Rev. I, between two Roses, PISTOLE 1803.
17. Obv. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 16. The Legend more at length and carried on to the Reverse. In the Exergue c. H H. M. M. on both sides a Rose.  
Rev. X between two Roses, THALER. 1814.
- Ducat. 18. Obv. GEORG. III D G BRIT & HANNOV. REX BR &  
L DVX. M. M. a Rose.  
Rev. EX AVRO HERCINIAR.<sup>f</sup> I. DVCAT 1815.  
Underneath the letter c.

*Copper.*

19. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 11.  
Rev. 1 PFENNING SCHEI DE MVNTZ § 1814.

<sup>e</sup> Half a Marien Groshen.

<sup>f</sup> From Gold of the Hartz Forest Mines.

§ One Penny for exchange.

PLATE X.  
ANGLO GALLIC.<sup>h</sup>

*Silver.*

HENRY II.

Species.  
Denier.

Weight. Cabinet.

1. Obv. HENRICVS REX. A plain Cross. - British Museum.  
Rev. A<sup>q</sup>VITANIE in three lines. Above them a  
Cross patee between two Annulets, beneath  
them two similar Annulets.

ALIENORA, DUCHESS OF AQUITAINE, QUEEN OF HENRY II.<sup>i</sup>

2. Obv. DVCIC<sup>s</sup>IA. In the centre, above two Crosses  
Patee, the letter m.<sup>k</sup> beneath them A. - British Museum.  
Rev. A<sup>q</sup>VITANIE. In the centre a Cross Patee.

<sup>h</sup> Dr. Ducarel has in his first Plate, Nos 1 and 2, copied from De Boze's 26th Plate, two Pennies, which that Antiquary ascribes to William the Bastard; and also a variety of one of these from Venuti, in his 8th Plate, No 99. As the title of REX does not appear upon them, I do not consider them as coming within the scope of this Work, and therefore have not admitted them into the Plates. In his 6th Plate a Penny is given, which, could it be known to be genuine, is undoubtedly entitled to a place in this Work, but it is probably a fabrication by a well-known unprincipled dealer in Coins. It represents the King on the Obverse, "with a side-face turned to the right [left] holding a Sceptre in his right-hand, before which is a small Annulet. The legend PILEM REX AN. Reverse, a Rose, intersected by a large open double Cross, or Cross voided, carried quite through the limb where the letters are. Inscription, N IVLIOBINA. [Dieppe or Lillebone.] What seems to confirm its being a Coin of his, and struck in Normandy, is the great similitude of its Crown and Sceptre to those on a figure of him formerly painted on a wall of the Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen. [Montfaucon Mon. de la Monarchie Françoise, Tom. I. Pl. 55.] Neither this Crown nor Sceptre bears the least resemblance to those on any of his known English Coins." [Ang. Gal. Coins, page 2.]

<sup>i</sup> It cannot be ascertained whether this Coin were struck before or after her marriage with Henry.

<sup>k</sup> I know not what this letter intends: Dr. Ducarel says, perhaps Moneta. The A is probably the initial of her name.

<sup>l</sup> This character appears to be a a reversed.



RICHARD I. DUKE OF AQUITAIN.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Denier <sup>1</sup> .	3. Obv. RICARDVS in two lines. Over them a Cross Patee, under them two semicircular figures. Rev. AQVITANIE. A Cross Patee with Fleurs de Lis in the angles.		Woolston.
Maille.	4. Type on both sides as N <sup>o</sup> 3, excepting that the Fleurs de Lis do not appear on the Reverse. -		Woolston.
Denier.	5. Obv. RICARDVS R A in three lines under a Cross Patee. - - - - - Rev. AQVITANIE. Cross Patee <sup>m</sup> .		{ Snelling's Coins struck by English Princes in France, Pl. I. 8.
	6. Obv. RICARDVS REX A. Cross Patee. No inner circle. - - - - - Rev. DVX AQVIT in two lines, between them a Cross with an Annulet on each side of it. <sup>n</sup>		Snelling, Pl. I. 5.
	7. Obv. RICARDVS REX. Cross Patee. - - - Rev. PICTAVIENSIS, in three lines <sup>o</sup> .		British Museum.
Maille.	8. Differs from N <sup>o</sup> 7 only in having an Annulet in one quarter of the Cross. - - -		British Museum.
Denier.	9. as N <sup>o</sup> 8. - - - - -		British Museum.

HENRY III.

10. Obv. ERICVS REX ANG. Cross patee. -	Snelling, Pl. II. 1.
Rev. DVX AQVITANIE. Lion passant guardant.	

<sup>1</sup> Qu? whether struck before he ascended the Throne of England.

<sup>m</sup> From a drawing in Mr. Hodsol's possession. Snelling, page 3.

<sup>n</sup> This was published in Withy's and Riall's Plates, Plate III. n. 7, and was Mr. Locker's, but is since lost. Snelling, page 2.

<sup>o</sup> Struck at Poitou.

## EDWARD I.

Species.  
Denier.

Weight. Cabinet.

11. Obv. EDVWARDVS REX. Cross Patee with Crescents and Pellets alternately in the quarters. - Snelling, Pl. I. 10.  
Rev. MONETA POTIV. in two lines. Between them a Lion passant guardant, crowned.
12. Obv. EDOARDVS REX. Cross patee with a Crescent in one quarter. - - - Snelling, Pl. I. 9.  
Rev. MONETA PONT in two lines. Above and below a Cross between two Pellets.
13. Obv. EDVARDVS REX. Cross with a Pellet in two of the quarters. - - - { Sir C. Frederick's  
Plates of his Anglo Gallic Coins.  
Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 12, excepting that it reads PONTI. - }
14. Obv. EDWARDVS REX. In the upper part of the centre, a Lion passant guardant. Under it AGE.<sup>p</sup> E.<sup>q</sup> in two lines, - - - British Museum.  
Rev. DVX AQIT BVRD.<sup>r</sup> Cross in the first quarter E; in the second uncertain whether intended for a Crescent or a letter.
15. Obv. EDVARDVS REX ANG. A Lion passant guardant. - - - British Museum.  
Rev. DVX AQVIT BVRDE. A Cross Patee extending nearly to the edge of the Coin.
16. Obv. EDVARDVS REX. Lion passant guardant, crowned. - - - Frederick.  
Rev. DVX AQITANIE. Cross in the centre.

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<sup>p</sup> Snelling gives L after the G.

<sup>q</sup> This Letter Dr. Ducarel thinks is designed perhaps for EUSE; but, according to a List given by Le Blanc, page 265, E is the letter of distinction for Tours.

<sup>r</sup> Struck at Bordeaux.

EDWARD III.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Hardit <sup>s</sup> .	17. Obv. EDVARDVS REX ANGLIE. The King robed and crowned, with a drawn sword, standing under a Gothic arch - - - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. FRACIE DNS AQITANIE. A Cross voided with Lions passant guardant, and Fleurs de Lis alternately in the quarters.		
Denier.	18. Obv. ED REX ANGLIE. The King in profile to the left, crowned, with a drawn sword in his right hand, and the mound in his left. -		Snelling, p. 19. D.
	Rev. DNS AQITANIE. B. <sup>t</sup> Usual Cross and Pellets <sup>u</sup> .		
	19. Obv. EDWAR DE GRA REX ANGLIE. Profile as in N <sup>o</sup> 18, excepting that the left hand is without the mound, and has the fore finger extended.		British Museum.
	Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 18.		
	20. Obv. EDWARD REX ANGL. Type as his English Money, but with a Lion passant guardant <sup>x</sup> on the breast. - - - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. DVX AQVITANIE. Usual Cross with a Crown in each quarter.		

<sup>s</sup> Equal in value to three Deniers. [Duby, Traite des Monnoies des Barons, &c. de France, vol. I. p. 116.] Snelling takes this piece to be a Double Hardit.

<sup>t</sup> For the Mint at Bourdeaux.

<sup>u</sup> Duby calls this and the next Sterlings. Snelling describes them as Half-Groats of Aquitaine, page 18.

<sup>x</sup> The Lion of Aquitaine.



HENRY IV.<sup>y</sup>*Billon.*

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Gross.	21. Obv. EN DI . R R AGLIE. In the centre a Cross, the lower limb of which is extended <sup>z</sup> . -		British Museum.
	Rev. LANCAIE DVX. <sup>a</sup> Lion passant guardant, crowned.		

## EDWARD III.

Gross.	22. Obv. ED- DNC IBE REX ANG. Outer circle BENEDICTVM CIT NOMEN DOMINI. Cross with the lower limb extended. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. AQTITANIE DVX. Lion couchant, crowned.		
Gross.	23. Obv. ED. DNC IBE ANGLIE. Outer circle BENEDICTVM, &c. Cross patee. - - -		Frederick.
	Rev. REX ET DVX AQTITANIE. The common type of the Gros Tournois, but with the addition of a Lion passant guardant to the left. Whether the figure under it be intended for a Castle or a Church, is uncertain. See Le Blanc, Traite Hist. des Monnoies de France, p. 173.		
Half-Gross.	24. Obv. ED RIX ANGLIE. Cross Patee with Fleurs de Lis in the angles. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. DVX AQTITANIE. As N <sup>o</sup> 23, but without the Lion.		

<sup>y</sup> This Coin of Henry IV. is misplaced, and the error was not discovered until it was too late to remove it.

<sup>z</sup> This, from its form, is called in Heraldry a Cross Calvary. [Guillim, page 56.]

<sup>a</sup> Duke of Lancaster. The type of this Coin nearly resembles N<sup>o</sup> 22; but I know not why the English title of Lancaster should be placed on the Reverse.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.<sup>b</sup>

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Denier.	25. Obv. EDVWARD FIL. A Lion passant guardant. Rev. P. REGIS ANGLIE. Cross patee.		British Museum.
Gross.	26. Obv. ED PO GNS REGIS ANGLIE. M. M. A. <sup>c</sup> Type as his father's Coin, N <sup>o</sup> 19, but with a chaplet of Roses. - - - - - Rev. PRNCPS AQITAN. Outer circle GLIA IN XCELSIS DEO E IN TRA PA. Cross and Pellets.		British Museum.
Half-Gross.	27. Obv. ED. PO GNS REGIS. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 26. - Rev. . RNCPS AQITAN. Cross and Pellets.		British Museum.

PLATE XI.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

Gross.	1. Obv. EDVWARDVS PRIMO GNS REGIS A. Type nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 26. Plate X. - - - Rev. PRINCEPS AQITANIE. Outer circle GLIA . . EXCELCIS DEO ET IN TRA PAX. Cross and Pel- lets.		British Museum.
Half-Gross, or Denier.	2. Obv. ED PO GN REG ANGLI. Type nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 27, Plate X. - - - - - Rev. PRICEPS AQVITE. Cross and Pellets.		Frederick.
Gross.	3. Obv. ED PRIMOGENITVS ANG. Type as his fa- ther's Coin, N <sup>o</sup> 17, Plate X. on both sides, ex- cepting that the robes are adorned with Fleurs de Lis below the waist. - - - Rev. PRINCEPS AQVITANIE.		Snelling, Pl. I. 26.

<sup>b</sup> For the account of his Coinages, see the Annals.

<sup>c</sup> The letter of Paris Mint. See Le Blanc, page 265.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Half-Gross.	4. Obv. ED PO GNS REG ALE. Full faced in royal robes, crowned, with a sword in his right hand, under a Gothick Arch. - - -		Sharp.
	Rev. PRNC . . . AQITANIE. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 3.		
	5. Obv. ED . . . . LE. Type nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 4. -		British Museum.
	Rev. F . . . . DNS AQL. M. M. a Rose.		
	6. Obv. ED PO GNS REG AGLIE B. Prince full faced, in armour below the knee, with a sword in his right hand. - - -		Snelling, Pl. I. 24.
	Rev. PRNCPS AQITANIE. Cross Patee with Lions passant guardant, and Fleurs de Lis alternately in the quarters.		

JOHN, KING OF CASTILLE AND LEON<sup>d</sup>.

Denier.	7. Obv. IOHANN REX. Bust of the King, with a Crown adorned with Fleurs de Lis and Roses, and Roses also under the Bust. - -	Ducarel, Pl. VII.
	Rev. CASTELLE C LEGIONIS. A Castle of three towers. Under it B. <sup>e</sup>	91.

## RICHARD II.

8. Obv. DVX AQVITANIE. Lion passant guardant. Under it G. - - -	Frederick.
Rev. RICARDVS REX ANGL. Cross Patee.	

<sup>d</sup> Dr. Ducarel has copied this Coin from Venuti's Plate. For the Grant of Coinage to John of Gaunt, see the Annals.

<sup>e</sup> According to Venuti, as quoted by Ducarel, this B should be accompanied by the letter S. Snelling, page 10, says that this Coin is Spanish, and belongs to one of the Johns, Kings of Castille.



Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Half-Gross.	9. Obv. RIC REX ANGLIE. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 4 on both sides. - - - - -		Frederick.
	Rev. FRACIE DNS AQVI.		
	10. Obv. RICARD REX AGLI. Differs from the type of N <sup>o</sup> 9 in not having an inner circle. -		Frederick.
	Rev. FRACIE DNS AQITANE. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 6.		
Half-Gross.	11. Obv. RICARDV . . . NGLIE. Bust of the King full faced, crowned, with a sword in his right hand.		British Museum.
	Rev. FR . . CIE . . . A Cross voided with Lions passant guardant, and Fleurs de Lis alternately in the quarters.		

## HENRY IV.

12. Obv. HENRIC REX ANGLIE. King under an arch full faced, in armour, crowned, with a sword in his right hand. - - - - - Frederick.
- Rev. FRANCIE D AQTITANIE. Cross Patee with Lions passant guardant in two of the quarters, and in the other two figures which may possibly be intended to represent the tail of a Fox, which was Henry's device <sup>f</sup>.
13. Obv. ENRIC R ANGLIE. King in his robes, full faced, under an arch, a sword in the right hand. Frederick.
- Rev. FRACIE DNS AQL. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 5.

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<sup>f</sup> "King Henry IV. (as it is in Master Garter's Book) used a Fox-tail dependent, following Lysander's advice, if the Lyon's skin were too short, to piece it out with a Foxe's case." [Camden's Remains, page 453.] Snelling, page 10, says that these figures are something unknown to him. Ducarel does not attempt to explain them; and Duby says of the Coin, "il diffère des précédens [similar to our Num. 13] en ce qu'au revers la croix est cantonnée de *massues* au lieu de fleurs-de-lys. [Page 124.]

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	14. Obv. HENRICVS ANGLIE. Type differing from N <sup>o</sup> 13 in the form of the arch, in the position of the inner circle, and in the form of the robes. -		Frederick.
	Rev. REX FRANCIE DV <sup>g</sup> . Type as N <sup>o</sup> 5.		
Gross.	15. Obv. ERI REX ANGLIE. Outer circle CIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM. Cross Patee with a Fleur de Lis in one quarter. - - -		Frederick.
	Rev. DVX AQVITANIE X. <sup>h</sup> A Lion passant guardant under a crown.		
	16. Obv. ERIC REX ANGLIE. Outer circle BENEDICTVM, &c. Cross Patee. - - -		Frederick.
	Rev. DUX AQVITANIE. Usual Type of Gros Tournois <sup>i</sup> . Lion passant to the left.		
	17. Obv. EN DNS IBR AGLIE. Outer circle as N <sup>o</sup> 15.		Frederick.
	Rev. DVX NANCAIE. <sup>k</sup> Type of Gros Tournois, Lion to the right.		
	18. Obv. ENRICVS DVX ET DEI GRATIA REX. Large full-faced Bust of the King, crowned. -		Frederick.
	Rev. ANGLIE DNC IBERNIE ET AQVITANIE ELEGI. A Castle. Under it B. <sup>l</sup>		
Denier.	19. Obv. HENRIC REX ANGLE. Cross with Lions and Fleurs de Lis alternately in the quarters. -		British Museum.
	Rev. FRANCIE AQTANIE. A Cross fleury or Bottonny.		

<sup>g</sup> These Letters stand thus in Sir C. Frederick's engraving. Possibly they should be DNS, AQVITANIE being omitted.

<sup>h</sup> If this letter be intended to designate the Mint, it is that of Villefranche, according to Le Blanc's List.

<sup>i</sup> See explanation of Plate X. N<sup>o</sup> 23.

<sup>k</sup> A blundered word.

<sup>l</sup> This, according to Le Blanc's List, was struck at Rouen.

HENRY V.<sup>m</sup>

Species. Gross.		Weight.	Cabinet.
20.	Obv. HENRICVS FRANCORV REX. Three Fleurs de Lis with a Crown above, supported by two Leopards. - - - - - Rev. SIT NOME DNI BENEDICTV. Great Cross fleury with H in the centre, and a Crown in two of the quarters <sup>n</sup> .		British Museum.
21.	Obv. H REX ANGL HERES FRANC. Lion passant guardant with a Fleur de Lis over it. - Rev. SIT, &c. Cross <sup>o</sup> with H in the centre <sup>p</sup> .		British Museum.
22.	Obv. H REX ANGLIE & HERES FRANCIE. A Lion passant guardant, between three Fleurs de Lis, under a Crown. - - - - - Rev. SIT, &c. Cross Fleury with H in the centre.		British Museum.
23.	Obv. HERICVS under a Cross Calvary between a Fleur de Lis and a Lion passant guardant. In the outer circle SIT, &c. M. M. a Lion passant guardant, on both sides. - - Rev. FRANCORVM ET ANGLIE REX. Two Shields. The first France, the second France and England quarterly. Over them HERICVS.		British Museum.

<sup>m</sup> A particular description of the Coins of Henry V. will be found in the Annals.

<sup>n</sup> It is remarkable that these Crowns are not particularized in the Ordinance which describes the impression of the Coins.

<sup>o</sup> I know not how to blazon this Cross.

<sup>p</sup> Struck after his marriage. See the Annals.



## PLATE XII.

## HENRY VI.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Petit Blanc.	1. Obv. HENRICVS REX. Two Shields. In the first the Arms of France, in the second France and England quarterly. M. M. on both sides a Lion passant guardant. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. SIT, &c. In the centre a Cross Calvary between the letters H and R.		
	2. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1, excepting the form of the shields, and the Crown over them. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - -		Frederick.
	Rev. FRANCORVM ET ANGLIE. Cross as N <sup>o</sup> 1, between a Fleur de Lis and a Lion passant guardant.		
Double Parisis.	3. Obv. FRACORV & AGL REX. In the centre HERI under a Crown. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. PARISIVS CIVIS. Small Cross Fleury. M. M. a Quaterfoil.		
	4. Obv. FRACORV & AGL REX. In the centre the word HERI. Crowned, and under it a Fleur de Lis, and a Lion passant guardant. -		British Museum.
	Rev. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 3. Cross Fleury extending to the outer edge of the Coin. M. M. a Crown 9.		
Double Tournois.	5. Obv. H . . . . REX. A Lion passant guardant. M. M. the letter A. - - -		British Museum.
	Rev. . VRONVS S . . . . A Cross surmounted in the centre by a Rose, on which is placed the letter H.		

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9 This Coin appears to be Billon.

- | Species.<br>Denier.   |  | Weight. | Cabinet.        |
|---|--|---------|-----------------|
| 6. Obv. HENRICVS REX. Fleur de Lis and Lion passant guardant. M. M. on both sides a Crescent. - - - - -   |  |         | British Museum. |
| Rev. TVRONIS . . ANCIE. A Cross Patee.  |  |         |                 |
| 7. Obv. H REX FRANCIE ET ANGL. A Lion passant guardant under a Fleur de Lis. - - -  |  |         | Frederick.      |
| Rev. TVRONIVS CIVIS. Cross Patee, with a Pellet in the centre.  |  |         |                 |
| 8. <sup>r</sup> Obv. HENRICVS FRANCORV ET ANGLIE REX. Two Shields, with the Arms of France in the first, and France and England quarterly in the second, supported by an Angel. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - - |  |         | Frederick.      |
| Rev. FIAT PAX IN VIRTUTE TVA ET. In a tressure of eight curves, a Cross Patee surmounted by a Rose with a Pellet in the centre. In each of the angles a Fleur de Lis crowned.   |  |         |                 |

HENRY VIII.

- |                      |   |                 |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| Gross <sup>s</sup> . | 9. Obv. HENRIC 8 DI GRA FRANCIE ET ANGLIE REX. A crowned Shield with the Arms of England and France quarterly, between a Fleur de Lis, and a Lion passant guardant. - - - | British Museum. |
|                      | Rev. CIVITAS TORNA . . . . 1513. A Cross with H in the centre, and Fleurs de Lis, and Lions passant guardant alternately in the quarters.                                 |                 |

<sup>r</sup> This Coin is copied from Sir C. Frederick's Plates, where it is marked as being of Silver. I am unable to ascertain its denomination or value. Its Obverse is that of the Angelet, [See Plate XIII. No 16,] but the Reverse is totally different. The ET on the Reverse is, I presume, an abbreviation of ETERNA.

<sup>s</sup> See two other Groats which were struck by Henry VIII. at Tournay, in Silver Coins, Plate VII. Nos 13 and 14.

*Gold.*

## EDWARD III.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Leopard.	10. Obv. EDWARVS DEI GRA ANGLI FRANCIE REX. . . . In a tressure of ten curves a Leopard <sup>t</sup> crowned. Rev. XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERA. Within a bordure composed of four arches and four angles, a Cross Fleury voided and ornamented with a Lion passant guardant in each angle.		British Museum.
Guiennois.	11. Obv. ED DEI GRA REX AGLIE DNS AQITAEA. The King, under a superb Gothic portico, crowned and in armour, with a sword in his right hand, and on the left arm a shield with the Arms of France [semé of Fleurs de Lis] and England quarterly, apparently moving forwards with rapidity. Under his feet two Lions couchant, but guardant. - - - - Rev. GLRI IN EXELCI DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOIB. Cross nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 10, but within a tressure of twelve curves, having a Fleur de Lis, and a Lion passant guardant alternately in the angles.		British Museum.
Escu.	12. Obv. EDWARDVS DEI GRA AGL & FRANCIE REX. The King seated on a Chair of Estate in his robes, and crowned, with a sword in his right hand, and holding in his left hand a shield of the Arms of France [semé of Fleurs de Lis.] Rev. xpc, &c. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. An ornamented Cross within a compartment of four arches, adorned with leaves at the outer angles, and at the inner points.		Frederick.

<sup>t</sup> This Leopard is, however, a Lion leopardé. See the Annals, vol. I. p. 419. n. [c].



- | Species.              |   | Weight. | Cabinet.   |
|-----------------------|---|---------|------------|
| Mouton <sup>u</sup> . | 13. Obv. AGN DEI QVI TOLL PECA MVNDI MISERE<br>NOB. The Holy Lamb, with the Cross and<br>Banner. - - - - -                        |         | Frederick. |
|                       | Rev. xpc, &c. and Cross nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 10, ex-<br>cepting Fleurs de Lis instead of Lions in the<br>angles of the Cross. |         |            |

### PLATE XIII.

#### EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

- |            |  |                 |
|------------|--|-----------------|
| Chaise.    | 1. Obv. ED PO GNS REGIS ANGLIE PNS AQITANIE.<br>The Prince seated on a Gothic Chair, with a<br>Sceptre in his right hand. - - -  | British Museum. |
|            | Rev. DEVS IVDEX IVSTVS FORTIS PACIENS B.<br>Type nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 10, Plate XII. but with<br>Fleurs de Lis and Lions passant guardant alter-<br>nately in the quarters of the Cross. |                 |
| Hardi.     | 2. Obv. Legend as N <sup>o</sup> 1, excepting AQITANI. In<br>a tressure the Prince in his robes, below the<br>waist, with a Sword in his right hand. -                                       | British Museum. |
|            | Rev. AVXILIVM MEVM A DOMINO. B. Type as N <sup>o</sup><br>11, Plate XII.   |                 |
| Guiennois. | 3. Obv. ED P GNS REGIS ANGLIE PINCPS AQITANIE.<br>Type as N <sup>o</sup> 11, Plate XII. on both sides.   | Frederick.      |
|            | Rev. GLIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TER PAX HO-<br>MINIBS.   |                 |

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<sup>u</sup> The original name of this Coin, at its first appearance, in the reign of Louis IX., was Aig-nel; it did not receive its coarser appellation until the reign of John, whose money was imitated by Edward III.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Leopard.	4. Obv. ED PMO GNS REGIS ANGLIE PNCEPS AQITANIE. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 10, Plate XII. - - - Rev. Legend and Type as N <sup>o</sup> 10, Plate XII.		British Museum.
Pavillon.	5. Obv. ED PO GNS REG ANGL PNCPS A. The Prince in his robes, standing under a Gothic pavillion, with a Sword in his right hand, his feet resting upon two Lions. On each side of the Prince two Ostrich Feathers. - - - Rev. DNS AIVT S PTECIO ME IPO D <sup>x</sup> PAVI COR MEVM B. Within a Lozenge surmounting a Square a Cross Glandé <sup>y</sup> , ornamented with Os- triches Feathers <sup>z</sup> , and with Fleurs de Lis, and Lions passant guardant alternately in the quar- ters.		British Museum.

## RICHARD II.

Hardi.	6. Obv. RICARD D GRA AK <sup>a</sup> GL REX D AQIT. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 2, excepting the Crown. M. M. on both sides a Rose. - - - Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 2.	Frederick.
Half Hardi.	7. Obv. RICARD RX ANGLIE FRACI. A Bust only. Rev. AVXILIVM MEVM A DNO B. Type as the centre of N <sup>o</sup> 6.	Frederick.

<sup>x</sup> Pro s.<sup>y</sup> That is, having each arm terminated by an Acorn.<sup>z</sup> The cognizance of the Prince, in memory of his having deplumed the casque of the King of Bohemia at the battle of Cressy. [Sandford, page 182.]<sup>a</sup> This letter is given instead of n in Sir Charles Frederick's Plate.

HENRY IV.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Hardi.	8. Obv. HERIC D GRA R ANGLIE F D AOVITA. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 6, but with a Lion passant guardant under a Crown on the right hand, and a Fleur de Lis on the left. - - - - -		Frederick.
	Rev. XPC VINCIT, &c. As N <sup>o</sup> 6, but with a Crown over each of the Lions.		
	9. Obv. HENRIC DEI GRA R ANGLIE F D AQIT. Figure of the King as on N <sup>o</sup> 6, but the inner circle plain. On his right shoulder a Lion passant guardant, on the left some unknown animal. - - - - -		Frederick.
	Rev. AVXILIVM, &c. A Cross fleury voided, with the usual Lions and Fleur de Lis in the quarters.		

HENRY V.

Salute <sup>b</sup> .	10. Obv. HERICVS DEI GRA FRACORVM Z AGL <sup>c</sup> IE. The Virgin Mary and the Angel supporting two shields; that on the right with the Arms of France, that on the left with the Arms of France and England quarterly. AVE on a scroll under rays of Glory from above. M. M. on both sides a Fleur de Lis. - - - - -	British Museum.
	Rev. XPC VINCIT, &c. In a tressure of ten curves a Cross Calvary between a Fleur de Lis and a Lion passant guardant. Beneath it the letter H.	

<sup>b</sup> So called from its representing the Salutation of the Virgin Mary.

<sup>c</sup> This letter is reversed on the Coin, which gives it the appearance of an N.



Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	11. Obv. HENR DEI GRA REX ANGL HERES FRANCI. The Virgin and Angel supporting a crowned shield with the Arms of France and England quarterly. AVE, &c. nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 10. Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 10. <sup>d</sup>		
Mouton <sup>e</sup> .	12. Obv. AGN DEI QVI TOLL PECA MVDI MISE NOBIS. Under the Lamb H F RX. Behind it the Cross and Banner. Rev. XPC VINCIT, &c. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1.	- - - -	British Museum.
Salute.	13. Obv. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE ET FRAN. Nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 11, but the scroll with AVE placed within the rays of light from above. M. M. on both sides a Lion passant guardant. Rev. XPS VINCIT, &c. As N <sup>o</sup> 11.	- - - -	Frederick.
HENRY VI.			
	14. Obv. HENRICVS DEI GRA FRANCORV Z AGLIE REX. Nearly as N <sup>o</sup> 10. M. M. as N <sup>o</sup> 13. Rev. XPC VINCIT, &c. As N <sup>o</sup> 10.	- - - -	Frederick.
Frank <sup>f</sup> .	15. Obv. HENRICVS D G. FRANC. ANGLIE REX. The King in complete armour on horseback, with a Crown upon his Helmet, and a Sword in his left hand, ready to strike. The armour, and the trappings of the horse, seme of Lions passant guardant and Fleur de Lis. Rev. XPS VINCIT, &c. A Cross fleury with ornaments extending into each quarter from the angles of the compartment which surrounds it.	- - - -	Frederick.

<sup>d</sup> Struck after his marriage. See the Annals.

<sup>e</sup> This was coined previous to the Ordinance of the year 1419, which commanded that the Moutons, &c. should in future have the letter H in the centre.

<sup>f</sup> So called from its value of a Frank, or 20 Sols. It was first struck by King John, after his return from England. [Snelling, page 16.]

Species. Angelet.		Weight.	Cabinet.
16. Obv.	HENRICVS FRANCORV ET ANGLIE REX. An Angel supporting two Shields with the Arms of France and England. M.M. on both sides a Crown. - - - - -		British Museum.
Rev.	XPC VINCIT, &c. A Cross Calvary between a Fleur de Lis and a Lion passant guardant.		

*Billon* <sup>g</sup>.

EDWARD III.

17. Obv.	ED REX ANGLIE. A Cross fleury extending nearly to the edge of the piece. - -	British Museum.
Rev.	DVX AQITANIE. A Lion, crowned, couchant and guardant.	
18. Obv.	ED REX ANGLIE FRA. In the centre under a Crown MAT D M ME. <sup>h</sup> The outer circle ornamented with Fleurs de Lis under arches. -	British Museum.
Rev.	Outer circle, SIT NOME DNI BNDICTV. Inner circle, ARGNTI BVR CIVIS <sup>i</sup> . In two quarters of a Cross fleury, which extends into the outer circle, a Fleur de Lis.	

<sup>g</sup> It is not known for what purpose these two Pieces were intended; they are of Billon, and too heavy for Coins. N° 18 resembles precisely in type a Gros Parisis, as engraven by Le Blanc, page 208.

<sup>h</sup> Id est, Mater Domini miserere mei.

<sup>i</sup> From these words it should seem that this Piece was to be struck in Silver at Bourdeaux. Le Blanc's Coin, referred to above, has an equivalent inscription.





## APPENDIX.

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- I. Mode of entering Payments in Domesday Book, and the various Coins which occur in that Record.
- II. Indenture with William de Turnemire, 8 Edward I.
- III. Presentacio Alani de Coue, Monetar. 12 Edward II.
- IV. Barde's Discharge of Bruseley, 2 Richard II.
- V. Notices of various Trials of the Pix.
- VI. Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the Officers of the Mint, April 8, 1697.



## APPENDIX.

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### I. MODE OF ENTERING PAYMENTS IN DOMESDAY BOOK, AND THE VARIOUS COINS WHICH OCCUR IN THAT RECORD.

(See Vol. I. p. 169.)

#### MINUTA.

De alia scira homo de sūma caballi . i . denar'. dabat. De eađ uero scira. unā minutā. D. vol. I. fol. 268.

FERDINGUS. D. vol. I. fol. 5.<sup>a</sup>

FEORDINGUS. D. vol. II. fol. 227 b.

FERTINGUS. D. vol. II. fol. 157 b.

.I. FERDINC. D. vol. II. fol. 115 b.

III. FERDINS. D. vol. II. fol. 140 b.

đ FERDING. D. vol. II. fol. 171 b. & de gelto vi đ & obolū & ferding.<sup>đ</sup>

OBOLUS. D. vol. I. fol. 2.

OBULUS. D. vol. II. fol. 235 b.

#### OBOLA.

vii. đ. et obolam. D. vol. II. fol. 253 b.

DENARIUS. D. vol. I. fol. 1.

Denar'. qui sunt xx<sup>ti</sup> in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 1.

Den' blanc'. D. vol. II. fol. 117 b.

LXIII denar'. D. vol. I. fol. 220.

c. denar'. D. vol. I. fol. 10 b.

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<sup>a</sup> FERDINE (ii d et i) de g'. Taxed at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Kelham.—N. B. This is a mistake of Kelham's, for the word is FERDINC. D. vol. II. fol. 115 b.



Denar' ad numerū. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

Liḃ. soł. et den' ad numerū de albis denar'. D. vol. I. fol. 189.

Den' de albo argento. D. vol. I. fol. 10 b.

Den' de albis nūmis. D. vol. I. fol. 189 b.

#### DENARII RODMENSIIUM<sup>b</sup>.

TERRA S' MARIE DE ROTOMAGO<sup>c</sup>.

H. II. Maner'. reddt p annū. LXX liḃ. denar' rodmensium. D vol. I. fol. 104.

#### DIMIDIUM DENARII.

III den' et dim'. D. vol. I. fol. 141.

SOLIDUS. D. vol. I. fol. 1.

Soł de xx<sup>ti</sup> in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 11 b.

Soł nuo'. D. vol. I. fol. 164.

Soł de numero. D. vol. I. fol. 39.

Soliḃ ad numerū. D. vol. I. fol. 101.

Soliḃ ad pensum. D. vol. I. fol. 64 b.

Soliḃ ad pondus. D. vol. I. fol. 120.

Soł ad peis. D. vol. I. fol. 172.

Soł ad pensā et arsurā. D. vol. I. fol. 101.

Soliḃ ad pond<sup>o</sup> et arsuram. D. vol. I. fol. 120.

Soł cū pondere et arsione. D. vol. I. fol. 337 b.

Soł blancas. D. vol. II. fol. 131 b.

Soł albas. D. vol. I. fol. 39 b.

Soł de albis nūmis. D. vol. I. fol. 189 b.

Soł de albo argento. D. vol. I. fol. 86 b.

Soł de alḃ denar'. D. vol. I. fol. 180.

Soł de candiḃ den'. D. vol. I. fol. 179 b.

Soliḃ denaroḃ candidoḃ. D. vol. I. fol. 180.

cx. soliḃ. D. vol. I. fol. 8 b.

Hanc trā Ricard<sup>o</sup> sup Regē occupauit. et de ea. xx soł pecuniæ accepit. D. vol. I. fol. 196 b.

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<sup>b</sup> Roan in Normandy.

<sup>c</sup> In Devonshire.

- LIBRA. D. vol. I. fol. 1.  
 Liß de xx<sup>ti</sup> in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 34.  
 Liß de xx<sup>ti</sup> in ora . et albas. D. vol. I. fol. 164.  
 Liß de denar' qui sunt xx<sup>ti</sup> in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 1.  
 Liß albož numož de xx<sup>ti</sup> in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 164.  
 Liß albas de xx in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 219.  
 Liß candidož numož de xx<sup>ti</sup> in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 164.  
 Liß ad numerū de xx<sup>ti</sup> in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 154.  
 Liß ad numerū. D. vol. I. fol. 1.  
 Liß numeratas. D. vol. I. fol. 162.  
 Liß ad numerū de candidis denarijs. D. vol. I. fol. 179.  
 Liß ad pensum. D. vol. I. fol. 30.  
 Liß ad pensam. D. vol. I. fol. 34.  
 Liß ad pondus. D. vol. I. fol. 64 b.  
 Liß ad peis. D. vol. I. fol. 172.  
 Liß pensatas. D. vol. I. fol. 1.  
 Liß cū pensione. D. vol. I. fol. 337 b.  
 T. R. E. Liß ad pensū et arsurā. D. vol. I. fol. 39 b.  
 Liß ad pond<sup>o</sup> et arsurā. D. vol. I. fol. 100.  
 Liß ad pond<sup>o</sup> de xx in ora. D. vol. I. fol. 220.  
 L liß ad arsurā et pensū . quæ valent . LXV liß. D. vol. I. fol. 16.  
 Liß cū pondere et arsione. D. vol. I. fol. 337 b.  
 Liß arsas et pensatas<sup>d</sup>. D. vol. I. fol. 2.  
 Liß ad ignē et ad pensā. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.  
 Liß blancas. D. vol. I. fol. 39 b.  
 Liß blans<sup>e</sup>. D. vol. II. fol. 285 b.  
 Liß albas. D. vol. I. fol. 75.  
 Liß candidas. D. vol. II. fol. 29 b.  
 Octies xx libræ. D. vol. I. fol. 375.  
 Liß de alb' denar'. D. vol. I. fol. 179 b.  
 Liß de albis nuñis. D. vol. I. fol. 189 b.  
 Liß de albo argento. D. vol. I. fol. 86 b.

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<sup>d</sup> Artas & pensatas (lib' LVI) Kelham. Ars & pese. temp. Steph. R. [Archæolog. vol. XII. p. 313.]

Libras Sterlingorum blancheas. [Brady on Burghs, Appendix, p. 49.]

Liḥ puri argenti. D. vol. I. fol. 272 b.

Liḥ denarioꝝ. D. vol. I. fol. 238.

#### DIMIDIUM LIBRÆ.

vii liḥ et dim' blancas. D. vol. II. fol. 110 b.

#### ORA.

Ora argenti. D. vol. I. fol. 150 b.

xviii oras denar'. D. vol. I. fol. 179 b.

v ores et iiii den'. D. vol. I. fol. 146 b.

c. solid' et v oras. D. vol. I. fol. 64 b.

x. liḥ et v oras. D. vol. I. fol. 219.

#### MARKA.

Soca ī mark'. D. vol. I. fol. 284 b.

MARKA AURI. D. vol. I. fol. 32.

vii mark' auri et .ii. uncijs. D. vol. I. fol. 197

p i marca auri et p vii liḥ. D. vol. II. fol. 217.

cxx liḥ. et unā mark' auri. D. vol. I. fol. 23.

xl. soł. ad numeru'. et una' marca' auri. D. vol. II. fol. 287 b.

DIMIDIUM MARK' AURI. D. vol. I. fol. 31 b.

MARKA ARGENTI. D. vol. I. fol. 10 b.

viii liḥ ad pond.<sup>9</sup> et una marka argenti. D. vol. I. fol. 100 b.

xxxiii. mark' argenti et unā mark' auri. D. vol. I. fol. 163.

DIMID' MARKA ARGENTI. D. vol. I. fol. 100.

x. mark' argenti et dimid. D. vol. I. fol. 262 b.

UNCIA AURI. D. vol. I. fol. 209.

xxiii liḥ. et uncia Auri. D. vol. I. fol. 5 b.

xxv. liḥ. et xv soł. et iii unc' auri. D. vol. I. fol. 130 b.

xxviii. liḥ. et .ii. uncias Auri. D. vol. II. fol. 92.

v uncias auri. D. vol. I. fol. 232.

#### MARSVM.

xx liḥ. et unā uncia. Auri. et un Marsum. D. vol. I. fol. 5 b.



## NOMMUS.

& reddebat unoq<sup>o</sup>q<sup>o</sup> anno huic maner'. xxxii . nōmos. D. vol. II. fol. 5.

## NUMMUS.

Qui in burgo [Lewes] uendit equū . dat p̄posito nūmu . et qui emit aliū. D. vol. I. fol. 26.

Nummi albi. D. vol. I. fol. 164.

Duo nūmi regis et t'cius comitis — sunt. D. vol. I. fol. 280.

uaſ dece' nu'mos. D. vol. II. fol. 309 b.

## DENARII pro NUMMIS.

xviii. libras. de quibus denariis habebat rex . E . duas partes. et comes Godwin<sup>o</sup>.  
tercia. D. vol. I. fol. 1.

## PECUNIA.

Siq's morte præuent<sup>o</sup>. non diuissiset quæ sua erant. rex habeſ oñem ej<sup>o</sup>. pecuniam. [In Hereford Civitate T. R. E.] D. vol. I. fol. 179.<sup>f</sup>

et aliā partē p pecuniā suā habuit a rege. D. vol. I. fol. 40 b.

Ipse q<sup>o</sup>q<sup>o</sup> transportauit hallā et alias domos et pecunia in alio m̄. D. vol. I. fol. 63.

Si tain<sup>o</sup> hñs sacā et socā forisfecerit t'rā suā int' regē & comitē hñt medieatē t'ræ ej<sup>o</sup>. atq<sup>o</sup> pecuniæ. D. vol. I. fol. 280 b.

Huj<sup>o</sup> t'ræ pecuniā supius. ē annumerata. D. vol. I. fol. 235.

Ad hanc uillā ptin' i . car' t'ræ in Stapleton. cuj<sup>o</sup> pecuniā hic ē sup'scripta. D. vol. I. fol. 231.

Pastura ad pec' uillæ. D. vol. I. fol. 190.

Postea u<sup>o</sup> reddidit eas æccleæ cū oñi pecunia sua. D. vol. I. fol. 68.

De t'ra huj<sup>o</sup> m̄ ten' un<sup>o</sup> miles. iiii. hid. Ej<sup>o</sup> pecuniā cōputat supius cū alia. D. vol. I. fol. 32.

T'ra. ē iii cār et nil pecuniæ. D. vol. I. fol. 74 b.

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<sup>f</sup> Kelham renders pecunia, cattle, stock, but in this passage it appears to bear a more extensive meaning. In some of the extracts, which follow, cattle were certainly intended.

## SUMS ENTERED IN A PARTICULAR MANNER.

LXX liĥ. *pensatas* et XI solidi. *de den'* XX<sup>ti</sup> *in ora* et VII liĥ. et XXVI den' *ad numeru*.  
D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

LX liĥ .v. solidi min<sup>o</sup>. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

CXL liĥ. ad ignē et ad pensā. et insuper .xv. liĥ et VI soł II denar' min<sup>o</sup>. ad numerū. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

xx liĥ. et c solidi et VI solidi. et VIII den'. D. vol. I. fol. 11 b.

qt' xx liĥ. et x liĥ. D. vol. I. fol. 2 b.

xxx liĥ. et XVI. soł. et III den'. et i obolū. D. vol. I. fol. 3 b.

xxvi liĥ. et x soł. et III den'. et. i. ferding. D. vol. I. fol. 5.

viii. đ. et i. ferding. et. i obolū. D. vol. II. fol. 271 b.

xxv liĥ. arsas et pensatas. et XIII liĥ. et VIII soł. et III den' ad numerū de albis denar'. D. vol. I. fol. 189.

LXX soł. et c. soł ad pensū. et XL. soł de albo argento. D. vol. I. fol. 209.

vii liĥ. ad pensū. et XL soł. albi argenti. et unā unciā auri. D. vol. I. fol. 209.

T. R. E. ualĥ. LX. soł. et post et modo. XL. soł. et tam' redd de firma alba. D. vol. I. fol. 39 b.

Tĉ ual. viii. liĥ. et p.<sup>o</sup> LX.š. m<sup>o</sup>. viii. liĥ. et x. soł. cū magna pena. D. vol. II. fol. 237 b.

M<sup>o</sup>. xii. liĥ. & xiii. sol. et iii den'. blanc'. et xx soł. de gers'uma ad co'pot'. D. vol. II. fol. 128 b.

M<sup>o</sup>. xiii. liĥ. & xiii. sol. et iii. đ. & de istis s'nt. Liii. soł ad co'pot' et reddit alias blancas. D. vol. II. fol. 128 b.

viii. liĥ. blanc'. et c. soł de consuet' ad numeru' et xx soł. de gers'uma. D. vol. II. fol. 129 b.

## II. INDENTURE WITH WILLIAM DE TURNEMIRE, 8 E. I.

(See Vol. I. p. 370.)

Conventū est cū magrō Wiffo de Turnemire de marcell die venrs in festo ccepōis be Mar'. anno regni Regē E. octavo in hunc modū vidt qđ idē magr' Wiffo erit magr' monete Reg' in Angl' & opari faciet monetā in qtuor locis ad psens vidt apud Lond' ubi hebit tot furnesias quot hre poſit. Apud Cantuar' ubi faciet opari. & sustinebit octo furnesias cū ill' tribz que sūt Archiepi Cantuar'. Apđ Bristoll hebit XII furnes'. Et apđ Ebor hebit XII furnes. & in quolibet pđcoz locoꝝ triu'. vidt apđ Cantuar'. Bristoll & Ebor. hēbit sub se unu' magrm' ad custodē pđcām monetam & ea que ad monetam ptnēt & sustinebit sūptibz suis expensas & misas hominu' suoz in eisdem locis vidt pđci magri monetar' & custodis plataꝝ & funditoris garcois in funtorio & alioꝝ ministroꝝ Ita qđ oīia on'a & expensas portabit pđs magr' Wiffo in pđtis qtuor locis. et monetam reddet dno Regi coctam & dealbatam & patam in oīibz sūptibz suis & dñs Rex dabit ei p qualibet libra sterlingoꝝ septem denar' vidt tres den' & quadrantem p stipendio monetarioꝝ pcutientiū & fabricantiu' monetam & allocabunt eidem magrō unus denar' & un<sup>o</sup> qdrant in decasu argenti ad ignem & un<sup>o</sup> denar' & ob in emendatione cujuslibet libre monete. Ita qđ p emendatione monete & in decasu argenti ad ignē allocabunt ei in qualibet libra undecim ferlings' ut pđtm et. Et allocabit eidem magrō unus denar' in qualibet libra p stipendiis suis & expens' & etiam alioꝝ magroꝝ sub se & alioꝝ ministroꝝ suoz tam in cibis et potibus quā robis suis & aliis & p carbone & pro cuneis emendis & fundendis & aliis expensis circa monetam. Et dñs Rex inveniet eidem magrō Wiffo domos in quolibz pđtoꝝ qtuor locoꝝ aptas ad fabricandū in eis. & sustinebit onus feodi dñi Huḡ fit Othlonis custodē Othlonis nepotis sui qđ clamat hre in custodia cuneoꝝ vel satisfaciet eidem Huḡ p illo feodo. Utensilia aute' que dñs Rex hēt Lond' in domibz suis liberabuntur pfato magro Wiffo in statu quo nūc sūt de p̄tito. et idem magr' Wiffo eadem restituet in fine anni. vel qū officiū monete d'mietret g in eodē statu in quo tūc fu'it.

Conventū est & cum eodem magrō Wiffo qđ grossū sterling qui valet qtuor minores sterlingos faciet p Angliam eodem foro & eadem conditione quibus faciet pđtm sterling minorem eo tm adjecto qđ quia idē grossus denar' fabricari potest levius q cōis sterling<sup>o</sup> quicquid inde pot'it comodi accrescere cedet ad pficuū dñi Reg.

g Determinet ?



Conventū est etiam cū eodem magro Wiffo qđ ipe similit' faciet feerlingos p Angliam qui nūc sūt rotundi & Lundrenses vocant' Ita qđ dñs Rex hēbit de q̄libet libra tñ p̄fici q̄ntu' hēbit de coibus sterlingis vidt XII sterlingos. Et sciendū qđ quelibet libra continebit q̄tuor viginti londrenses & tres solidi ultra num'o qui apponit' in ipa moneta magis de essaio quā in sterlingis ppt' magnas expensas q̄s optet pon'e circa eandem p̄vam monetam fabricandam. et estimatur qđ in q̄libet libra illius p̄ve monete optet allocar' p̄dto magro Wiffo decem den' & oñ p̄ factura & oñib; custibus cira fabricam illius libre faciend. et remanebunt dño Regi de p̄ficio de qualibet libra XII den' ad minus. Et sciendū qđ p'dcs magr' Wiffo incipiet fabricare in c̄stino circūcisionis dñi anno p̄dco sup̄ form̄ irrotulatam in sc̄crio vidt de omib; monetis p'dcis.

Item conventū est cum Fache m̄catore qđ erit capitat' essaiaioz. emptoz & ponderatoz monete hēns unam clavem cujuslibet pixidis denarioz de essaio.

folio 247 a. Liber Rubeus in Scaccario.

### III. PRESENTACIO ALANI DE COUE MONETAR'. 12 E. I.

(See Vol. III. p. 129.)

Int' recorda de t'mio s̄ci Hillar' anno xij. Edw. II.

Mđ qđd die lune px post f̄m s̄ci Mathie ap̄ti hoc anno videl; xxv<sup>to</sup> die fr' Riçus Abbas de s̄co Edo misit Thes' & Baronib; hic quid t̄ram patentē sigillo suo signatam in h̄ verba. Viris ven'abilib; et discretis dñis Theſ & Baronib; de S̄c̄cio dñi Reg' Fr' Riçus p̄missione divina Abbas de S̄co Edmō sałm Rev'enciam & honorē Quia Rog'm de Rede nup̄ mağrm monete in cambio n̄ro de S̄co Edo monetate senio & debilitate confectū ab illo officio duximus admouend' v̄re discreçoni reu'entissie Alanū de Coue Aurifabrū loco d̄ci Roçi substituend' p̄ fr̄m Wifm de Stowe monachū n̄rm et sācstam ecc̄lie n̄re p'sentamus Vos humitr & deuote rogantes q̄tenus eūdem Alanū ad officiū seu magisteriū monete in d̄co cambio n̄ro monetand' admitter' vellis graçose. In cui<sup>9</sup> rei &c. Et sup̄ hoc p'dcūs fr' Wifus de Stowe ex pte d̄ci Abbtis peciit instant' p'fatu Alanū hic p'alit' existentē & p̄ p'fatu Abbtē ad officiū magisterii monete p'dce in cambio p'dco electum & p̄ ipm nūc p'sentatū in Cur' ista ad idm officiū admitti. Et q̄ scrutatis Roçlis & memorand' de S̄c̄cio comptū est in memorand' de anno xxv<sup>to</sup> Regis E. pris Regs nūc qđ Joñes tūc Abbas S̄ci Edmi p̄ Saçstam eiusd. dom<sup>9</sup> p'sentavit unū monetariū & unū Assaytorē p̄

cambio p'dco qui sic p'sentati admiss fu'int & Jur' &c. Et similr comptū est in memorand de Anno Regs nūc ij° int' record de t'ino Scē T'ntat' qđ Thomas tūc Abbas de sō Edmō p Semannū de Hilderle & Petrū de Cloptone cōmonachos suos p'sentavit quēd Rog'm ad intendend officio monetarij in cambio sōi Edmōi qui ad officiū illud admissus fuit & jur'. p'fati Thes' & Baroñ admiserūt p'dēm Alanū ad p'dēm officiū magist'ij p'dēi cambij ex'cend Et idm Alanus p'stitit sacrm de se fidei hñdo in omibz que ad offm illā ptinent. &c.

Registrum Werketone ad Abbatiam S<sup>ti</sup> Edmundi de Burgo s'pectans.  
folio 11. b. Harl. MSS. 638.

#### IV. BARDE'S DISCHARGE OF BRUSELEY. 2 R. II.

(See Vol. III. p. 197.)

Gautro Barde Magister Monete Regis [debet blank] de ij coffr[is] fortiter ferro ligat[is] iiij coffris plan[is] gross[is] non ligat[is], vj par[ibus] balanc[iarum] gross[arum] iiij par[ibus] balanc[iarum] mediocrium, vj par balanc. minut. & xij par vocat[is] Duket3 pro auro & argento imponendo de divers. ponder. cupri scilicet a triginta libris descendendo usq. ad quadrantem empt [ ] pro iiij comptours cum tribus pilis standard[i] ponder[is] de Troys concordanc[ium] ponder[ibus] Turris Londoniæ, & aliis rebus diversis super ipsum oneratis in exonerationem Henrici de Bruseleye Custodis Cunagij Regis villæ Calesiæ, sicut continetur in Rotulo xlvj°, & in Rot. xxxij°, and in Rot. xlij° in Essexia Mag. Rot. 2. R. II. Londonia Midd. m. 1. b.

Madox's MS. vol. 69. p. 102.

#### V. NOTICES OF VARIOUS TRIALS OF THE PIX.

(See Vol. I. p. 157.)

1222. In the 6th year of Henry III. Robert de Grettone and Geoffrey de Fro-wick were Assayers of the Money. This Mr. North considers as a proof of the existence of the Trial of the Pix at this time §, but it does not appear to be conclusive, as it is possible that they were Assayers within the Mint only.

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§ North's answer to Clarke, p. 14.

In his 32d year, 1247, a publick trial, by a jury, was commanded to be made both of the new and old Money<sup>h</sup>, which comes near to a regular trial of the Pix, but is not precisely similar to it.

This was repeated in his 54th year, 1270<sup>i</sup>.

An order for this trial in the 9th and 10th of Edward I. 1281, 1282, speaks of it as an old custom<sup>k</sup>.

The Pix for the Coinage of Ireland, was in the 30th year of Edward I. 1302, transmitted from Dublin to England and tried there<sup>l</sup>.

In the 6th year of Edward II. 1312, assays were made at Westminster before Walter de Norwich and other Barons of the Exchequer, of all the Pixes, as well of Pennies as of Farthings, during the whole time that John de Pontoyse and Lapine Roger were Masters of the Mint of London and Canterbury, and Roger de Frowyk Exchanger in those Cities<sup>m</sup>.

Six years after this, 1318, an assay was made of the Money of the Mints<sup>n</sup> of London and Canterbury between the 11th day of June in the 10th year of the King, and the 19th day of November in the 11th year, during which time Giles de Hertebergh and Terrick de Lose were Masters of the said Mint; and between the same day and the 21st of April in the 12th year, at which time the said Giles alone was Master; viz. of forty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty Pounds minted within that time.

Upon this Assay, it was found, that the said Money was too weak, and of a greater Allay than it ought to be of, by two hundred fifty eight Pounds five Shillings ten Pence Halfpenny; according to the Rolls of the said Assays remaining in the Receipt.

For these defects the said Giles was bound to answer to the King for himself and the said Terrick, as he acknowledged before the Treasurer and the Barons. And besides, the said Giles was bound to answer to the King for cl. of melted Silver, delivered to him to be minted by Augustin le Waleys, Warden of the said Mints<sup>o</sup>, as

<sup>h</sup> Cl. 32 H. III. m. 13 dors.

<sup>i</sup> Pat. 54 H. III. m. 11.

<sup>k</sup> Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, vol. I. p. 291.

<sup>l</sup> Cl. 30 E. I. m. 6.

<sup>m</sup> Mint Papers in the Exchequer.

<sup>n</sup> The word in the Record is *Cambiorum*, which Madox renders Exchanges, but, as I think, incorrectly.

<sup>o</sup> Here Madox again translates *Cambiorum* Exchanges, but Waleys was then Warden of the Mints of London and Canterbury, as appears from Mint papers in the Exchequer. See List of Wardens of the Mint.



the said Giles likewise acknowledged. The total for which the said Giles was to answer to the King was three hundred fifty-eight Pounds five Shillings and ten Pence Halfpenny. Of this sum one hundred Pounds were assigned to the Bishop of Ely, in part of the debts due to him from the King, by bill of the Wardrobe. The said Giles was commanded to satisfy the said Bishop for the said hundred Pounds, and the King for the rest.

Giles alledged that he was unable as yet to pay the same. Whereupon, the 16th day of May, he was committed prisoner to the Marshall. Afterwards, on the 26th day of June, he was set at large, by the manucaption of Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Master John Walewyn<sup>p</sup>.

In the same year a writ issued to the Barons of the Exchequer, reciting that the King's Money minted in his Mints in the Bishoprick of Durham and the Liberty of St. Edmund, in the time of King Edward I. and of the present King, had not yet been assayed or tried, at which the King was much surprized, and commanding them to cause the same to be duly assayed and tried, and care to be taken about the same in other respects, in such manner as was just, and had been accustomed<sup>q</sup>. Accordingly the Abbot of St. Edmund was commanded, by Writ, to cause the Ministers of his Mint, within the Liberty of St. Edmund, to appear at the Exchequer in the octaves of Candlemass, and to bring with them all the Pixes of Assays made of the Money minted in the said Mint, as well in the time of King Edward I. as of the present King, and not yet assayed, to the intent an Assay might be made thereof, and such measures taken therein, as the Court of Exchequer should direct. Accordingly, at that day the Abbot sent to the Exchequer Brother William de Stowe, Sacrist of the Abbey, Warden of the said Mint, and his attorney in that behalf, constituted by his letters patent, and Roger de Rede, Master of the said Mint, with two Pixes containing the Money taken out to make the Assays withall, for the whole time since the last Assay of that Mint was taken.

Two Assays were then made, as appeared by the Rolls remaining in the custody of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> Madox Hist. of the Exchequer, vol. I. p. 291. The proceedings upon this trial are remarkable, because the whole deficiency of the Money complained of, by which it was found *nimis debilis et majoris allai quam fuisse debuerat*, amounted only to the sum of £258. 5s. 10½d. in the Coinage of £40,730. whereby it appears that the said deficiency, being about one 157th part of the whole, was less than the remedy. [Folkes, page 63 note.]

<sup>q</sup> Madox Hist. of the Exchequer, vol. I. p. 292.

<sup>r</sup> Id. See an Account of these two Assays, St. Edmundsbury Mint, anno 1318.

An Indenture of the 17th of Edward III. 1343, for the coinage of Florins and of Sterlings, contains the following provisions respecting the Trial of the Pix. It was agreed that out of every five Pounds of Gold one piece should be taken for the Assay, and from every pound of Silver one Penny or more for the same purpose, in manner accustomed. These pieces to be put into a Pix bound with iron, with three keys, and sealed with three seals. One key to remain with the King's Deputy, another with the Master, and the third with the Exchangers.

The trial pieces to be placed in a hutch with two keys, one to be kept by the Warden, and the other by the Master <sup>s</sup>.

In his 18th year, 1344, it was agreed, by an Indenture between the King and Percival de Porche, that two Shillings by weight should be taken from every 100lb. of Silver, and one piece from every 5lb. of Gold, by weight also, for the Assay, and if those pieces were found to be according to the Indenture, then the Master was to have his letters patent under the great seal <sup>t</sup>.

Amongst the Cotton manuscripts, is preserved the following curious account of a Trial of the Pix for the Nobles, in the 23d year of Edward III. 1349, before the Barons of the Exchequer. In the Pix was found 39 bags containing 262 Florins called Nobles value 6s. 8d.; 68 Half Florins value 3s. 4d.; and 91 Quarter Florins, value 20d.; taken out of 1604lb. 16s. weight of Gold coined in the Tower of London within the time above mentioned <sup>u</sup>.

In this Assay it was found that 42 Nobles, and a proportionate number of the Half and Quarter Noble agreed in weight with the standard of the Pound of the Tower.

From the above were taken 45 Nobles, three Half, and three Quarter Nobles for the common Assay by fire, to be made with one ounce of Florins of Florence <sup>x</sup>, brought thither by Andrew Gentyl and Reyner de Pemount, and with one other ounce of Florins of Florence kept here in the Treasury for Standards; which ounce for the standard remained in the fire three days and three nights.

The xlv Florins, &c. being cut, there were taken from them three ounces, by weight, to make the Assay by fire with the two ounces above-mentioned. Two grains and an half [twenty four of which made a pennyweight] of Silver and Copper in equal parts, were taken for the Allay of each ounce of the said Florins of Nobles.

<sup>s</sup> Cl. 17 E. III. part 2. m. 4. dors.

<sup>t</sup> Cl. 18 E. III. part 2. m. 19 dors.

<sup>u</sup> This time unfortunately does not appear, some preceding leaves of the MS. being lost.

<sup>x</sup> I presume there were at this time no standard trial pieces with which these Gold Coins could be compared. The earliest which I have any account of were formed in the 17th year of Edward IV.



John Balounser and William de Ipergeane, Goldsmiths of London, on the part of the King, Matthew Cursyn for Philip, Master of the Mint<sup>y</sup>, and the said Reyner for the said Andrew, were all sworn before the Barons, on the 18th of October, well and faithfully to make this Assay.

On the 30th of the same month came the said John, and William de Ipergne, Matthew and Reyner, and brought all the Assays aforesaid inclosed in a luted furnace, which being broken in the presence of the Treasurer and Barons, it was found that the two Florins of Florence were of just weight, but that the three Assays of Nobles were deficient in pure Gold, beyond the alloy and Remedy ordained in the indenture of the standard of Florins of Florence, two *subtile* grains<sup>z</sup>, making one pennyweight to the pound, and amounting upon the aforesaid sum of M.D.C.iiij*li*. xvjs. of Gold coined to v*li*. xiijs. viij*d*. ob. q. in Pennies by weight, each Penny being worth fourteen Pennies at the least. From whence the sum total of Pennies was <sup>xx</sup><sub>iii</sub> xiiij*li*. xijs. & iij*d*.; for which execution was taken on the King's behalf<sup>a</sup>.

From a certificate out of the Exchequer, respecting an Assay made in his 36th year, 1362, of the Money coined in the Tower during the time that Robert de Portico was master there, it appears that the Coins both of Gold and Silver were good and lawful, according to the tenor of his indenture<sup>b</sup>.

On the 20th of January 1365 an Assay was ordered to be made of the Money coined at Calais by Thomas Kyng, according to the form of an indenture between the King and Henry de Brisle, late Master of the Mints in that vill<sup>c</sup>.

In the 1st year of Henry V. 1414, two Assays, one of Silver, the other of Gold, were made upon the 18th of February in the presence of Thomas Earl of Arundell, Treasurer, and others of the King's Council; John Profhete, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Roger Westwode, Baron of the Exchequer, of which the following return was made upon the 14th day of May.

On opening the Pyx there were found two bags containing xxvjs. vij*d*. of Silver in number, taken out of M.M.M.CCCxxj*li*. xviijs. iiij*d*. of Silver by weight. These were equal in weight, and good in standard. There were found also eleven bags of Gold, containing cxxiiij*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. in number, taken from <sup>M</sup><sub>viiij</sub>.xxv*li*. iijs. iiij*d*. by weight. These were equal in weight and allay with standard; and so the Master Lodovic John had his acquittance<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> According to Lowndes Philip John Denier was one of the Masters of the Mint in this year.

<sup>z</sup> I know not the precise meaning of *subtilis* in this place.

<sup>a</sup> Cot. MSS. Cleopatra A. 16. folio 50.

<sup>b</sup> Pat. 36 E. III. part 2. m. 38.

<sup>c</sup> Rot. Franc. 39 E. III. m. 2.

<sup>d</sup> Pat. 2 H. V. part 1. m. 29.



Bartholomew Goldbeter had his acquittance in the first year of Henry VI. 1422, after the Coins had been assayed and proved<sup>e</sup>.

In his 4th year, 1425, the King commanded the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, by writ of certiorari, bearing date on the 22d of September, to return an account of the Assay which had been made of all Monies of Gold and Silver coined by Bartholomew Goldbeter, Master of the Mint in the Tower of London, Vill of Calais, and Castle of York; viz. of Monies coined in the Tower from the 1st of June, 1 H. VI. to the 28th of June preceding the date of the Writ. Of those coined at York from the 16th of October, 2 H. VI. to the 7th of August following; and at Calais from the 20th of July, 10 H. V. to January the 30th, 2 H. VI.

The return to be made to the King in Chancery under the seal of the Exchequer, which was accordingly done in this manner:

An Assay of Silver made at Westminster on the 14th of October in the third year of King Henry VI. (in the presence of Henry Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Bishop of Winton Chancellor of England, John Bishop of London, John Stafford, Treasurer of England, William Alnewyk, Keeper of the Privy Seal, John Lord Lestrop, Walter Hungerford, Ch'r, John Typtot, Ch'r, John Jvyn, Chief Baron, Nicholas Dixon, and Thomas Banastre, Barons of the Exchequer, of five kinds of Money of Silver made in Calais between July 20, 10 H. V. and Jan. 30, 2 H. VI. both inclusive, in the time of Richard Bokelond, Custos Cambii, and Bartholomew Goldbeter, Master and Worker of the said Mint.

Upon the Pix being opened, there were found in it nineteen bags, containing lijs. vijd. in Silver, by number, taken out of <sup>M</sup><sub>vij</sub>.clxxij*li*. xjs. ob. by weight, viz. Groats xvs.; Half Groats xvs.; Sterlings xijjs. xjd.; Halfpennies iijs. iiijd.; Farthings iijs. iiijd.; all by number.

N. B. The latter part of this roll is imperfect, but it appears that the Money was declared to be sufficient.

The Assay of Gold coined in the same period:

The Pix contained nineteen bags, in which were xxxvij gross Florins, called Nobles, lxxiiij Half Nobles, or middle sized<sup>f</sup> Florins, cxlvij Minor Florins, called Ferlings of Gold, taken from MMDCCXXXV*li*. dj. xijs. viijd. ob.<sup>g</sup> by weight.

These agreed in weight with the standard pound of the Tower, and were of due alloy.

The York Assay is imperfect, and that of the Tower does not appear upon the roll<sup>h</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> Pat. 1 H. VI. part 4. m. 12.

<sup>f</sup> Mediocres.

<sup>g</sup> Sic.

<sup>h</sup> Bundle in the Tower unclassified.

Other Assays of Money coined by Goldbeter were made in the 6th year of Henry VI. (viz. the Coinage in the Tower of London between Sept. 1, 4 H. VI. and May 31, 6 H. VI.) when the Silver was found to agree in weight and allay with the standard in the Tower.

The Gold Coins were also found to agree in weight, and, when taken from the fire, to be sufficient in pure Gold, and of due allay, according to the Assay then made by the touchstone <sup>i</sup>.

The Silver Coins struck at Calais between the 25th of February, 2 H. VI. and the 31st of January, 6 H. VI. and the Gold Coins from January 24, 2 H. VI. to December 24, 6 H. VI. were likewise assayed, when the Silver was found to agree in weight and allay; and the Gold in allay, but to be somewhat better in weight.

In each of these Assays thirty Shillings were taken to be weighed, and one Groat, one Half Groat, one Penny, one Halfpenny, and two Farthings, for the Assay. Of the Gold, 50 Nobles, 100 Half Nobles, and 200 Quarter Nobles for the weight; and one Noble, one Half, and two Quarter Nobles for the Assay <sup>k</sup>.

Similar Assays were made in his 11th year, 1432, when it appeared that the thirty Shillings, (taken from Monies coined between December 1, 7 H. VI. and July 6, 9 H. VI.) were sufficient in weight; and the Assay by fire being then made, it was found that the Money was better than the old sterling by one pennyweight in the pound; and the Money was therefore pronounced to be good and lawful.

The Gold Monies coined from the 7th of August, 6 H. VI. to July 27th, 9 H. VI. were at the same time tried and declared to be sufficient <sup>l</sup>.

On the 7th of October in the same year the Coins which had been made at Calais between the 20th of February, in the 6th year, and the 3d of August, in the 9th, were, upon Assay, declared to be equal in weight, and better in allay by one Halfpenny in the pound weight; and the Gold Coins from May 20, 6 H. VI. to August 2, 9 H. VI. were found to be of due weight and allay.

By another Assay made on the 1st of November following, the Silver Coins struck at Calais were found to be equal in weight, and in allay better than standard by one Penny in the pound. There were not any Gold Coins, of that Mint, then assayed.

At the same time the Silver Coins of the Mint in the Tower of London from 12th October, 10 H. VI. to 13th October, 11 H. VI. were tried, and fifteen Shillings declared to be good and lawful in allay, but deficient in weight one Halfpenny. An Assay was likewise made of the Gold Coins from 16th October, 10 H. VI. to

<sup>i</sup> Per Petram.

<sup>k</sup> Bundle in the Tower unclassified.

<sup>l</sup> Id.

October 22, 11 H. VI. when viij*li*. vjs. viij*d*. were found to be deficient in weight one Penny. The fineness is not entered upon the roll. In both these instances the Master pleaded the Remedy, of two pennyweights, according to his indenture <sup>m</sup>.

Here followeth the virdict given by theis persons <sup>n</sup> afore the Lordes of the Counsaile, an<sup>o</sup> d'ni 1534.

#### The Virdict.

First wee finde that the ingott being in weight and nomber all troy made of Crownes taken out of the Pix, came full out as good in finesse of Gold as the standard is being in the Treasury bag, but it is allayed in the same pounce weight more in Copper and lesse in Silver than the standard is, by vjd. starling in value in the pound weight.

Item, we find that the ingott that was made of the Groates, taken and received out of the Pix is correspondent to the standard of Silver being in the Treasury bag in finesse.

Item, as touching and concerning the Remedy granted to the Mint Masters in the Indenture betweene the King's grace and them within the pounce weight of Crowne Gold is iij*s*. ix*d*. starling, wee think it somewhat with the largest.

Item, as touching the Sheare of Gold and Silver wee finde that the officers having chardge thereof, have not done their duty therein, but by their negligence have some made to heavy and some to light, wherefore they may be commaunded to amend the sheare so indifferently that no man may take advantage by trying and breaking the same.

Item, wee finde that the Masters of the Mint nor there deputies ought to take for no waste of any Gold that is in fines according to the standard of the Crowne of the Double Rose, but that he shall allowe to the marchant, according to the just vallew, so it be moultein in ingotts.

Item, wee finde that the Masters of the Mint ought to cause tables to be sett up and therein to be conteined the trew order how the King's subjects should be ordered as well in deliverance of Gold and Silver as in receiving of the same, and how that the Controller of the Mint is there admitted to be indifferent betweene the King's subjects and the Mint Masters <sup>o</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> Bundle in the Tower unclassified.

<sup>n</sup> They are in number 29, sixteen goldsmiths, one gold refiner, two drapers, six mercers, one scrivener, two grocers, and one haberdasher.

<sup>o</sup> Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. relating to Mint affairs, folio 249.



The Assay of base Silver taken the xvj day of June, anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> R' Henr' VIII. 1542, made to be currant in Ireland havyng the prynt of the harpe.

The seid base Sylver is worse in fynesse than the sterlyng Money by xli<sup>ti</sup> peny weight whiche is ij oncz in a pounce weight sterlyng. And so the pounce weight of Silver base is in Money coyned xlvij<sup>s</sup>. whiche pounce weight is worthe but xxxvj<sup>s</sup>. sterlyng p.

In this year the following warrant was issued to the Masters of the Mint for the making of certain Coins, preparatory to a trial of the Monies both of this and other Countries. This, however, was not precisely a Trial of the Pix; but as the warrant contains some curious particulars, I have preserved it.

To our trusty and wel beloved servants Sir Martine Bowes, Knight, and Raffe Rowlett, Maisters of our Mynte.

Henry the Eight, by the grace of God, Kinge of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in earth of the Church of England and Ireland the supreme head, to our right trustie and welbeloved servants Sir Martine Bowes, Knight, and Raffe Rowlet, Esquire, Maisters of our Mynte within our Tower of London our welbeloved John Browne, Warden of the same, to our trustie and welbeloved servant Peter Meawtas, Comptroller of the same, and to all Deputies of the said Sir Martine Bowes, Raffe Rowlet, John Browne, Peter Meawtas, and to Richard Harry Yonge, Provoste of our Moniers, and to all other Moniers, Gravers, and Ministers of our said Mynte, and to every of them. For as much as wee by the deliberate advice of our Councell have determined to have certaine approffes and tryalls made, and to bee made, both of Gold and of Silver as well of Monies and Coynes of this our Realme of England as of other foreine Realmes and Countries, whereby the perfite fines and alleyes therof may thereby the soner come to our knowledge. Wee therfor will and command you, and every of you, that imediatly upon the sight hereof you doe make, or cause to be made and striken into prynts all such peeces as well of Gold as of Silver, when and as often hereafter as shal be commanded unto you, to be done by ———<sup>a</sup> of our Privey Councell, to the valewe of one pound weight troy of every sorte and printe, so to be made of such like fines, alley, nomber, and prynte, as shalbe devised by our saied Councell for the same. Any acte, statute, ordinance, or provicon, made to the contrary notwithstanding. And theis our lettres shalbe unto you and every of you your sufficient

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p Mint Papers in the Exchequer.

a Sic.

warrant and discharge in this behalf, yeoven under our signet att our palays of Westminster, the third daie of March, the xxxij<sup>th</sup> yere of our reigne<sup>r</sup>.

The following return was made of an Assay taken in the Star Chamber before the Privy Council, on the 24th of October 1561.

Silver xjoz. ijdwt. fine; standard.

xjoz. fine for England<sup>l</sup> and Ireland; standard.

Gold of xxijcar. iijgr. dj fine; worse dī qu. of a grain, which is the xxxij p of a carat.

Gold of xxij car. fine; xxij car. which is full standard<sup>t</sup>.

Assay in the Star Chamber, Feb. 13, 1566.

Silver xjoz. 2dwts.	M. M. Portcullis	-	- standard.
	Brode Arrow Hede	-	- xjoz. idwt. dj.
	Rose	-	- standard.
Gold xxijcar.	-	Portcullis	- xxj car. xjgr.
	Rose	-	- standard <sup>t</sup> .

Another Assay in the Star Chamber on the 30th of February 1570:

Silver xjoz. 2dwts.	M. M. Crown	-	- xjoz. iijgr.
	Lion	-	- xjoz. 1dwt. gr.
Gold xxijcar.	-	Crown and Fleur de Lis	
		and Lion	- standard <sup>u</sup> .

Assay in the Star Chamber, May 7, 1572.

Silver xjoz. ijdwt.	-	-	-	- xjoz. ijdwts. qu.
xjoz. idwt. qu.	-	-	-	- xjoz. jdwt. dj.
Gold xxijcar.	-	-	-	- xxjcar. iij. dj. <sup>x</sup>

Trial in the Star Chamber by a jury of twenty goldsmiths, March 17, 1580.

Gold. M. M. Eglantine Flower. Cross.

Silver. M. M. Cross.

All standard within remedies<sup>y</sup>.

The same July 5, 1582, but the jury of goldsmiths only fifteen.

Silver. M. M. Long Cross.

Gold. M. M. Long Cross.

All standard<sup>z</sup>.

The same November 29, 1583.

<sup>r</sup> Sir J. Cæsar's MSS. folio 153.

<sup>s</sup> Harl. MSS. 698. folio 62.

<sup>t</sup> Id. folio 63.

<sup>u</sup> Id.

<sup>x</sup> Id. folio 56.

<sup>y</sup> Id. folio 232.

<sup>z</sup> Id. folio 235.

Both the Gold and Silver within the remedies, and so deliverable <sup>a</sup>.

On the 13th of May, 1586, an Assay of Silver with the following Mint Marks, Sword, Bell, Roman A, Escallop. All within the remedies <sup>b</sup>.

37 Eliz. 1595. The Assayes of the pyxed monyes taken in the Star Chmber before the queene's most honorable privye Councell the xiiij<sup>th</sup> daye of Februarie, A<sup>o</sup> 1595, Sr Richard Martyn Knight then w'den & Master worker of her ma<sup>ties</sup> mynts and Andrewe palmer controler.

Golde of the stander of of xxij <sup>k</sup> . ij <sup>gr</sup> . dj. taken out of the fyrst pyxe the privie mark beenge the woosacke accordynge to the Inden- tuer dated the xxx <sup>th</sup> of Ja- nuarie in the xxv <sup>th</sup> yere of her maiesties reigne	iijoz dj makynge in coyned mo- nies pecs of xxx <sup>s</sup> . xv <sup>s</sup> . Angells, halfe Angells, & q <sup>t</sup> Angells, the some of x <sup>li</sup> . x <sup>s</sup> . beenge at the pound w <sup>tt</sup> - - - xxxvj <sup>li</sup> . And in fynes - - - xxij <sup>k</sup> . ij <sup>gr</sup> . ijq <sup>t</sup> .
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Golde of the stander of xxij <sup>k</sup> taken out of the se- conde pyxe the privie marke beenge the wool- sacke accordynge to the Indentuer dated the x of June in the xxxv <sup>th</sup> yere of her saide maiesties reigne	Two pound w <sup>tt</sup> vjoz. ij <sup>d</sup> w <sup>tt</sup> ma- kynge in coyned monyes pecs of xx <sup>s</sup> . x <sup>s</sup> . v <sup>s</sup> . and ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> the some of xx iij <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> beenge at the pound w <sup>tt</sup> . - - - xxxiij <sup>li</sup> . ij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> . And in fynes - - - xxij <sup>k</sup> . a q <sup>t</sup> of a gr.
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Sylver of the stander of xjoz. ij <sup>d</sup> . w <sup>tt</sup> taken oute of the fyrst pyxe the privie marke beenge the wool- sacke accordynge to the Indentuer dated the xxx <sup>th</sup> of Januar' in the xxv <sup>th</sup> yere of her saide maiesties reigne	lvj <sup>li</sup> . w <sup>tt</sup> . iijoz ij <sup>d</sup> w <sup>tt</sup> . & xx graynes, makynge in coyned monyes pecs of xij <sup>d</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> . ij <sup>d</sup> . j <sup>d</sup> . o <sup>b</sup> the some of c <sup>xx</sup> ix <sup>li</sup> . xiiij <sup>s</sup> . v <sup>d</sup> . beenge at the pound w <sup>t</sup> - - - lx <sup>s</sup> . iij <sup>d</sup> . o <sup>b</sup> . q <sup>one</sup> mite. And in fynes - - - xjoz ij <sup>d</sup> . q <sup>one</sup> w <sup>t</sup> .
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The saied assayes of Gold and Silver made of sondrye pecs of the foresaid coyned monyes pecs of gold and silver of sondrye valewes specified in the said

<sup>a</sup> Lansdown MSS. vol. XXXVII. N<sup>o</sup> 61.

<sup>b</sup> Id. vol. XLVIII. N<sup>o</sup> 1.



Indenture made for the coynage of monyes be found agreeable w<sup>th</sup> the standards of golde and silver w<sup>in</sup> the remedies of w<sup>th</sup> & fynes mencyoned in the said Indenturs accordynge to the same. And so deludable to o<sup>r</sup> knowledge and discredysshon.

[Signed by 19 Jurors.]

Indorsed. Apud Starchamber die veneris xiiij<sup>to</sup> die februarij anno xxxviij<sup>o</sup> Dne Regine Elizabeth.

Assaia monete Auri & argenti tunc capt coram Archiepo Cantuar.

J<sup>he</sup> Puckeringe mil' d'ne' custod magni Sigilli.

Willo dño Burghly Thes Anglie.

Thoma dño Buckhurst.

J<sup>he</sup> Fortescue mil' Cancel' Sc<sup>a</sup>cij.

## ABSTRACT OF THE PIX VERDICTS, BY MR. POLLETT.

Crown Gold, 22 carats fine Gold in the pound weight troy.

Standard Gold, 23 carats  $3\frac{1}{2}$  grains fine Gold  
In the column of fineness.

S. Standard }  
B. Better } Shew that the Money was agreeable to, or better, or worse, than the Standard.  
W. Worse }

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amount of lb. wt.			Fineness.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	B.	W.
1603, June 7.*	July 29, 43 Eliz.	Sept. 1, 1601. 1600.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver English. Silver Irish.	Figure of 2. Ditto. Ditto. Martlet.	36	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.				33	11	$4\frac{1}{4}$			
	Ditto.				3	2	3	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
	Feb. 2, 43 Eliz.				3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
1604, May 22.	May 21, 1 J. I.	Sept. 1, 1601. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver English. Silver Irish.	Thistle. Ditto. Bell.	33	12	$0\frac{3}{4}$			$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
	Ditto.				3	2	2		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
	Aug. 20, 1 J. I.				4	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
									$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
1605, June 20.	May 21, 1 J. I.	Sept. 1, 1601. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver English. Silver Irish.	Fleur de Lis. Ditto. Ditto. Martlet. Fleur de Lis. Ditto. Martlet.	36	15	9	S.		
	Ditto.				33	13	$3\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.				3	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
	Aug. 20, 1 J. I.				4	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$		1 dwt.	
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.				37	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.				3	2	2		1 dwt.	
	Jan. 12, 2 J. I.				4	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
										$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
1606, July 10.	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver English.	Rose. Ditto. Ditto.	40	11	$0\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.				37	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
	Ditto.				3	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	

\* Though Mr. Pollett has not noticed the trial of the Copper Coins at this time, yet he mentions in another place that this was the last instance in which such trial occurs.

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amount of lb. wt.		Fineness.		
					£.	s. d.	S.	B.	W.
1606, July 10.	Jan. 12, 2 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Silver Irish.	Rose.	4	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 $\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
1607, June 30.	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Escallop Shell.	40	10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5 9		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	full.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
	Jan. 12, 2 J. I.	Ditto.	Silver Irish.	Ditto.	4	2 6		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Bunch of Grapes.	40	8 5	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
Nov. 11.	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2 1			
1609, May 17.	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Crownett.	40	13 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
1610, May 11.	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Key.	40	11 3	S.		
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	4 9	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
1611, May 9*.	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Bell.	40	13 2	S.		
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
1612, May 22.	July 16, 3 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Mullett.	40	5 10	S.		
	Nov. 11, 2 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	37	5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
1613, April 28.	May 18, 10 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Tower.	44	14 5 $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	— 0 $\frac{1}{4}$			
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Trefoil.	44	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	40	19 0 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
Oct. 20.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver English.	Ditto.	3	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 1 dwt.

\* The King and Henry Prince of Wales were present at this trial. Pollett.



1615, May 17.	May 18,	10 J. I. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Cinquefoil. Ditto. Ditto.	44 9 1 40 18 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	S. S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	scant.
1616, Nov. 15.		Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Ditto. Nov. 19, 1604.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Tun. Ditto. Ditto.	44 11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 40 18 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
1618, May 15.		Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Ditto. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Book. Ditto. Ditto.	44 11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 40 17 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	S. S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
2d Pix, Ditto.	Commission Aug. 23, 15 J. I.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold.	Half Moon. Ditto.	44 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 2 —	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
1619, June 9.	Indenture, May 18, 10 J. I.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Plain Cross. Ditto. Ditto.	44 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 — 8 3 2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	S. S. S.	full. full.	
1620, June 23.	Jan. 16, 15 J. I.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold.	Salier Cross. Ditto.	44 16 7 43 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	scant.
2d Pix, Ditto.	Aug. 20, 17 J. I.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Spur Rowel. Ditto. Ditto.	44 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 1 11	S. S. S.	full. $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	scant.
1621, June 8.	Aug. 20, 17 J. I.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Rose. Ditto. Ditto.	44 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	S. S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
1623, July 3.		Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Thistle. Ditto. Ditto.	44 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 2 2	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 1 dwt.	scant.
1624, June 17.	July 17, 21 J. I.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Fleur de Lis. Ditto. Ditto.	44 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amount of lb. wt			Fineness.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	B.	W.
1625, July 7.	July 17, 21 J. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Trefoil.	44	14	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
2d Pix, Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	full	41	1 7	S.		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Di to.	3	2	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	S.		
1626, June 29.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Standard Gold.	Fleur de Lis.	44	10	5 mites.			
1627, Oct. 27.	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	scant.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{16}$	S.	full.	
	Nov. 8, 2 C. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Blackamoor's Head.	44	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	scant.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	5 $\frac{1}{16}$	S.		
2d Pix, Ditto.	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.	1 dwt.	
	July 17, 21 J. I.	Nov. 19, 1605?	Standard Gold.	Long Cross.	45	1	9	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
1628, July 3.	Nov. 8, 2 C. I.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Castle.	44	10	7	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
1629, June 26.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	3	S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	1	11	S.		
	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Anchor.	44	9	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	1	6	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
1630, June 23.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	-	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.	
	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Hart.	44	12	- $\frac{1}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Heart *.	41	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	1	S.		
1631, June 30.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Feathers.	44	9	-	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	scant.
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	just S.		

\* I know not the form of the Hart, but to the Heart Mr. Pollett has added a drawing of the common form, as it appears upon the cards.

1632, June 21.	Nov. 8, 2 C. I. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Rose. Ditto. Ditto.	44 11 41 2 3 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	S. S. S.	full. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	scant. $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.
1633, July 11.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Harp. Ditto. Ditto.	44 8 41 2 3 2	5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.
1634, June 27.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Portcullis. Ditto. Ditto.	44 12 41 2 3 2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.
1635, June 18.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Bell. Ditto. Ditto.	44 7 41 1 3 2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.
1636, Feb. 14.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Crown Gold. Silver.	Crowne. Ditto.	41 1 3 2	10 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	S. S.		$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt
2d Pix, Ditto.	Ditto and Com- mission. vid. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	44 11 41 2 3 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	S. S.		
1638, May 8.	Nov. 8, 2 C. I. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Tun. Ditto. Ditto.	44 6 41 2 3 2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. S. S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
1639, July 4.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Anchor. Ditto. Ditto.	44 14 41 1 3 2	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
1640, June 26.	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604. Ditto.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold. Silver.	Triangle. Ditto. Ditto.	44 10 41 2 3 2	5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
1641, July 15.	Ditto. Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605. Nov. 19, 1604.	Standard Gold. Crown Gold.	Star. Ditto.	44 12 41 —	— 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	



Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried.	Privy Mark.	Amount of lb. wt.			Fineness.		
					£.	s.	d.	S.	B.	W.
1641, July 15.	Nov. 8, 2 C. I.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Silver.	Star.	3	2	2	S.		
1643, May 29.	Ditto.	Aug. 20, 1605.	Standard Gold.	Triangle in a circle.	44	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
	Ditto.	Nov. 19, 1604.	Crown Gold.	Ditto.	41	1	6		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
1644, July 15.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Pin two semicircles.	41	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
1645, May 12.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			$\frac{1}{4}$ dwt.
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	R in two semicircles.	41	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$			$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Nov. 10.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Eye.	41	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
1646, Feb. 15.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Sun.	41	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
1649, Nov. 9.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	3	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Sceptre.	41	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		
1657, Dec. 3.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Sun.	41	—	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	S.		
1663, July 9.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto.	3	2	2	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.	Crown.	41	1	6	S.		
1664, July 4.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	Ditto *.	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	S.		
	Ditto.	Ditto.	Silver.	---	3	2	4	S.		
1669, Aug. 4.	Ditto Indenture.	Ditto	Crown Gold.	---	44	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.		

\* No Privy Marks after this are mentioned according to writ of 24 Dec. 1663. See column of Indentures 1669.

	1669, Aug. 4.	Sign Manual 12 June 19 C. II. referring to Indenture Jan. 19, 1662, for Fourpence and Threepence.	Oct. 19, 1660.	Silver.		—	3 2 4	S.	
1671, Jan. 16.	Oct. 8, 22 C. II.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.		—	44 14 5	S. S.	
1672, Jan. 21.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.		—	44 15 $-\frac{1}{4}$	S. S.	
1673, Feb. 14.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.		—	44 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. S.	
1674, Feb. 20.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.		—	44 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. S.	
1677, June 14.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.		—	44 14 1	S. S.	
1679, June 14.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.		—	44 13 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	S. S.	
1681, Aug. 5.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.		—	44 13 8	S. S.	
	Ditto and Commission dated 15 July 32 C. II.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Crown Gold.		—	44 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	S. S.	

gr.  
dwt.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{2}$





1701, Aug. 6.	2 April, 1689, 1 William and Mary. Ditto. Writ of Sign Manual 10 Jan. 1699. Indenture 23 Dec. 1700, 12 Will. and Mary.	Oct. 15, 1688. Ditto.	Gold. Silver.	Money tried should be.		Money by tale.		York. Ditto.	44 10 - 3 2 -	S. S.
			Gold.					Ditto.	44 10 -	S.
			Monies tried should be.		Money by tale.				weighed.	
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.				oz. dwt. gr.	
1707, July 31.	Dec. 23, 1700, and Jan. 14, 1702, 1 Anne. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Gold ..... 44 6 11 Silver ..... 3 1 8½	44 10 0 3 2 0		44 10 0 3 2 0			11 19 4 11 18 18	S.
1710, Aug. 21.	Jan. 14, 1702. Ditto.	June 25, 1707. Ditto.	Gold ..... 44 7 3 Silver ..... 3 1 9	44 10 0 3 2 0		44 10 0 3 2 0			11 19 6 11 19 1	S. S.
coined at Edinburgh.	Ditto, Indenture, and Warrant of Sign Manual, June 20, 1707.	Ditto.	Silver ..... 3 1 11	3 2 0		3 2 0			11 19 16	S.
1713, Aug. 7.	Jan. 14, 1702. Ditto.	Ditto, 1660 and 1688. Ditto.	Gold ..... 44 7 10 Silver ..... 3 1 10½	44 10 0 3 2 0		44 10 0 3 2 0			11 19 10 11 19 14	S. S.
1715, Aug. 2.	Jan. 14, 1702, and Sign Manual, March 1 G. I. Ditto.	Oct. 15, 1688. Ditto.	Gold ..... 44 7 6½ Silver ..... 3 1 11½	44 10 0 3 2 0		44 10 0 3 2 0			11 19 8 11 19 19	S. S.
1716, Aug. 29. Ditto. Aug. 2.	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto. Ditto.	Gold ..... 44 6 8½ Silver ..... 3 1 10½	44 10 0 3 2 0		44 10 0 3 2 0			11 19 3 11 19 14	S. S.

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Monies tried should be.	Money by tale.	weighed. oz. dwt. gr.	Fineness.		
						S.	B.	W.
1718, Aug. 4.	Indenture Jan. 14, 1702, Warrant Mar. 21, 1714, Indenture May 6, 1718. Ditto.							
		Ditto.	Crown Gold 44 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 10 0	11 19 4	S.		
		Ditto.	Silver..... 2 14 10	2 14 10	10 12 3	S.		
1721, Aug. 23.	May 6, 1718. Ditto.							
		Ditto.	Crown Gold 44 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 10 0	11 19 14	S.		
		Ditto.	Silver..... 3 2 0	3 2 0	12 — —	S.		
1724, Aug. 3.	Ditto.							
		Ditto.	Crown Gold 44 8 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 10 0	11 19 15	S.		
		Ditto.	Silver..... 3 1 11	3 2 0	11 19 16	S.		
1727, July 26.	Ditto.							
		Ditto.	Crown Gold 44 9 1	44 10 0	11 19 18	S.		
		Ditto.	Silver..... 3 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2 0	12 — 6	S.		
1734, Aug. 15.	May 6, 1718, and Aug. 23, 1732 Ditto.							
		Ditto.	Crown Gold 46 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 14 6	11 19 12	S.	full.	
		Ditto.	Silver..... 3 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 2 0	11 19 17		$\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	
1740, May 21.	Aug. 23, 1732. Ditto.							
		Ditto.	Crown Gold 46 13 2	46 14 6	11 19 16			$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
		April 11, 1728.	Silver..... 3 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 0	11 19 15	S.		
1745, July 23.	Ditto.							
		Oct. 15, 1688.	Crown Gold 46 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 14 6	11 19 20	S.	full.	
		April 11, 1728.	Silver..... 3 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2 0	11 19 15	S.		
1755, July 14 <sup>†</sup> .	—	—	—	—	—	S.		
1789, Dec. 22 <sup>†</sup> .	—	—	—	—	—	S.		

\* So far from Mr. Pollett's MSS.

† Gent. Mag. July 1755, p. 329.

‡ Gent. Mag. Dec. 1789, p. 1141.

1799, July 3 *	Nov. 28, 1770, and Warrant Aug. 15, 1794, to Sir G. Yonge, Bart.	Oct. 15, 1688. Gold. April 11, 1728. Silver.	— —	— —	S. S.	
1802, Dec. 2 †	Nov. 28, 1770, and Warrant to Lord Hawkes- bury Oct. 30, 1799. Second Pix.	Oct. 15, 1688. Gold. April 11, 1728. Silver.	— —	— —	S. S.	
	Nov. 28, 1770, and Warrant to Lord Arden May 18, 1801.	Oct. 15, 1688. Gold. April 11, 1728. Silver.	— —	— —	S. S.	

\* See the account of this Assay in the Trial of the Pix. The Verdict is taken from Minutes communicated by the late Mr. Whiplam, Silversmith, one of the Jury.

† From the same Gentleman's Minutes.



## Copy of the first Verdict in King James I.'s reign.

The Assaies of the Pix Monies taken in the Star Chamber before the King's Most Hon<sup>ble</sup> Privy Councill the 7 day of June, in the year of our Lord 1603, Sir Thomas Knyvett, Knight, then being Warden, Sir Richard Martin, Knight, and Mr. Richard Martin, his son, being Masters and Workers, and Mr. Richard Rogers, Comptroller of his Majesty's Mint, in the presence of Sir Thomas Egerton, K<sup>t</sup>, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Thomas Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer of England, John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Fortescue, Knight, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and Edward Lord Souche.

Gold of the standard of xxij karets iiij graines and an halfe taken out of the Pix, the Privy Marke being the figure of 2, according to the Indenture bearing date the 29<sup>th</sup> day of July, in the 43<sup>d</sup> year of the reign of our late Sovereigne Lady Queen Elizabeth weighing 1 ounce ijdwt. xvij graines, making in coined Monies consisting of Angels, Half Angels, and Quarter Angels, the sume of iijl. xijs. vjd. arising in the pound w<sup>t</sup> to xxxvj. xijs. vjd. ob. is found at the Assay xxij karets iiij graines iiij quarters.

Gold of the standard of xxij karets taken out of the same Pix, the Privy Marke being the figure of 2, according to the said Indenture, weighing viij ounces, xvdwt. iiij graines, making in coyned Moneys in peices of xxs., xs., vs. and ijs. vjd. the sume of xxiiijl. xs. arising in the pound w<sup>t</sup> to xxxiiijl. xjs. iiij q is found at the Assay agreeable to the standard of his Majesty's Treasury.

Silver English Moneys taken out of the same Pix, the Privy Marke being the figure of 2, weighing xvj<sup>l</sup> w<sup>t</sup> xj ounces xijdwt. xvij graines, making in coyned Moneys in peices of vs., ijs. vjd., xijd., vjd.. ij Pence, and Halfe Pence, the sume of lijl. xvjs. vjd. arising in the pound w<sup>t</sup> to lxijs. iijd. is found at the Assay one Halfe Penny w<sup>t</sup> better upon every pound w<sup>t</sup> than the standard of his Majesty's Treasury, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> day of September 1601.

Silver Irish Moneys taken out of the same Pix, the Privy Mark being a Martlet, according to the Indenture bearing date the 2<sup>d</sup> day of February, in the 43<sup>d</sup> year of the reign of our said late Sovereigne Lady Queen Elizabeth, weighing xiiijl. w<sup>t</sup> ix ounces vij dwt. xx gr. making in coined Monies in peices of xijd. vjd. and iijd. the sume of xliijl. xvjs. vjd. arising in every pound weight to lxijs. jd. ob. is found at the Assay agreeable to the standerd of his Majesty's Treasury made in anno Dñi 1600.

Copper Irish Moneys consisting of Pence and Halfe Pence weighing ijl. wt. iij ounces vijdwt. xviiij grains ariseth in the pound wt to clxxxxd. which maketh xvs. xd.

#### The Verdict.

Wee find by the Assays and Tryalls of all the several Monies before mentioned that they are agreeable in finesse<sup>a</sup> with the Indentures, and the several standards in his Majesty's Treasury in the manner as before is set downe and declared, and for weight, tale and allay according to the covenants of the said Indentures within the remedies ordained, to our best knowledges and discretions.

Juratores, &c. &c.

In the foregoing form most of the old Verdicts since have been drawn, but as little variations have been from time to time introduced, 'till at length the form is become very different, I propose to remark the several changes, and point out the times when they first happened. [Pollett.] [N. B. As some of these relate only to the mode of entering the names of the Privy Counsellors, &c. and other variations of as little importance, I have passed them over, and noted such only as are of material consequence. R.]

No trial of Copper Monies is mentioned after the Verdict of June 7, 1603.

May 22, 1612, Rose Royals accounted at xxxs.

Unite - - - - - xxxs.

1641 and 1657, and all trials between those dates, and also that in 1669 said to be near the Star Chamber. All till 1699 in the Star Chamber. 1699 and all subsequent in the house inhabited by the Usher of the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer in Westminster.

1734, Aug. 15. The Verdict is nearly in the form that is now used, it being the first time that the Jury take notice of the remedies.

1707, July 31. The Jury instead of declaring what the Monies arose to in the pound weight, took as much Money as should make a pound weight, viz. in Gold by tale £44. 10s. and Silver £3. 2s. of the several Species, and after having severally weighed the same, declared in their Verdict what weight they made, and this method they have continued ever since<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Sic.

<sup>b</sup> Pollett's MSS.



## Verdict 1799.

We, whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn this 3d day of July, 1799, before the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, at the house inhabited by the Usher within the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster for this purpose, have made the Assays and Trials of his Majesty's Coins in the Pix of the Mint within the Tower of London, and which, according to accounts (produced by the Officers of the Mint) have been coined in the said Mint, from the 27th day of July 1794, exclusive, to the 3d day of July 1799, inclusive, Sir Robert Pigot, Baronet, late Warden, and Sir Walter James, Baronet, now Warden, Sir George Yonge, Baronet, Master and Worker, John Carthew, Esq. Comptroller, Stanesby Alchome, Esq. late Assay Master, and Robert Bingley, Esq. now Assay Master.

We found in and took out of the said Pix Gold Coins consisting of 7590 Guineas, 1085 Half Guineas, and 1073 Thirds of Guineas, making by tale £8914. 13s. 6d. and weighing together 190 lbs. 9 oz. 8 dwts. but which at the rate of £46. 14s. 6d. to the pound weight troy, should weigh 190 lbs. 9 oz. 9 dwts. 15 grs. and having taken of the said Coins 34 Guineas, 13 Half Guineas, and 12 Thirds of Guineas, being in tale £46. 14s. 6d. did find the same to weigh 1lb. and to be by the Assays and Trial thereof agreeable to the Standard Trial Plate of Gold in his Majesty's Exchequer, dated the 15th Oct. 1688.

We also found in and took out of the said Pix Silver Coins consisting only of one Groat, one Quarter Shilling, one Half Groat, and one Penny, making by tale the sum of ten Pence, which being too small a sum to estimate by weight, we assayed the same, and found them to be by the Assays and Trial thereof agreeable to the Standard Trial Plate of Silver in his Majesty's Exchequer, dated the 11th of April 1728.

And we find that the remedy allowed on all the above mentioned Gold Coins in the said Pix amounts to 1lb. 3 oz. 18 dwts. and that their lack of weight is only 1 dwt. 15 grs. so that they are within the remedy 1 lb. 3 oz. 16 dwts. 9 grs.

Finding therefore the said several Coins of Gold to be in weight, tale, and Allay, and the several Coins of Silver to be in tale and Allay within the remedies provided by the Indenture between his present Majesty King George the Third on the one part, and the Honourable Charles Sloane Cadogan on the other part, being dated the 28th November, 1770, and under which the abovesaid Master Sir George Yonge, Bart. by his Majesty's Special Warrant, dated the 15th day of August 1794, is appointed to act: We do report, that by the Assays and Trials of the Coins above mentioned, they are sufficient in Allay, and according to the cove-



nants comprised in the said Indenture, to the best of our knowledge and discretions.

Peter Perchard,	James William Belchier,
Thomas Whipham,	Robert Ritherdon,
Benjamin Gurden,	John Henderson,
William Hunter,	Walter Coles,
Francis Jenks,	John Marriott,
William Moore,	Robert Hennill <sup>c</sup> .

# VI. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE MISCARRIAGES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MINT, APRIL 8, 1697.

(See Vol. II. p. 420.)

Jovis, 8<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis, 9<sup>o</sup> Gulielmi III. A. 1697.

Mr. Arnold reported, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the Officers of the Mint, the matter, as it appeared to the said Committee, and the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as followeth; viz.

That the Mint, by the Charter thereof, is a Corporation, consisting of the Warden, Workers, and Moneyers, and other Ministers :

The Warden or Keeper of Exchanges of Bullion, and new coined Monies, is by his office, a Magistrate, set over the Exchanges, or Mints, to do right and justice to the members thereof, in all their complaints and differences, except in causes of freehold, and causes relating to the Crown : standing orders are made by him, the Master, and Comptroller, or any two of them, whereof he is one : he takes care of the buildings, and pays the charges of repairs, first allowed by the Master, Comptroller, and Assay Master, or any two of them, whereof the Master to be one : he supervises the whole process of the Coinage, and pays the charges thereof,

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<sup>c</sup> Communicated by Mr. Whipham.

and the salaries of the Officers: except the Master's salary and wages, and such salaries and wages as are appointed to be paid by the Master. With the consent of the General of the Mint of Scotland, he makes the standard weights for the Mint of England and Scotland :

That the Workers are, the Master, and his Melter, Refiner, and Assay Master, with their Assistants, Clerks, and Under-workmen. The Master, upon any new occasion of Coinage, contracts with the King, by Indenture ; and according to the Indenture, by the assistance of his aforesaid servants, receives, melts, or refines ; assays and allays the Gold and Silver to be coined, and runs it into standard bars, and delivers those bars, by weight, to the Moneyers :

That the Moneyers draw, cut out, size, blanch, edge, and coin, those bars into Monies, Sissel and Broakage back to the Masters, by weight : these live in the country, attend the Mint whenever called, take apprentices, and form themselves into a government, by electing one of them to be their Provost :

That the other Ministers are, the Comptroller, Assay-master, Surveyor of the Meltings, Weigher, and Teller, King's Clerk, Clerk of the Irons, &c. ; these, and the Warden, are standing officers, with set salaries, to see that the Workers and Moneyers do their duty in working and coining the Gold and Silver ; the Workers and Moneyers, except the Master, are no standing Officers, nor have salaries ; but, as workmen, receive wages, after a certain rate in the pound weight, for all the Gold and Silver they work and coin :

The Comptroller is, in behalf of the King, a checque upon the Master, in his accounts, and upon the Assay-masters in their Assays : he makes a comptrollment roll every year, on oath, of all the Bullion molten, and its Allay ; and of all Monies coined that year, and supervises the whole Coinage ; and, with the Warden and Master, locks up the Gold and Silver, and the Pix, and Coinage Duty :

That the Assay-master is, in behalf of the King, a checque upon the Master, for his Assays ; and keeps books of all the Gold and Silver, as to the quantity and fineness, and of the Pot-Assays : when the Importer and Master disagree about the price of Bullion, the Assay-master, in the presence of the Warden and Comptroller, assays the same ; and the Master then receives it, and stands charged with it, according to the Assay-master's report :

That the Surveyor of the Meltings is, in behalf of the King, a checque upon the Melter, to see that the Gold or Silver, and its Allay, set out, and nothing else, be put into the melting-pot ; and that the Pot-assays be duly taken out, and carried to the Assay-masters : he keeps a book of all the Gold and Silver molten, with the Allay put into it :

That the Weigher and Teller weighs all the Gold and Silver brought into the



Office of Receipt, either before or after Coinage, and when it is requisite, he tells it there :

That the King's Clerk registers the Papers which pass between the Treasury and the Mint : also he, and the Warden, and Comptroller, by their Clerks, or, at least, two of the three, in behalf of the King, rate and standard all the Gold and Silver brought into the Mint, and examine the pots set out by the Master, and enter these accounts in day books, leidger books, and books of debtors and creditors :

That the Clerk of the Irons business is, to keep an account of all the dyes made and hardened by the smith ; and, when they are worn out, he sees them defaced, in the presence of the Warden, Master, and Comptroller ; he now keeps an account of all the dyes that are sunk ; and, for that end, has one of the keys to the great press, and to the box of the puncheons :

That there are also two Auditors ; who yearly examine and allow the accounts of the Warden, and Master, and the Comptrolment Roll ; also an Engraver, two Engineers, and Smith, and above 200 Labourers, and ordinary workmen, not necessary to give a particular account of, nor of the extraordinary Clerks and Ministers employed by the Master upon this present occasion, for re-coining the clipped hammered Money, and the Plate :

That it hath appeared to this Committee, That, in the Mints at York and Norwich, there lieth dead very great sums of hammered Money uncoined, by the negligence of the Officers in those Mints ; whereas, at the Mint at Bristoll, there is now weekly coined £15,000. per week :

That there hath appeared a very great neglect both in the Moneyers and Officers of the said Mints ; and that speedy care ought to be taken therein :

That the Committee finding, by the examinations of the Officers of the Mint, that almost the sole government of the making of the Money, not only in the Tower, but in all the Mints at Bristol, Chester, York, Exeter, and Norwich, depended on the Moneyers, who pretended to be a Corporation ; the Committee sent for the Provosts, and others of the Moneyers, and required them to produce their Charter ; which, after many trifling delays and excuses, they pretended was left by them in the hands of the late Comptroller of the Mint, Mr. Hoar, deceased ; the Committee sent for Mr. Hoar's Executrix, who delivered into the Committee several Grants, Charters, and Insupeximus's, with other Papers relating to the Mint, but no Grant to the Corporation of Moneyers :

The said Provost and Moneyers being again required to produce their Grant or Patent, they then pretended, that their Grant, or Charter, was by them, left with the Lord Chief Baron ; but, when that was brought, it proved only a decree of



his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to exempt some of the Moneyers from bearing parish offices, and paying of some duties, particularly therein mentioned :

That Mr. Braint, the Provost of the Moneyers, declared, he never had any Grant, or Charter, in his hands, and believeth, what Charter there is, to be in Dr. Newton the present Warden's hands :

Mr. Neale, a worthy Member of this House, and Master-worker of the Mint, declared, at the Committee, that he always looked on the Moneyers, as a Corporation :

Dr. Newton, present Warden of the Mint, declared, that he had never seen any such Grant or Patent, to the Moneyers ; and believed, they had no other Charter but the general Charter of the Mint, which he had in his possession, and was read over by the Committee, and contained no such privilege and powers as are now claimed by the Moneyers :

That one Hunter, who was servant to the Moneyers, conveyed away several of the Mint Dyes :

That it appeared either a connivance, or a great neglect, in the person intrusted with the Dyes ; and that both the said Hunter, and one Scotch Robin, who was also concerned in the same fact, have sheltered themselves in the Mint in Scotland :

That it appeared to the Committee, That, if the Melter and Assay-master of the Mint at the Tower, or at any other Mint, shall agree, and have a right understanding, in the worst sense, between them, that they may cheat the King, and the publick, of vast sums ; and yet the Constitution of the Mint cannot prevent them :

The Committee doth observe, That the present Assay-master, and the present Melter, of the Tower, have married two sisters ; and that, notwithstanding the last Melter, Mr. Sheldon, gave up his place of Melter, as not able to melt the Silver at 4*d.* per pound weight, and bear all the hurt and loss, yet Mr. Ambrose, the present Melter, hath got a great estate by this place, and keeps his coach :

The like is between the Master and Wardens of Goldsmith's Company and the Assay-master of the Mint, as to their being a checque upon the Standard, and the Assaying of Silver and Gold ; and, if there should be a conspiracy either between the Melter and Assay-master of the Tower, or between the Master of Goldsmith's Hall and the Assay Master of the Tower, the King and Nation may be defrauded of vast sums, if not prevented by some comptrol over each of them ; nor will the Pix Box, or the Jury that serves or sits on that Assay, prevent it as the law now stands ; therefore to be prevented by a new law :

The Committee does observe, That, notwithstanding the very great trust, the Melter, the Assay-master, and the Moneyers, who have commonly £100,000. of

the King's and the Nation's Money in their hands ; and when the Plate comes in, will have greater sums, have given no security to the King, nor to the Mint, to answer the same :

The Committee does observe, That a scire facias was brought by King James against Henry Slingsby, Esq. for not doing his duty, as Comptroller of the Mint, in the Tower : and he was turned out, but on application of his good friends, he had £500. *per annum* for his life.

That the Committee do find, by the ancient establishment of the Mint, that seven Shillings were allowed for the Coinage of a pound of Gold, and one Shilling and Sixpence for one pound weight of Silver, and one Shilling for one pound weight of Gold, and one pennyweight of Silver to the King :

That the Scavange is a duty formerly paid towards the Coinage, but is taken away by Act of Parliament, and £500. *per annum* settled in lieu thereof :

By a Patent, produced to the Committee, granted by the late King James to Thomas Neale, — Hoare, and Charles Duncomb, Esquires, it appears, that for the Coinage of the Copper Halfpence and Farthings, that 20*d.* per pound was allowed for coining and milling the same in the Tower ; and that £40. per cent. should be paid to the King out of the profits of the same :

That the Committee do observe, That a new Patent is granted to several Commissioners for term of . . . . . years ; and they to change all the Tin Halfpence and Farthings :

That the Committee hath had several complaints, That the said Tin Farthings and Halfpence are not yet changed, but that several thousand Pounds lie yet unchanged :

That Mr. Lawrence, of St. Peter's the Poor, London, haberdasher, informed the Committee, That he hath very often pressed the present Commissioners for the making Copper Halfpence and Farthings, and their Officers, at their Office, to change him some part of the worth of £200. he had by him, of good Tin Halfpence and Farthings, which they refused to do, and have refused above two years last past, but did proffer him, for £50. in new milled Money or Guineas, they would change him £10. worth of his Tin Halfpence and Farthings, and sell him £50. worth of new Copper Farthings, and so proportionably for all his £200.

And that he knows of several £1,000. worth of Tin Halfpence and Farthings that are left in several warehouses in London and Southwark, of poor country tradesmen, and of tradesmen of the poorer sort of the suburbs of London, to their very great loss, and the said Office do refuse to change the same, contrary to the express words of their Patent, or Grant, from his Majesty, it being the only acknowledge-



ment, or rent, that they pay to the Crown, was the changing and taking in of Tin Halfpence and Farthings; which hath been a cheat to the poorest trading people of England above £100,000.

That Mr. John Shorey, of St. Michael, [Backeasham<sup>d</sup>,] pewterer, saith, That, because he could not (though he very earnestly endeavoured, for above two years, with the Commissioners and Officers of the Copper Farthings) change his Tin Halfpence and Farthings, he has been forced to melt down above £400. sterling worth, to his very great loss and damage, and that he bought some of them of the Officers of the Copper Office :

That Mr. John Dyer, his neighbour, hath melted down above £200. sterling worth, to his great loss :

That he knoweth, That what Mr. William Lawrence hath before informed, to be true, to his knowledge :

That he was at a Committee of the Commissioners of Copper Farthings, about a fortnight since; and they told him, they did not care to change any more Tin Farthings, but that they would pay him 10s. a month for every £100. worth, which is but the interest of his said £100.; and they did proffer him, if he would pay them £100. in new milled Money or Guineas, and £5. in Tin Halfpence and Farthings; they would pay him £105. in Copper Halfpence and Farthings; that he sent their own bills to them, for above £75. and they did, nor would, pay him but £1. 15s. in a whole year's time :

And further saith, that, when the King is beyond sea, and the Parliament up, the Commissioners would change no Tin Farthings, but sold several £1,000. worth to the country shopkeepers :

And the City cry out of the oppression, as a very great scandal and abuse to the King, Parliament, and whole Government :

That, by the late Act of Parliament, One Shilling and Two Pence was allowed for the Melting, Milling, and Edging, of the Silver Money, to be coined, which One Shilling and Two Pence the great Officers have thus distributed :

	£.	s.	d.
To the Moneyers, for every lb. weight of melted Silver	-	0	0 9
To the Master Worker	-	0	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
To the Smith that does all the work	-	0	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
For rounding, blanching, and edging	-	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		0	1 2

<sup>d</sup> Supplied from the original Report.



Mr. Ambrose agreed with the Lords of the Treasury for Four Pence a pound for melting all the clipped and hammered Money, to be melted at the Exchequer :

That the Committee observes, The King still pays One Shilling and Sixpence a pound for the Coinage, besides the charge of the carriage to the Tower ; notwithstanding the late Act ordained, That he should pay but One Shilling and Two Pence :

That the Committee do observe, That this distribution is very unequal, some of the workmen having too little, and others too much ; and the Committee is of opinion, that it would be cheaper for the King, and better for the Mint and Coinage, if all the Moneyers and Officers had salaries paid them by the King, and that no fee should be taken of the Mint, but of the King.

That it appeared to the Committee, by the Confession of Mr. Samuel Sheppard, and also by an account, under his own hand, delivered, That he had received out of the profits of the Master-worker's place, from the 12th of June 1696, to the 19th of January of the same<sup>e</sup>, the sum of £5,996. 11s. 1d. which he took and received to his own use, by virtue of a mortgage and an assignment of £10,500. made to him, by the Master-worker, Man, in the Mint in May last.

That the Committee doth further observe, That Mr. Hall, a very careful diligent Officer, is the Master-worker's Deputy, and doth almost the whole business of the Mint in Mr. Neale's absence, hath but £400. salary, and that not paid by the Master-worker; though, upon the modestest computation, his profits will come to above £14,000. this year, yet the King pays him this £400. *per annum* on a new establishment, which charge the Committee think very reasonable<sup>f</sup>, and that Mr. Sheppard, or the Master-worker, should ease the King of paying the same.

It also appeared to the Committee, by the accounts sent from the several Mints in the Country, that there is no Assay-master in some of the Country Mints :

And, that in the Mints at York and Norwich, there are far greater deficiencies than in any of the other Mints, viz. in that at York, by above £2,800. and that of Norwich by above £500. The several accounts of the several Mints which the Committee cannot make up and balance exactly, the Officers of the said Mints pretending, that they have nor cannot yet make up the same until they have melted down their several Sweeps.

And the Committee do observe, That the same men have two Offices in the said Mint<sup>g</sup>, and some of the said Offices are or should be cheques or comptrols on the

<sup>e</sup> Sic.

<sup>f</sup> unreasonable ?

<sup>g</sup> Same Mint ?

other, as Melter and Comptroller, as in York Mint, by which, the Committee is informed, that the King lost, in the melting down of the clipped and hammered Money, 2,040lb. in weight in the standardizing the said Money; for, at the first melting, the loss is not borne by the Melter, but by the King; the Melter being charged only with the loss after the Silver is melted and standardized, and the King bears the loss both in the melting and refining, as Dr. Newton, the Warden of the Mint, informed this Committee.

That the Committee do find, by several informations, and particularly by the information of Colonel Colt, a Member of this House, that the Plate marked both with the Tower and Goldsmith's Hall Mark, though it have no sodder in it, doth not, when it is melted, hold to be standard, by 6*d.* or 8*d.* or 12*d.* in the pound, troy weight; which is a very great fraud and abuse to the people that pay for Standard Plate, and ought to be remedied, especially at this time.

That it appeared to the Committee, that £325. *per annum* salary was allowed for the Master-graver, his Assistant, Clerk, Servants, and Workmen: that old Rotteer, and his three sons, were brought over by King Charles II. and the said £325. allowed to the father, with the addition of £450. *per annum* to the three sons; viz. £150. a piece for their several lives, which hath been constantly paid him that remained here, notwithstanding one of them went several years since into Flanders, and the other fled to France, where he is now in the French King's service: And,

Thomas Neale, Esq. a Member of this Honourable House, and Master-worker of his Majesty's Mint, produced articles of agreement made betwixt him and the younger of the Rotteers, to pay him, the said Rotteer, over and above the said £325. *per annum*, and £450. annuity, the further sum of £800. yearly: though it appeared to the Committee at the same time, that Henry Harris, Esq. was sworn into the office of Graver of his Majesty's Mints, and hath a Patent for the same; and that the said Rotteers are not only violent Papists, and refuse to take the oaths, or to subscribe the association, as by law they ought to do, yet they still continue in the house belonging to his Majesty's Chief Graver, and have received the said three salaries, over and above what they have received from France; for it appeared to the Committee by two letters out of France, written by Daniel Arthur, who is outlawed for high treason, and directed to the said Rotteer, with two several bills of exchange from France, even since the Act of Parliament that makes it capital to hold correspondence with France, which letters were taken in the house of one Connigs, a merchant, amongst several other very treasonable papers and correspondencies.



And it further appeared to the Committee, by the evidence of Mr. Aaron Smith, that he had seen another letter from the said Daniel Arthur to the said John Rotteer, wherein he mentioned the stipend, or salary, from the French King to the said Rotteer :

And it appeared to the Committee, by the information of several witnesses, as Mr. Brown, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Pigeon, and others, that John Rotteer the younger was in the company of Rookwood and Bernardo, the assassins, when they were apprehended ; and was suspected to be in that conspiracy himself, having at that time provided himself of horses and arms, at his house in Essex, where he entertained very ill company, to the great terror of the neighbourhood :

That there hath been messengers sent out, and a warrant of high treason, against him, by the Honourable the Lord Lucas, but he is fled from justice :

The Committee do observe, that old Rotteer is still continued in the Graver's house, in the Tower, though will not, nor did ever, own the King, or do any one thing as a Graver since the Revolution ; and that the Governor of the Tower hath declared to some Members of this Committee, that he is a dangerous person to be in the Tower, and that he would remove him, if he could<sup>h</sup>.

Then follows a long statement of an accusation of a subornation to accuse Mr. Swift, a Member of the House, of being concerned in coining with a Captain Wintour, the whole of which appeared to the Committee to be groundless.

The Report proceeds thus :

That upon the whole matter, the Committee came to these resolutions following :

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present milled Money, as it is now milled, is subject to be diminished, and to be counterfeited, if not effectually prevented by a law.

Resolved, &c.—That undeniable demonstrations have been given, and shewn, unto this Committee, by Mr. William Chaloner, that there is a better, securer and more effectual, way, and with very little charge to his Majesty, to prevent either casting or counterfeiting of the milled Money, both Gold and Silver, than is now used in the present Coinage<sup>i</sup>.

Resolved, &c.—No Officer of the Mint ought to have or enjoy any place in the same for life.

Resolved, That the House be moved, That an humble Address be made to his Majesty, that no Grant, or Patent, do pass for life, but *quam diu se bene gesserit*,

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<sup>h</sup> Page 774.

<sup>i</sup> See the Annals, vol. II. p. 420. n. (z).



Resolved, That the House be moved, for Leave to bring in a Bill, or Bills, to prevent the Abuses of the Officers of the Mints, and for a better regulation of the Coinage, both of the Mints in the Tower, and of the several Mints in the Country.

Ordered, That the said Report do lie upon the table.

Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for regulating the Corporation of Moneyers; and that Sir Hen. Hobbart, Mr. Lownds, and Mr. Arnold, do prepare and bring in the same<sup>k</sup>.

Commons Journals, vol. XI.

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<sup>k</sup> Page 777.

A  
**Supplement**  
TO  
**THE ANNALS**  
OF THE  
**COINAGE OF BRITAIN, &c.**

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BY THE REV. ROGERS RUDING, B.D.  
VICAR OF MALDON IN SURREY, F.S.A. AND H.M.A.S. OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

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CONTAINING THE  
**CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS,**  
AND  
**FIVE NEW PLATES,**  
PUBLISHED WITH THE EDITION IN OCTAVO.

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**L O N D O N:**  
PRINTED FOR  
LACKINGTON, HUGHES, HARDING, MAVOR, AND JONES,  
FINSBURY SQUARE.

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1819.

# Introduction

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## P R E F A C E.

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Page.

xii. LINE 21. Add —

The earliest engraved series of Scottish Coins was given by Anderson in his valuable *Thesaurus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ*, printed at Edinburgh 1739, folio.

Those from James VI. to Queen Anne inclusive, are all that have relation to this Work. A learned Introduction by Ruddiman is prefixed, and contains much curious and interesting information. Such of it as has reference to British Coinage will be found in its proper place in these Volumes.

It is written in Latin; but a translation, with notes, was printed at Edinburgh, in 12mo. 1773, by Roger Robertson, of Ladykirk \*.

\* Reprinted, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1783.

xxv. line 5 from bottom. Add as note —

As this volume afforded all the Proclamations which I had long been in search of, I concluded that it was the collection made by Humfrey Dyson, which bears this title :

“ A Booke containing all such Proclamations as were published during the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth. Collected by Humfrey Dyson, 1618.”

This title I have found in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, prefixed to a Table of Elizabeth's Proclamations, and also of those in the reign of James I. ending with Sept. 10, in his 16th year.

By the favour of Mr. Bandinel I have seen the volume mentioned in the text, which contains the Proclamations of Elizabeth only. If it be not the first part of Dyson's Collection, that is still undiscovered.

To follow p. xxv. —

The whole of the first Edition of this Work having been taken off within six months, I have been induced to offer to the Publick one in a cheaper form, in order to extend the knowledge of the historical facts which it contains.

Flattering as this rapid sale is to me as an Author, its value has been greatly enhanced by the admission which the publication of the Work has procured for me to several valuable Cabinets, the riches of which have been most liberally laid open to me, and have afforded numerous additional ornaments and illustrations.

I have also been highly gratified to find that whilst I have gained new friends, those who formerly assisted me have deemed me not unworthy of their remarks, and further encouragement for the improvement of my Work.

These favours are acknowledged, as before, nearly according to the order in which they occurred.

George Welsh, Esq. of Stansted, in Essex, at a very early period of my labours favoured me with two British Coins, of which I then took drawings, but was not able to engrave them for want of room. He will, I trust, accept this excuse for my tardiness in availing myself of his kind communication \*.

To George Dewdney, Esq. I am obliged for permission to inspect the Anglo-Saxon Coins which were found upon his farm near Dorking, in Surrey; and for the very liberal manner in which he entrusted me with several of them, for the purpose of making drawings at my leisure.

From George Chalmers, Esq. I received Extracts from the

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\* They now form Nos 1 and 2 in the 29th Plate of British and Anglo-Saxon Coins.

Page.

Registers of the Board of Trade, respecting Coins for the use of the Colonies.

By Mr. Miles, Mr. Richard Sainthill, jun. and Mr. Young, I have been favoured with specimens of those Coins for engraving.

Dr. Wilkins, the learned Librarian of the Hon. East India Company, kindly enabled me to illustrate this Work with representations of the Coins which have been struck for the use of their Settlements; and favoured me with a translation of the Persian and other inscriptions.

The extensive knowledge of the antient history of this Kingdom which Mr. Henry Petrie is so well known to possess, has been most freely communicated for the correction and improvement of the Annals of Coinage.

To William Hamper, Esq. and to the exertions of his friends, I owe my introduction to Colonel Walsham, who in the most liberal manner put into my hands the valuable MS. Collections of his grandfather, (Samuel Garbett, Esq. late of Birmingham,) relating to the theory of Money and the affairs of the Mint. I must not, however, omit, that from the liberality of Messrs. Lackington and Co. I had previously received three small volumes, which were printed by Mr. Garbett in 1792, for distribution amongst his friends. They contain the most material parts of his Collections.

I take this opportunity to return thanks to the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, the Bodleian Librarian, for access to the Cabinet of Coins in his custody, and for his polite attention during a residence of some days under his hospitable roof.

To the Rev. H. Cotton, J. L. Sheppard, Esq. and the Rev. W. Cornforth, I am indebted for the use of Coins which they have obligingly sent from their Collections for my inspection.



The valuable Cabinets of the Rev. J. W. Martin, H. R. Willett, Esq. and Thomas Dimsdale, Esq. have been most liberally laid open to me, with permission to select any of their treasures for publication. The Plates which are added to this Edition will show how greatly the Work has been improved and illustrated by their generous communications.

To the Society of Antiquaries I have to repeat my thanks for the use of the Plates to Folkes's Tables, and for permission to copy the Engravings of the Coins lately found near Dorking, from Plates IX. and X. in the XIXth Volume of the *Archæologia*.

My grateful thanks are due to the Trustees of the British Museum, for their liberality in allowing a drawing to be made from a Coin of Archbishop Ethered, which has lately been placed in that rich national repository.

## ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

Vol. I. p. 25, n. [1]. A carat is  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce troy weight, or 240 grains. It is divided into four grains; consequently, a carat grain is equal to 60 grains troy.

P. 132. Since the addition to note [o] was printed, Mr. Petrie's indefatigable researches have produced some curious particulars of the state of a Moneyer toward the latter end of the 10th century. They occur in the relation of a miracle wrought by St. Swithun.

A. D. 969. A poor Clerk, residing in the neighbourhood of Winchester, had been afflicted from his infancy with an enormous boss upon his shoulders, which nearly brought his head to the level of his knees.

In a dream he was advised to seek relief at Winchester. He accordingly contrived, with the help of two sticks, to creep to Winchester, where he was charitably received and maintained during six months by a Moneyer\*.

At length two youths ("nimio candore fulgentes") appeared to him in a vision, and directed him to lye down and sleep in the churchyard of the old Minster, between a certain tomb and a stone cross erected near it, in order to obtain relief from his infirmity.

When he awoke, he went immediately to relate his vision to his kind host; and in the course of conversation learned that the Moneyer had lately lost his sword, with a very valuable scabbard. ["Cujus vagina aureo erat metallo prædita, moleque sculpta argenti nimia."]

As it was too early to make the experiment in the churchyard, the cripple returned to his bed, and fell asleep; when the two youths again appeared to him, and shewed him his friend's scabbard safe in his strong box. They then locked the chest, and put the key under the Moneyer's pillow, desiring the hunchback to inform him that his treasure was safe. This he did, and, to the no small surprise of his host, every thing turned out exactly as it had been shewn him in his dream.

They went together to the Old Minster (the cripple being already so much better as to decline the offer of *two servants* to assist him) and after lying down in the prescribed place, and sleeping, he awoke, and found himself perfectly cured.

When he went into the Church to return thanks for his recovery, the Monks attributed the cure to the merits of St. Martin, whose festival it was; but the patient insisted it was

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\* In this place he is denominated Trapezita, but in others Nummularius, Nummarius, Monetarius, Opifex.

It appears that he had horses and servants at his command, by whose assistance the poor infirm man was removed when occasion required.

owing to the Saint buried in the common Cemetery. This was St. Swithun, whose remains were, two years afterwards, translated into the Church. [Miracles of St. Swithun, written by Lantfred, a Monk of Winchester, about the year 995. Cotton MS. Nero E. 1.]

This Moneyer must have been a man of considerable property.

Vol. II. p. 30, note [p], line 2. After *sheet*, add, *of the first edition*.

P. 388, line 4. For *was*, read, *were*.

Vol. III. p. 41, note [p], line 1. Erase all that relates to Dyson's Collection, and read, after *in*—a Volume of Proclamations, in the reign of Elizabeth, which is in the Bodleian Library.

Vol. IV. p. 116, note [u]. Dele Silver in the 2d and 4th columns.

P. 138, line 17. After *imported*, add, *should be observed*.

P. 139, line 12. For *this Notice*, read, the Notice of March the 20th.

P. 506, note [h]. Erase from *but*, in the first line, to *exist*, in the second, both inclusive; and add, See the Explanation of that Plate.

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## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO

## THE ANNALS OF COINAGE,

### VOLUME I.

Page.

1. Note [a], line 1. After *Pecunia* add — occurs very rarely as denoting Money \*, but—

\* Vol. I. fol. 40. b.—196. b.—376. b. These three are all the instances which Mr. Ellis's accurate examination of that Record could discover. [Gen. Intro. to Domesday, p. liv.]

5. To follow line 5 — In the 7 and 8 W. III. cap. 1. the second Section ordains that such weight and fineness as are prescribed by the present Indenture are declared to be, and shall remain to be, the Standard of and for the lawful Silver Coin of this Kingdom. This *everlasting* Clause was repealed previous to a new Coinage of Silver in 1817, by Stat. 56 G. III. c. 68.

Add after line 19 — and in a Statute which was passed in the 51st year of the present reign, to protect the Gold Coins from being melted down.  
17, line 15. Dele *has*, and add after line 16—that is, until the 55th year of the present reign.

Page.

43, line 20. Add—and by an Indenture between the King and the Right Honourable William Wellesley Pole, made on the 16th of August, 1815, the following Salaries were fixed for the other Officers :

A Schedule of Salaries of the Officers of his Majesty's Mint :

	£.	s.	d.
To the Deputy Master, <i>per annum</i>	—	—	800 0 0
To the Master's first Clerk	—	—	100 0 0
To the Master's second Clerk	—	—	80 0 0
To the Master's Assayer	—	—	400 0 0
To the Fireman to the Master's Assayer	—	—	62 0 0
To the chief Engraver	—	—	500 0 0
To the second Engraver	—	—	200 0 0
To the Superintendant of Machinery and Clerk of the Irons	700	0	0
To each Member of the Company of Moneyers, when the whole Coinage of Gold and Silver Monies in the Mint in one year shall not amount to 500,000 <i>l.</i>	—	—	40 0 0
To the Warden	—	—	434 2 0
To his Clerk	—	—	70 2 0
To his other Clerk	—	—	92 10 0
To the King's Assayer	—	—	900 0 0
To the Comptroller (as at present) but to be increased to 600 <i>l.</i> <i>per annum</i> upon the death or retirement of the present Comptroller	—	—	289 10 6
To the Deputy Comptroller (this Officer to become principal at the same Salary, upon the death or retirement of the present Comptroller, and no Deputy to be afterwards appointed) <i>per annum</i>	—	—	600 0 0
To the King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers	—	—	400 0 0
To the Solicitor, in lieu of all charges whatever (except for money out of pocket)	—	—	1200 0 0
To the Weigher and Teller	—	—	200 0 0
To the Probationer Assayer	—	—	200 0 0
To the Fireman to the King's Assayer	—	—	88 0 0

Page.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Surveyor of Meltings — — —	100	0	0
To the Surveyor of Money Presses — — —	100	0	0
To the Mint Porter — — —	70	0	0
To the Master's Porter — — —	52	0	0
To the Office Keeper — — —	25	0	0
To the Stamper of Money Weights — — —	250	0	0
To one Job-man, <i>per diem</i> — — —	0	3	6
To the Gate Porters, each <i>per diem</i> — — —	0	3	6
For sweeping the Premises, <i>per annum</i> — — —	35	0	0
To the Minister of the Tower — — —			
To the Sexton — — —			
To each of the Officers aforesaid whose Salary shall amount to 400 <i>l.</i> or upwards (except the Solicitor) after such Officer shall have been upon the establishment of the Mint for ten years, and the Master and Worker shall have certified his good conduct to the Commissioners of the Treasury, an addition, so long as such Officer shall continue on the establishment, of <i>per annum</i> — — —			
	20	0	0
And for every period of three years, during which he shall continue on the establishment, after ten years, a further addition of <i>per annum</i> — — —			
	15	0	0
To each of the Officers aforesaid, whose Salary shall amount to 100 <i>l.</i> and not amount to 400 <i>l.</i> after such Officer, &c.			
&c. &c. as above, <i>per annum</i> — — —	15	0	0
And for every period of three years, &c. &c. as before, <i>per annum</i> — — —			
	10	0	0*

\* Indenture printed by Order of Parliament, May 30, 1816.

47. Add after line 12—The Office was abolished by an Act passed on the 7th of July, 1817, and its duties were in future to be performed by the Master of the Mint. [Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 67. See the Annals.]

Note [u]. Add—The profit for one year appears to have been 400*l.*



Page.

68. Add after line 9—

17. Sir William Parkhurst, }  
       Thomas Bushell, Esq. } Oxford.

See the Account of the Oxford Mint.

98. Add after line 7—By the Indenture of the 55th year this office merged into that of the Superintendant of the Machinery.

After line 4 from the bottom, add—The very considerable fine of twelve Oras, to which an offending Moneyer was liable by the Laws of Æthelred, also forbids us to consider them as in a very low station \*. It appears, likewise, from Bromton's translation of the same Laws, that they had workmen under them †.

\* Wilkins, p. 118.

† Col. 899.

99. Add to note [n]—

My friend Mr. Henry Petrie (whose opinion upon whatever relates to the early history of this Kingdom is entitled to the highest consideration) has suggested that the term Vir is never applied to villeins by writers of the middle ages, but that Homo is invariably used in such case, and therefore that Viri, in the text, either must signify men of some rank, or it must be applied to St. Dunstan, with the meaning that they were, possibly, his Moneyers, as Archbishop, or in some other way his dependents. I confess myself to be unable to decide the question, and therefore submit it to the judgment of my readers.

100. Note [y], line 1. Erase *upon*, and insert—sometimes before, and sometimes after—Add folio 172 to the references to Domesday Book.

105. Add after the last line—

#### SUPERINTENDANT OF THE MACHINERY.

##### GEORGE III.

This office was instituted soon after the introduction of Boulton's machinery into the Mint, under arrangements proposed by the Lords of the Committee of Council for Coin, and approved by an Order in Council dated July 26, 1809. The first officer was—

50. James Lawson.

58. George Rennie.

113, line 17. Add as a note—

After the termination of the present existing interest, the Salary annexed to this Office is to be withdrawn, and only the Fees allowed, by Stat. 15 G. III. to be taken. [Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 67.]

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113. Add as note to line 7—

\* By a Statute of the year 1817 the Office of Governor of this Mint, after the termination of the existing interest, is to be held by the Master of the Mint in England, and the other Offices by the Officers respectively discharging equivalent duties in England, and the Mint buildings to be sold. [Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 67.]

138. Add after line 14—The supply of Bullion for the Mint now rests entirely with the Bank of England, which, on account of the benefits derived from the Charter, &c. is subject to the burden of providing, except during the suspension of payments in cash, all the Gold and Silver used for the coinage of Money." [Second Report from the Committee on the Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom, 1807. Article, the Bank.]

157. Add to line 9 from the bottom—and it seems, also, that not one pound weight only was taken, but as many as were thought necessary for the Assay. [See page 152.]

183. Add as note to 9 H. V.—In this year the Seignorage and Coinage were to be 1s. 3d. in the Pound. [Stat. 9 H. V. stat. 2.]

184. Add to the Table of Seignorage—

G. III. 56 | 3 6 0 | 0 4 0 | ——— | 3 2 0 | Stat. 56 G. III. c. 68.

185. Add as note to line 19—

\* Some idea of the extent of this profit may be formed from the confession of Sir William Sharrington, in the reign of Edward VI. He says, that in three years he profited by the Shear [in the Mint at Bristol, where he was Vice-Treasurer] more than 4,000*l.*; answering to the King for the Say and Sheare 12*d.* and taking the profit of the rest to himself. [Haynes's Burleigh's State Papers, p. 67.]

191, line 3. Add, to follow *Gold and Silver*—and forbids even the issue of Tokens (which are in fact promissory notes); if composed of the precious metals.

199. Add to note [o]—The peculiar letters of which do not appear on any of Cunobeline's Money.

200, line 11. Erase *No other Moneyer*, and read—Only one other instance is known of any word which can be supposed the name of a Moneyer†.

† That is, *SOLIDO*. See Appendix to Plates of British and Anglo-Saxon Coins, Plate XXIX. Another Coin reads *TASCIO VRIOON*, which I know not how to explain.



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234, line 4 from the bottom—For *of* read *to*. *Aethelward* read *Aethelheard*.

Line 3. For *found* read *attributed*\*, and add as a note to that word—

\* Mr. Combe, under whose inspection the Plates of Anglo-Saxon Coins which illustrate this Work were engraved, communicated to me, some time since, his opinion that the Coins above-mentioned were wrongly appropriated to Aethelheard.

I am happy in having an opportunity to state to my Readers, in Mr. Combe's own words, the arguments on which that opinion is founded :

“I have long had reason to believe, that the Coins which have been hitherto attributed to Aethelward, or rather Aethelheard, King of the West Saxons, belong in reality to some unknown King of the former name among the Princes of the East Angles. If the Coins of Aethelward, or Aethelheard, be compared with those of Eadmund, King of the East Angles, it will be found that not only the types of the two Coinages agree, but that the names of several of the Moneyers correspond; and even the formation of the letters, which are of a very peculiar shape, is precisely the same on the Coins of both reigns. The inedited Coin of Aethelward, of which a drawing is given, affords an additional instance of the resemblance of the Coins of Aethelward to those of Eadmund, for it is in every respect similar, even in the form of the letters, to one of Eadmund, published in Mr. Ruding's Work, Plate IX. fig. 9.

“Aethelheard, King of the West Saxons, began his reign in 726, and it was not before the year 855 that Eadmund was King of the East Angles, a difference in point of time of 129 years. Now it is highly improbable that such a close resemblance should be found in any Coins struck at so great a distance of time from each other; and we believe that no other instance of a similar kind is to be met with in the history of any country, either in antient or modern times.

“There is, in point of fact, no King of the name of Aethelward among the Kings of the West Saxons; and it seems probable that the English Antiquaries, not finding the name of Aethelward in the list of Saxon Kings, were led to appropriate the Coins with this name to Aethelheard, a King of the West Saxons, whose name resembles that of Aethelward more than any other, both in sound and orthography.” [Archæologia, vol. XIX. p. 111. This volume has also furnished me with considerable additions to the Lists of Moneyers in the reigns of Berhtulf, King of Mercia, and of the sole Monarchs Ecgbearht, Ethelwulf, & Aethelbearht.]

235, line 4. Dele all from *unless* to *Saxon* in line 9.

236, line 12. Instead of, *It is like the Coins of Aethelward, and*—read, This Coin so nearly resembles in type some of those which have hitherto been ascribed to Aethelheard, that it should seem it must follow their destination. It must be observed, however, that the peculiarly formed letters do not appear upon it.



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236. Add to note [j]—

This account rests, as I believe, solely upon the fabulous life of Offa; but there is sufficient evidence of his intercourse with Italy to warrant the supposition respecting his employment of Italian Artists.

237. Add to note [n]—

On one, which was in the course of the year 1817 found near Dorking, the type of the Obverse is similar to N<sup>o</sup> 28, and the Reverse is nearly the same as N<sup>o</sup> 24 in Plate VII. It is in the possession of George Dewdney, Esq. Banker at Dorking, having been discovered upon an estate in his occupation.

Add to the List of Moneyers DIAR and DIOLA, whose names appear upon Mr. Dewdney's Coins; and vvil hvn, which is on a Penny in the Bodleian Collection.

238. Add at the bottom of the page—Wiglaf, who succeeded him, reigned fourteen years; but his Coins are nearly as rare as those of his predecessor. One specimen only, with a Cross on the Obverse, occurs in Sir Andrew Fountaine's Plates, the original of which is not now known to exist. By the favour of George Dewdney, Esq. I am able to give an engraving of a Penny struck by this Monarch, which was found, with about 700 others, upon an estate occupied by that gentleman, near Dorking, in Surrey, in the year 1817. It has a very rude profile, with the name and title as King of Mercia, on the Obverse; and on the Reverse a Cross, with the Moneyer's name, hvvnoell. See Appendix, Plate XXIX. REDMAN is the Moneyer upon Sir Andrew Fountaine's engraving.

239, line 3. For His, read, The most common specimens of his. And add to line 4—But a very rare Penny, without the head, occurred amongst those discovered near Dorking. It is engraved in Plate XXIX. of the Appendix.

240. Add to the last line—But see the note to page 234.

246. To follow line 5—If the Monogram on the Reverse of N<sup>o</sup> 2 and 3 of his Coins be intended for DOROB C, then Canterbury must be inserted as one of his Mints.

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246, line 10 from the bottom. Insert the following List of Moneyers :

BEAGMVN.	EANMVND.	HVNBEARHT.
BEAGMVND.	EARDVLFES.	HVNRED.
BIARMOD.	ETHELEHERE.	LIABA.
BIARNNOTH.	ETHELERE.	LIVBA.
BIORMOD.	ETHELGEARD.	MANINC.
BRID.	ETHELHERE.	MANNA.
DEGBEARHT.	ETHELLOD.	MVNN.
DEINEAH.	ETHELMOD.	OSMVND.
DIAR.	ETHELMVND.	TIRVALD.
DINEAH.	ETHELNOTH.	TORHTVLF.
DVDVINE.	HEBECA.	TORHTVVALD.
DVNN.	HEDEBEALD.	VERMVND.
DYN.	HEREBEAED.	VVEALHEARD.
DYYN.	HEREBEALD.	VVELHHEARD, or
EAGMVND.	HEREBELD.	VVELMHEARD.
EAIGMVND.	HEREBEVLD.	VVILHEAH.
EALGMVND.	HVNBEAHT.	VVILHEM.

247, line 20. For *His Coins are, in course, few, and,* read—Few of his Coins were known, until the hoard which was discovered in the neighbourhood of Dorking, in 1817, afforded 249 of them, all of the type of N<sup>o</sup> 1, in Plate XV.\* They—

\* See Archæologia, vol. XIX. p. 117.

To follow line 21—

BADEMVND.	DIALMOD.	HEBECA.
BADENOTH.	DIARMOD.	HEREBEALD.
BEAGMVND.	DVDDA.	HEREFRETH.
BEAHMVND.	DVDVINE.	HEREGEARD.
BIARNMOD.	DVDWINE.	HEREMVND.
BIARNVINE.	EADVLF.	HVNBEARHT.
BVRNVALD.	EALDRED.	HVNRED.
CEALEARD.	ETHELGEARD.	LIABINC.
CENRED.	ETHELHERE.	LIABINCG.
CENVEALD.	ETHELNOTH.	LVCEMAN.
CVNEFRETH.	ETHELRED.	MANINC.
DEALLA.	ETHELREED.	NOTHVLF.
DEGBEARHT.	ETHELVEALD.	OSBEARHT.
DEGLAB.	ETHELVLFF.	OSHERE.
DEGLAF.	ETHERED.	OSMERE.
DENEMVND.	HEABEARHT.	SEFRETH.

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SELERED.	VERMVND.	VVLFEARD.
SIGHERE.	VIINOTH.	VVLFHEARD.
TORHTMVND.	VIOHTMVND.	VVNBEARHT.
TORHTVLF.	VLANCEARD.	

249. Add to the style of Aelfred on his Coins—ELFRED MX-X.

251, line 6 from the bottom. Add as a note to Seven \*—

\* Bromton says eight. He gives three to the Archbishop. Col. 843.

252, note [r], line 1. After Coins, insert, *of this* Monarch. Add to the end of the note—Bromton omits Chichester, Hamton, and Werham. Col. 843.

259, note [h]. For 195 read 193.

In the sub-note, read—

Vide Gloss. Homines Potestatis, sub voce Potestates, col. 710. But see objections to rendering Viri in potestate by Villeins in addition to note [n], p. 99.

263. In the List of Mints, LVD may possibly be Ludlow.

265. At the bottom,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{LIMEN.} \\ \text{LIMENE.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Probably Liming, now Lyme, or Limne, in Kent.}$

269. COLN. Colchester. Saxon Colnecear $\tau$ ne.

270. DOR. Dorchester.

HAM VIL. Another Penny reads HAM VIC.

LIMNA. Liming?

271. LVD. Qu. Ludlow?

SEARBE. Salisbury.

282, line 4. Add as note to VLFONLINC.

This Coin has on the Reverse VLF ON LINC ON LNC PAX. Its legend was copied from Mr. Southgate's MS. and is probably blundered; the name of the Mint being repeated.

288, line 16. Add to Limni, see the addition to p. 265.

31. Add to LVDE, qu. Ludlow?

290, line 1. After wa add, Wallingford, Warham, or Warwick?

310. For the second WIN read WINC.



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§12. Add to note [u], line 2, before Mr. Leake—

Alanus de Insulis, who wrote between 1166 and 1183, explains the circumstance which immediately precedes this by events in the reign of Henry I. and then adds the prophetick words, “Findetur forma Commercii; dimidium rotundum erit. Hoc est quod dicit: Nummis quibus commertia totius regni fiebant per medium sphaericè circumcidi, ac rotundari præcepit, ad certum pondus.” [Prophetia Anglicana & Romana. Hoc est, Merlini Ambrosii Britanni, ex Incubo olim, ante annos mille ducentes in Anglia nati Vaticinia, a Galfrido Monumetensi latine conscripta, una cum septem libris explanationum in eandem Prophetiam, Alani de Insulis Francofurti. 12<sup>mo</sup>. 1608. p. 88.]

§13. note [w]. Omit after Monies, lines 15—18, and add—

The passage stands thus in Hoveden,——“et quoniam dum denarii eligebantur, flectebantur, rumpebantur, respuebantur, statuit, ut nullus denarius, vel obulus, quos et rotundos esse jussit, aut etiam quadrans, si integer esset, *respueretur* :” it differs in the two words which are marked with italicks, from the reading in Florence of Worcester, Eadmer, Simeon of Durham, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, William of Newbury, and Gervase of Canterbury. All these, however, can be considered but as one authority, for they are echoes only of the continuer of Marianus Scotus’s Chronicle. I have been under the necessity of adopting Hoveden’s text, from my utter incapacity (which has sought in vain for assistance from several learned friends) to elicit any meaning from the statement in the other Chronicles.

If I have rightly interpreted *integer* as intending perfect in form, then Hoveden has given a Law affording a proper sanction to the un mutilated Coins.

§14. note [c], and in other places, for Gemeticensis read Gemmeticensis.

§16. Insert from Cor. and Add. and remark that the Writ is a repetition of that in page §13.

§24. Dele what follows Boulogne in line 5, and also note [u].

§35. line 5. Instead of Bromton says, read—Trivet, and Bromton copying him, say—

Sub-note to *respuat* in note [d].

Bromton uses it in that sense in the Laws of Edgar, where he renders *poppace* by *sonet*, col. 272. In col. 293 he translates the same term by *repudiet*.

Sub-note to *sounding it* in note [d].

Somner, in his Glossary to Twysden’s Decem Scriptores, derives *sono* from A. S. *pcunian*, al. *ercunian* i. e. *vitare*, unde nostr. to *shonne*. The propriety of this must be determined by a Jury of Etymologists.

§39. line 19. For Chalons read Chaluz.

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344. Add to note [s]—

The Quinzime of St. Denis is the fifteenth day after the feast of that Saint.

394, line 4. For certainty read probability.

395, line 7. After Coins insert—of Edward II. which are—

398. Add to note [c], The Continuer of Trivet's Chronicle adds, "sub pœna vitæ & membrorum."

Note [e]. After Walsingham add—who copies the Continuer of Trivet, with the addition of the words, "quæ [i. e. moneta] apud incolas viluerat." P. 96.

420. Add to note [d], under Homagium, col. 1171—he renders gürpire by reddere, remittere.

426, note [t], line 7. For what follows *figure* read—with which the Coin is impressed.

492, note [t]. Add as sub-note to Genoese—Rather Venetian. See p. 497.

494. Note [z] should stand thus—

Parliamentary History, vol. II. p. 122, quoting Daniel in Kennet, p. 301. But the reference should have been to Trussell, the Continuer of Daniel's History, which ends with the reign of Edward III. The passage does not occur in an edition of Trussell's Histories, folio, London, 1641.

## VOLUME II.

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57. Note [d] to run thus—

In the former part of this Clause Gold alone is mentioned, in the Statutes of the Realm, and in all other copies of this Statute which I have seen.

Note [f] add—

The Statute of his 19th year mentions Half Sovereigns likewise.

60. Add to note [r]—

It is not mentioned in the Indenture for the Coinage of the Sovereign. See p. 57.

67, line 13. Dele what follows *struck* and ends with *then*, and read—The Indenture for them bears date in his 5th year, but they are not mentioned in any subsequent Record, that I have seen, before the Statute of his 19th year.

73. Dele note [k], and read—

A beautiful specimen of this Farthing is in the Cabinet of the Rev. J. W. Martin, Rector of Keston, in Kent, who has obligingly permitted it to be engraven for this work. See the Supplement, Part II.

81. After line 5 add, The earliest complaint of the depreciation of the Money which I have met with occurs about this time. The author says—  
“ But yet here ye must note that xls. in those dayes [i. e. temp. R. II.] was better than xls. is at this present day, which is now the xxi yere of Kynge Henry the VIII.; for at those dayes v grotes made an ounce, and now at this day xi grotes maketh an ounce. [The Pastime of the People,” (commonly called Rastell’s Chronicle), 1529. Reprinted 4to. London, 1811, p. 24.]

149. Erase note [s], and read—

This Proclamation I have found only in a Volume of Proclamations during the reign of Elizabeth, which is in the Bodleian Library.



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198, line 10. After second, add—and Ireland in the third.

230, line 4. This Proclamation is in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

280. Add to note [t]—

In opposition to the statements in this pamphlet were published—"The humble Petition and Remonstrance of some hundreds of Retaylers, who have sparkes of charity and reason in them; and of Countrey Chap-men in the assosiated Counties, and of thousands of poore people besides, for the restoring of Farthing Tokens, who are extreamly damnified, and are like to perish by the suppression of them. Addressed to both the High and Honourable Houses of Parliament, 4to. printed in the yeare 1644." I know not whether the above were ever presented or not. The reason which the Petitioners assign for the opposition to the Tokens circulated by the Patentees, is the wish of the opposers to create a necessity for the currency of their own private Tokens.

337. Add after the last line. It appears from Mr. Evelyn's Diary that a Committee had been appointed, and, on the 20th of August in this year, was actually sitting, to consider about the regulation of the Mint. Mr. Evelyn was one of the Commissioners\*. I have not met with any notice of this Commission elsewhere.

\* Memoirs, vol. I. p. 346. See also pp. 348 and 367.

401. Add to note [h]—

Lord Liverpool says that the above Clause is not printed in the common edition of the Statutes. [Letter to the King, p. 73.] I know not why his Lordship selected that Clause only, as the whole Statute is omitted in Runnington's edition.

This Clause was repealed in the 56 G. III. cap. 68.

416. Add to note [n]—

The following extracts from Mr. Evelyn's Diary strongly represent the inconveniences which the publick suffered before, and during the progress of, this Coinage :

1696, July 15. Many executed at London for clipping Money, now don to that intolerable extent, that there was hardly any Money that was worth above halfe the nominal value. Vol. II. p. 43.

Dec. 23. The Parliament, wondrous intent on ways to reform the Coin, setting out a Proclamation prohibiting the currency of Half Crowns, &c. which made much confusion among the people.

Jan. 12. Great confusion and distraction by reason of the clipp'd Money and the difficulty found in reforming it.

23. They now began to coin new Money. Vol. II. p. 50.

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1697, May 13. Money still continuing exceeding scarce, so that none was paid or received, but all was on trust, the Mint not supplying for common necessities. Vol. II. p. 53.

June 11. Want of current Money to carry on the smallest concerns, even for daily provisions in the markets. Guineas lowered to 22 Shillings, and great sums transported to Holland, where it yields more, with other treasures sent to pay the armies, and nothing considerable coin'd of the new, and now only current stamp, cause such a scarcity that tumults are every day fear'd, no body paying or receiving Money; so imprudent was the late Parl<sup>t</sup> to condemn the old, tho' clipt and corrupted, till they had provided supplies. To this add the fraud of the bankers and goldsmiths, who having gotten immense riches by extortion, keepe up their treasure in expectation of enhancing the value. Duncomb, not long since a mean goldsmith, having made a purchase of the late Duke of Buckingham's estate \* at neere 90,000*l.* and reputed to have neere as much in cash. Banks and Lotteries every day set up. Vol. II. p. 54.

July 26. So little Money in the Nation that Exchequer Tallies, of which I had for 2,000*l.* on the best fund in England, the Post Office, nobody would take at 30 *per cent.* discount.

Aug. 3. The Bank lending the 200,000*l.* to pay the army in Flanders, that had done nothing against the enemy, had so exhausted the treasure of the Nation; that one could not have borrowed Money under 14 or 15 *per cent.* on Bills, or on Exchequer Tallies under 30 *per cent.* Vol. II. p. 56.

\* At Helmsley, in Yorkshire.

“ And Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,  
Slides to a Scrivener or a City Knight.”

Pope.

[Memoirs illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Evelyn, Esq. F. R. S. Author of the Sylva &c. 4to. 2 vols. London, 1818.]

452, line 8. For 196 read 96.

458. Add to note [p]—

It appears that, at some time in this reign, a Rupee was struck at Bombay, but the date of the transaction is not known, as the Coin is without date, and I have not been able to meet with any Record that mentions it. See a representation of it in Suppl. Part II. Plate VI. No 14.

461, line 25. After *tons* add *each*.

479. To follow line 12—In this year, upon the 28th day of November, an Indenture was made between the King and the Honourable Charles Sloane Cadogan, Master and Worker of the Mint, by which it was covenanted that the following Monies should be made:



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Of Gold 22 carats fine, and 44 Guineas and an half to the pound troy, six sorts, with the following allowance to the Master.

						To the Moneyers.		To the Die Forger for forging the Dies.				
Five Guineas	-	0	6	0	} out of which the Master to pay	0	3	0	—	0	0	1
Two Guineas	-	0	6	0		0	3	0	—	0	0	1
Guinea	-	0	6	$8\frac{1}{4}$		0	3	6	—	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Half Guinea	-	0	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$		0	4	6	—	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Seven Shillings	0	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$			0	6	0	—	0	0	2
Quarter Guinea*	0	11	3			0	7	0	—	0	0	3

Of Silver 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 62 Shillings to the lb. troy, eight sorts :

Crown	-	-	-	0	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$	} out of which the Master to pay	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Half Crown	-	0	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$				0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Shilling	-	-	-	0	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$		0	1	2	—	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Sixpence	-	-	0	2	2			0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Groat	-	-	-	0	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$		0	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	1
Half Sixpence	0	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$					0	1	9	—	0	0	2
Half Groat	-	-	0	3	2			0	2	0	—	0	0	3
Penny	-	-	-	0	3	$11\frac{1}{4}$		0	2	6	—	0	0	4

The Remedies  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a Carat for the Gold, and 2dwts. for the Silver.

The Indented Trial Pieces for Gold 4th J. II.

Silver 1st G. II. or such as might hereafter be directed to be made by his present Majesty †.

\* Respecting the Seven Shillings Piece and the Quarter Guinea, the Indenture declared, that the Master should not be under any obligation to coin either of them, except when he should, by his Majesty, or the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, be ordered and directed to coin the same.

† Printed by Order of Parliament April 6, 1813.

495, line 10. Put a reference after *notwithstanding*, and add as note—

By Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 57. the Salary annexed to this Office is withdrawn, after the termination of the present existing interest, and only the fee abovementioned is to be taken.

Note [b] Stat. 15 G. III. cap. 30.

496. Add after line 5—

1776, April 12. A Proclamation of this date, first recited the notice which was given in the Proclamation of the 24th of June, 1774, viz. that so soon as the occasions of circulation would allow, a further Pro-



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clamation would be issued for calling in and recoinage all Guineas weighing less than 5dwts. 8grs. and all smaller pieces of Gold in proportion, and then declared, that from and after the first day of May next no Guineas, Half Guineas, or Quarter Guineas, more deficient in weight than the following rates, *viz.*

	dwts.	grs.
Guineas coined prior to the first of January 1772	- 5	8
Half Guineas during the same period	- 2	16
Quarter Guineas ditto	- 1	8

should be allowed to be current, or to pass in any payment whatsoever within the Kingdom of Great Britain, except in payments to be made at the Receipt of the Exchequer, or to the Collectors or Receivers of the Revenues, or to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to such persons as should be appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to receive and exchange the same, such appointment to be published in the London Gazette. And the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Collectors and Receivers of Taxes and Revenues, were commanded to receive in payment of Taxes, &c. from the said 1st day of May to the 19th of August inclusive, such of the said deficient Gold Coins as should not exceed the Rates following, *viz.*

	dwts.	grs.
Guineas coined prior to January 1st, 1772	- 5	6
Half Guineas ditto	- 2	14
Quarter Guineas ditto	- 1	7

and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, who were appointed to receive the same, were commanded to give in exchange for them other Coin, allowed from that time to pass in payment, *viz.* Guineas, &c. not more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the first Table, during the before-mentioned period.

From and after the said 19th day of August, all Guineas, &c. more deficient in weight than the rates specified in the first mentioned Table, not to be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatsoever within the Kingdom of Great Britain, except during twenty-one days, which were allowed to the Collectors and Receivers of Taxes, &c. resident in the Country in England, and twenty-eight days to the Collec-

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tors and Receivers in Scotland, for the purpose of remitting to the proper Offices such of the said deficient Coins received by them in payment and discharge of Taxes, &c.

And the Tellers of the Exchequer, and the Receivers General resident in London and Westminster, were commanded to receive from the Collectors and Receivers resident in the Country alone, and from no other person, the said deficient Gold Coins, during the said 21 days and 28 days respectively, and no longer, provided such Coins should not be more deficient in weight than the Rates specified in the last Table \*.

\* Proclamation. The same for Ireland, of the same date, mutatis mutandis, with these material variations as to time.—Instead of the 1st of May and 19th of August, the 8th of May and the 26th of August, and the time allowed to the Collectors, &c. to pay the deficient Coins into the Exchequer in Ireland, or to the Receivers General, and Paymasters General of the Revenues, only 14 days, instead of 21 and 28 as allowed in England and Scotland respectively.

499. After line 11 —

Great quantities of Gold Coin of the Realm, deficient in weight, being still in circulation, and due attention not being paid to the weighing such Coins, a Proclamation was issued, upon the 21st day of September, to enforce the Proclamation of the 12th of April respecting the cutting, &c. of such deficient pieces, and all persons were commanded strictly to conform to the orders therein given \*.

\* Proclamation.

Add after the last line—

1793. Feb. Two hundred Pounds of Copper Coin were recommended for Bermuda \*.

\* Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

500, line 13. Put a letter of reference after *Kingdom*, and add as note —

The order for stamping these was given in the month of March, and there were issued in the course of this year 2,325,099, at 4s. 9d. each, amounting in value to £552,211.0s. 3d. [Account delivered from the Bank, June 13, 1816.]

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505, line 6, Add after 91. It has been continued by various Statutes, and still exists \*.

\* By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, passed in this year, the same restriction was laid upon the Bank there. Divers Statutes of the United Kingdom have extended this provision, which is still in force.

515. Add to note [r] —

Thus the title of King of France, and the arms of that Kingdom, were silently abandoned.

515, line 17, for, *or to pass as such foreign Coin*, read, with the intent to resemble such foreign Coin, or to pass as such.

516, line 11. Put a mark of reference after 1804, and add as a note —

In this year were issued 1,211,484 of these Dollars, amounting to £302,871. [Account delivered by the Bank on June 13, 1816.]

523. After the last line add, In this year, on the 30th of June, five hundred Pounds worth of Copper Coins were ordered for the Bahama's \*. They were struck in Mr. Boulton's Mint at Soho, and were intended to supply the negroes with small Money ; but they refused to take them, and the project came to nothing †.

\* Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, &c.

† From the information of George Chalmers, Esq.

524. Before line 3 from the bottom add, On the 12th of May, a Silver Coinage of Tokens, to the amount of £10,000, was recommended by the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Commerce for the Colonies of Demerara and Essequibo \*.

1810, April 16. It was agreed by the Committee of Privy Council for Trade that twenty-five tons of Copper should be executed for the Prince of Wales's Island †. They were accordingly struck in the Mint ‡.

\* Register, as above.

† Register of that Board.

‡ See the Plates, Suppl. Part II.



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526. After line 12, add—

1811. Feb. 15. The exportation of the Coins was taken into consideration in the House of Commons, and Returns were ordered to be made of the Quantity of Bullion or Coin which had been seized in the year ending on the 1st of February.

March 11. It appears from the Return, which was made upon the 11th of March, that the Quantity of Foreign Gold Bullion seized was 3421 oz. 12 dwts. Of Foreign Gold Coin 377 oz. 1 dwt. Of Foreign Silver, 23 oz. and 129 pieces <sup>a</sup>. Of British Gold Coin, £.10;427. 7s. 6d.; and of Silver, £.90. 15s. 0d.<sup>b</sup> These quantities, it is to be presumed, bear but a small proportion to those which were suspected to be clandestinely carried out of the kingdom; otherwise they do not seem to form a just foundation for any serious alarm.

March 18. On the 18th of the same month a Notice was issued from the Bank of England, stating that the price of Silver had risen so much since the first issue of Bank Dollar Tokens at 5s. each <sup>c</sup>, as to make them worth more to be sold as Bullion than the price at which they were current. It was therefore deemed expedient, at the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Coin, in order to prevent their being withdrawn from circulation, that an additional value, nearly proportionate to that at which they were first issued, in relation to their intrinsic value, should be assigned to them. They therefore gave notice that their Cashiers, &c. would receive all such Bank Dollar Tokens at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, and pay and issue all such as should be paid or issued hereafter by them at the same rate, until a publick Notice of not less than six months should be given to the contrary <sup>d</sup>.

The traffick in the sale of Guineas, which was practised, in some small degree, during the last year, now began to extend itself in an alarming manner; and several persons were prosecuted for that which was supposed to be an offence against the Statute 5 and 6 Edward VI. cap. 19, which forbade the giving for coined Money more than the current value as declared

<sup>a</sup> These, as I conjecture, were seized because they had not been properly entered.

<sup>b</sup> Report from the Custom House, dated March 11, 1811.

<sup>c</sup> They were first struck in the year 1804.

<sup>d</sup> Advertisement in the Gazette.

by the King's Proclamation; but upon solemn argument, before the Judges, on the cases of De Yonge and Wright, it was determined that the exchanging Guineas at an higher price than their current value, for Notes of the Bank of England, was not an offence against that Statute, which required an exchange of Coin for Coin<sup>e</sup>.

June 19. About this time the exportation of Dollars from Trinidad occasioned such a scarcity of current Silver Specie, that to prevent the further carrying out of these Coins, a Proclamation, bearing date the 19th of June, was issued by the Governor to permit the circulation of a certain number of cut Dollars, not exceeding in the whole 25,000. A piece of Silver of the value of one Shilling to be cut from the centre of each piece, and the Dollar so cut then to continue to pass and be received at the rate or value of nine Shillings, and the piece cut out to pass current at one Shilling.

A proper person was appointed by the Proclamation to cut the same, at the expense of the Colony<sup>f</sup>.

June 26. An Act was passed to prevent the counterfeiting of Silver Pieces denominated Tokens, intended to be issued and circulated<sup>g</sup> by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for the respective sums of 5s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d.; and to prevent the bringing into the Kingdom or uttering any such counterfeit Pieces or Tokens.

It began with stating that the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, with the approbation of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, were preparing to make and stamp, and intended to issue and circulate, for the convenience of the publick, a quantity of Silver pieces, denominated Tokens, for the respective sums above-mentioned; such Tokens for the sum of 5s. 6d. being intended to contain on the Obverse side thereof an impression of his Majesty's head, and the following words and letters, *viz.* GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX., and on the Reverse BANK TOKEN, 5s. 6d.

<sup>e</sup> Report of the Cases of Wright and De Yonge, by John King, Esq. London, 1811, 8vo. The above determination occasioned the passing of a Statute, relative to the subject, in the month of July following.

<sup>f</sup> Proclamation by his Excellency W. Moore, Major-General, Governor of the Island of Trinidad. [St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 12—14, 1811.]

<sup>g</sup> The Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. were not put into circulation until the 9th of July.



with the addition of the year in which the same should be made and stamped<sup>h</sup>.

The remaining provisions of this Act are the same as those of the 44th Geo. III. cap. 71. which was made to prevent the counterfeiting the Dollars issued by the Bank in 1804<sup>i</sup>.

The determination of the Judges in the cases of De Yonge and Wright having set aside the Statute 5 and 6 Edw. VI. so far as Bank Notes were concerned, it became necessary that some certain provision should be made to stop that traffick in Coins, which threatened their total destruction, and to prevent Bank Notes from being received or paid for any smaller sum than that specified thereon.

June. This measure was urged forward by a letter which Lord King, about this time, addressed to his tenants in the county of Surrey, and probably elsewhere, in which he says—"in consequence of the late great depreciation of Paper Money, I can no longer consent to receive any Bank Notes at their nominal value in payment or satisfaction of an old contract." He therefore requires payment in Guineas; or in Portugal Gold Coin, equal in weight to the number of Guineas due; or in Bank Notes with an addition of £.14. 12s. 8d. *per cent.*, such being the difference in the market price of Gold, when the agreements were made in 1807 and the market price in 1811<sup>k</sup>.

By this injudicious<sup>l</sup> measure of the Noble Lord, Government was reduced to the following dilemma—either to strike immediately a sufficiency of Gold

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<sup>h</sup> The pieces of 3s. and 1s. 6d. differ from the above solely in the value upon the Reverse, and in the portrait of the King. They were first issued upon the 9th of July in this year. The standard of their weight and fineness was thus stated in a Mint Account delivered to the House of Commons, dated March 22, 1813.

	weight.		pure Silver.			Alloy.		
	dwt.	gr.	dwt.	gr.	decim.	dwt.	gr.	decim.
3s.	9	11	8	10	408	1	0	592
1s. 6d.	4	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	5	204	0	12	296

[Parliamentary Paper.]

<sup>i</sup> Stat. 51 G. III. cap. 110.

<sup>k</sup> Lord King's Speech on the second reading of Earl Stanhope's Bill respecting Guineas and Bank Notes, London, 8vo. 1811, p. 7.

<sup>l</sup> I call it injudicious, because his Lordship ought to have foreseen the effect of the measure, and that it would necessarily compel the Government to make Bank Notes approach still more nearly than before to a legal tender.



Coins, or to protect from arrest those who were unable to procure Guineas for the payment of demands upon them.

The latter was determined upon; and thus the opportunity of establishing, fairly, a Coinage of Gold at such a weight as would probably have secured the Guineas in future from the melting-pot, was lost.

July 9. On this day the Bank Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. were put into circulation.

July. On the 24th of this month an Act was passed to make more effectual provision for preventing the current Gold Coin of the Realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such Coin; for preventing any Note or Bill of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; and for staying proceedings upon any distress by tender of such Notes. By this Statute it was enacted that the current Gold Coin should not be received or paid for more than the true lawful value, either in lawful Money, or in any Note or Notes of the Bank of England, or in any Silver Token or Tokens issued by the said Bank, or by any or all of the said means wholly or partly, or by any other means, device, shift, or contrivance whatsoever, on pain that the offender therein should be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor. It was further enacted, under the same penalty, that Notes of the Bank of England should not, by any means, &c. &c. be received or paid for less than the amount of lawful Money expressed therein, except only lawful discount on such as should not be payable on demand.

All proceedings by distress, &c. were by this Statute stayed, provided full payment should be tendered in Notes of the Bank of England.

Offences against this Act in Scotland, to be punished by fine and imprisonment, or by one or the other, as the Judge or Judges before whom the offender should be tried and convicted, should direct.

The Act not to extend to Ireland.

To continue in force until the 25th day of March, 1812, and no longer<sup>m</sup>.

August. As the Bank Tokens which were issued did not afford a sufficient supply, the want of Silver for change began to be severely felt in many

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<sup>m</sup> Stat. 51 G. III. cap. 127.

parts of the Kingdom, and occasioned the circulation of private Tokens, to supply the place of Sixpences and Shillings<sup>n</sup>.

Sept. 18. The Tokens of 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* of the second type were issued by the Bank. And, according to the publick papers, counterfeits of those for three Shillings appeared within less than a week after the genuine ones were put into circulation<sup>o</sup>.

1812. January. That which ought to have been foreseen, as the probable consequence of permitting light private Tokens to circulate with those issued from the Bank, now began to force itself into notice. The heavier Tokens were melted down, and stamped into those of less weight<sup>p</sup>.

May 5. An Act was passed to continue, until three months after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, and amend, an Act of the 51st of the King, Chapter 127, respecting the Gold Coins, and Notes of the Bank of England.

By this Act the provisions of the former Statute were extended to Ireland; and the Notes of the Bank there, with respect to offences, &c. in that kingdom, were placed upon the same footing as those of the Bank of England<sup>q</sup>.

July 20. The Act of the 10th of July, 1804, chapter 71, so far as it related to the Dollars issued by the Bank of England, was now renewed from the 1st of August next ensuing, with the addition of the Tokens for 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* and an increase of the punishment for counterfeiting, to fourteen years transportation.

<sup>n</sup> As at Bristol, Southampton, &c. &c. &c.

<sup>o</sup> St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 26—28, 1811.

<sup>p</sup> Id. Jan. 9—11, 1812.

<sup>q</sup> Stat. 52 G. III. cap. 50. Whilst this Act was passing through the House, the following Epigram appeared in the publick papers:

#### BANK NOTES AND GUINEAS.

Bank Notes, it is said, once Guineas defied  
To swim to a point in trade's foaming tide;  
But ere they could reach the opposite brink,  
Bank Notes cried to Gold, help us, cash us, we sink.  
That Paper should sink, and Guineas should swim,  
May appear to some folks a ridiculous whim;  
But, before they condemn, let them hear this suggestion,  
In pun-making, gravity's out of the question.



For the first offence in putting off the counterfeits, or having in possession one or more such counterfeits, or any piece or pieces of counterfeit money whatsoever, besides what should have been uttered, &c. the offender, on conviction, to suffer one year's imprisonment, and to find sureties for good behaviour for two years more; and on the second conviction, to be guilty of felony, and transported for fourteen years.

And it was further enacted, that if any person, being out of prison, should from and after the said 1st day of August commit any of the aforesaid offences, and should afterwards discover two or more persons who should, after the aforesaid 1st of August, have committed any of the said offences, so that two or more persons should be thereof convicted, then such discoverer should not be subject or liable to prosecution for any of the said offences by him previously committed<sup>r</sup>. And whereas divers frauds had been practised by making and publishing papers with certain words and characters so nearly resembling the Notes and Bills of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, as to appear to ignorant and unwary persons to be such Notes or Bills<sup>s</sup>, it was therefore enacted, that if any person should, after the said 1st day of August, engrave, &c. any plate, &c. the impression taken from which should resemble, or be apparently intended to resemble, the whole or any part of any of the Notes or Bills of the said Governor and Company, commonly called Bank Notes and Bank Post Bills, or should contain any word, number, figure, or character in white upon a black, sable, or dark ground, without an authority in writing for that purpose from the said Governor and Company, to be produced and proved by the party accused, or should (without such authority) use any such plate, &c. or any other instrument or device for the making or printing upon any paper, or any other material, any word, &c. &c. which should be apparently intended to resemble the whole or any part of the said Notes, &c. or any word, &c. in white on a black, &c. ground; or should knowingly and wilfully utter, &c. any paper, &c. containing any such word, &c. or knowingly or wittingly have in his custody

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<sup>r</sup> In this part of the Act the clauses in the former Statute, of 1804, for the apprehension of suspected persons, and for the limitations of actions, are omitted.

<sup>s</sup> These were technically termed Flash Notes, and were supposed to be manufactured chiefly in the Fleet Prison. They were for one or two *Pence*.



such without lawful excuse, the proof of which to lie upon the person accused, then, upon being convicted thereof according to law, he should be adjudged a felon, and be transported for the term of fourteen years.

Provided that nothing in the Act should apply to any paper, &c. (other than papers, &c. resembling such Notes, &c. as aforesaid) containing an impression from any plates, &c. with white letters upon black, &c. which should, previous to the passing of the Act, have been in the custody of any person or persons whatsoever<sup>t</sup>.

July 29. The melting down the Tokens issued by the Banks of England and Ireland, in order to form private Tokens of less intrinsic value either in weight or fineness, made it necessary to stop entirely the circulation of those which were not current under the authority of Government. A Statute was, therefore, passed upon the 29th of July, to forbid, from and after the passing of the Act, the further making and issuing of any Tokens of Gold or Silver, or of mixed metals in part of Gold or Silver, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such Token so made or issued, any sum not less than five Pounds, or more than twenty, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices of the Peace who should hear and determine the offence.

And it was further enacted that after the 25th day of March 1813, no Tokens whatsoever, excepting those issued and circulated by the Governor and Company of the Banks of England and Ireland respectively, should be current under the penalty above mentioned<sup>u</sup>.

This Clause, which fixed the time beyond which the private Tokens were not to be circulated, seems to have created a general alarm of inconvenience from a want of Silver Coins when that period should arrive.

Sept. 19. More than 100 of the inhabitants and tradesmen of Reading returned thanks to J. B. Monck, Esq. for the convenience afforded to them by the issue of his Silver Tokens, and expressed their surprize that an Act should have been passed prohibiting the circulation of Gold and Silver

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<sup>t</sup> Stat. 52 G. III. c. 138.

<sup>u</sup> Stat. 52 G. III. c. 157. The Copper Tokens were not mentioned in this Act, and consequently their circulation was not forbidden.

Tokens after the 25th of March next, without any provision for the future supply of Silver, either from the Mint, or from the Bank of England<sup>x</sup>.

Previously, however, to the date of these thanks, an issue of Bank Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. of a new type, had been made; it took place upon the 18th of this month.

Nov. 14. A Silver Coinage was ordered for Ceylon, and authority given that it might be executed in the Island<sup>y</sup>.

Dec. 22. The sale of Gold Coins, for more than their current value, still continuing, it was found expedient to continue the Act of the 52d year of the King, Chapter 50, until the 25th day of March 1814<sup>z</sup>.

1813. March 13. At the beginning of this year it became necessary to extend the circulation of private Tokens (which was to cease upon the 25th of this month) to the 5th day of July next following<sup>a</sup>.

On the 25th of this month a new Coinage of Guineas, Half-Guineas, and Seven-Shilling Pieces, began to be issued. The first two pieces were of the same type as the Half-Guinea which is engraven in Supp. Part II. Plate III. N<sup>o</sup> 13, except the date. No alteration was made in the former type of the Seven-Shillings Pieces.

July 10. A Statute of this date extended the provisions of an Act [45 G. III. c. 42]<sup>b</sup>, for preventing the counterfeiting of certain Silver Tokens, to certain other Tokens which have been or may be issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland. These Tokens are thus described in the Preamble. Silver Pieces of the common standard of Spanish Pillar Dollars for thirty Pence Irish currency each, containing on the Obverse side thereof an impression of His Majesty's head, and the following words or figures, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX 1813, and on the Reverse BANK TOKEN XXX PENCE IRISH; and also Tokens for ten Pence, and five Pence, Irish currency, each containing on the Obverse his Majesty's head, with GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX, and on the Reverse side respectively, within a Wreath of Shamrock Leaves, BANK TOKEN 10 PENCE, or 5 PENCE, IRISH. 1813<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> Morning Chronicle, Sept. 24.

<sup>y</sup> Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

<sup>z</sup> Stat. 53 G. III. c. 5.

<sup>a</sup> Id. c. 19.

<sup>b</sup> See the Annals under that year.

<sup>c</sup> Stat. 53 G. III. c. 106.



At the same time another Statute again extended the time for the circulation of private Tokens to the space of six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament; and, in order to remove doubts which had arisen, it enacted, that the issuers of local Tokens should be liable in Law, upon demand made of the value denoted upon such Tokens, to pay the same. This provision not to extend to authorize the issuing of any Promissory Note, not being a Token composed of Gold or Silver, or of mixed Metal composed partly of Gold or Silver, not at that time issuable by Law<sup>d</sup>.

July 13. The Act of the 52d of the King, chapter 138, for the prevention of frauds in the imitation of the Notes or Bills of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, having been, through ignorance of its provisions, violated by many persons, carrying on the business of Bankers, who had made, &c. &c. Promissory Notes containing white letters or figures on a black, &c. ground, it became expedient to grant them a reasonable time to call in such Notes, and to issue others in lieu thereof. It was therefore enacted, that, from and after the passing of the present Act, until the first day of November 1816, no person should be liable to prosecution, by virtue of the said recited Act, for any such Note the date whereof should not be later than the first day of November 1813<sup>e</sup>.

July 21. The Coins which usually circulated in the East Indies had not, as it appears, received any sanction from Government, until an Act which was passed at this time declared it to be expedient for the protection of property and trade in the East Indies, that, &c. &c.; and also that further provisions should be made for the punishment of the crimes of, &c. &c.; and of counterfeiting the current Coin, and uttering such counterfeit Coin, in the East Indies; it therefore enacted, that if any person within the local limits of the Criminal Jurisdiction of any of his Majesty's Courts at Fort William, Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Prince of Wales's Island, or if any person, personally subject to the Jurisdiction of the said Courts, at any place in the East Indies, or any place between the Cape of Good Hope and the Streights of Magellan, where the United Company of Merchants of

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<sup>d</sup> Stat. 53 G. III. c. 114. The margin states the Notes which were not issuable by Law to be those under 20s.

<sup>e</sup> Stat. 53 G. III. c. 139.



England trading to the East Indies should have a Settlement, Factory, or other Establishment, should counterfeit, or procure to be counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in counterfeiting, any of the Gold or Silver Coins of any of the British Governments in India, or any Gold or Silver Coin usually current and received as Money in payments in any part of the British Possessions in the East Indies, it should and might be lawful for the Court before which any such person should be convicted of any such offence by due course of Law, to order and adjudge that such person should be transported to such place beyond the Seas, and for such term of years, as the said Court should direct. The punishment for uttering such counterfeit Coin, knowing it to be such, to be, upon conviction, for the first offence, six months imprisonment, with hard labour during that time at the discretion of the Court, and surety to be given for good behaviour for six months more, to be computed from the end of the first six. For the second offence, two years imprisonment, with hard labour as before, and surety to be given for two years after the expiration of the term of imprisonment. For the third offence, transportation for life. A Certificate, under the hand of the proper Officer of the Court, to be a sufficient proof of the former conviction.

On conviction (upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or if there should be no Justice of the Peace duly qualified to act in the place where such offence should be committed, before one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court there) of having in possession more than five pieces of such counterfeit Coin, without lawful excuse, the proof of which to lie upon the party accused, the whole of such counterfeit pieces to be forfeited, and to be cut to pieces and destroyed, and the offender to pay for every such piece not more than 40 nor less than 20 Sicca Rupees, in the currency of the place where such offence should be committed; one moiety of which to go to the informer or informers, and the other moiety to the poor of the Presidency, Settlement, or Place where such offence should be committed. And in case such penalty should not forthwith be paid, the offender to be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for the space of three calendar months, or until such penalty should be paid<sup>f</sup>.

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<sup>f</sup> Stat. 53 G. III. c. 155. § 116, 117, 118, 119. The earliest Coins for the use of the East

August 2. On this day £.1000 worth of Copper Pieces was ordered for Demerara and Essequibo<sup>§</sup>.

India Company were either struck by our Monarchs, or coined by their authority. Of the former kind were the Portcullis Pieces of Elizabeth in 1600-1<sup>\*</sup>.

In the reign of Charles II. the Company began, by authority from the Crown, to strike Silver Coins for the use of their Factory at Bombay. They were Fanams and Rupees, all of which bore either the name, or some reference to the Sovereign<sup>†</sup>.

Other Rupees were coined in the year 1687<sup>‡</sup>, and during the reign of George II.<sup>§</sup>

The first account which appears upon the Company's Records, of the regular establishment of a Mint at Bombay, is about the year 1738. There are now other Mints subordinate to it, at Surat, Baroda, and Broach.

The Mint at Madras is first noticed in 1743, when the standard fineness of the Rupee in that Presidency was settled.

In June 1766 the Calcutta Mint occurs. Benares and Ferrukabad are at this time subordinate to it.

The Mints at Moorshedabad and Dacca were abolished in 1793.

In the Mints enumerated above, Coins of Gold and Silver, with Indian inscriptions, are struck according to the standards established by the Company.

At different times very considerable Copper Coinages have been executed by the Company in England, partly at his Majesty's Mint, but principally at Soho under the superintendence of Mr. Boulton. Specimens of these are engraven in the Supplement, Part II.

Copper Money has also been struck in the Company's Mints in India.

The following Table will shew the weight and fineness of the Company's Gold and Silver Coins which are now current in India.

	Gold.		Silver.	
	gross wt. troy gr.	Fine. troy gr.	gross wt. troy gr.	Fine. troy gr.
Calcutta.	190.894.	189.402.	179.667.	175.925.
Madras ..	45.818.	42.	180.	165.
Bombay..	179.	164.74.	179.	164.74
Benares.....			175.	168.875.
Farrukabad .....			173.	165.22.

It is understood to be the intention of the Company to equalize the Rupee in all the Presidencies. Some progress has already been made in the accomplishment of this intention, the Silver Rupee being struck at 180 grains gross weight, and 165 grains fine Silver, which is understood to be the standard for general circulation.

This design is well worthy of the Company, and proves that it entertains enlightened notions of the true principles of Coinage.

<sup>§</sup> Register of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

<sup>\*</sup> See vol. III. p. 80.

<sup>†</sup> Id. p. 329.

<sup>‡</sup> In the Cabinet of the Rev. J. W. Martin, who has permitted it to be engraven for this work. See Suppl. part II.

<sup>§</sup> See Supplemental Plates, Part II.



Nov. 26. By an Act of this date, the circulation of Local Tokens was again extended to six weeks from the commencement of the next Session of Parliament <sup>h</sup>.

The state of the Copper Coinage at this time occasioned a conversation in the House of Commons, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Grenfell, which was the cause of considerable alarm amongst the lower orders of the people, who suspected that the old Tower Halfpennies and Farthings would be called in and exchanged at a rate below their legal currency.

In consequence of this misapprehension the old Copper Coins were almost generally refused to be taken. A declaration, however, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his place upon the 27th of December, that those Coins were a lawful tender, in those payments which could be made in Copper currency, and that they would consequently be received by Government at their legal current price, as soon as a Coinage of superior value could be prepared <sup>i</sup>, checked the alarm, but had not the power to remove it entirely. The unwillingness to receive those Coins continued, in some degree, until they were taken out of circulation in the year 1817.

1814. May 4. The continued practice of selling the Gold Coins made it necessary to revive the Statute 52 G. III. c. 50, and to continue it during the continuance of any Act imposing any restriction on the Governor and Company of the Bank of England with respect to payments in cash <sup>k</sup>.

Dec. 1. A Coinage of one hundred thousand Rix Dollars in Silver, and two hundred thousand Rix Dollars worth of Copper, in pieces of various denominations, was ordered for Ceylon <sup>l</sup>.

1815. August 16. An Indenture was made between the King and the Right Honourable William Wellesley Pole, who was appointed Master of the Mint on the 30th of September in the preceding year.

The Pieces to be coined, and their Standard to be the same as those contained in the Indenture with the Honourable C. S. Cadogan, bearing date on the 28th of November 1770 ; but instead of the allowances to the Master, a fixed salary of £.3000 *per annum* to be paid to him.

<sup>h</sup> Stat. 54 G. III. c. 4.

<sup>i</sup> St. James's Chronicle.

<sup>k</sup> Stat. 54 G. III. c. 52.

<sup>l</sup> Register of Committee of Privy Council for Trade.



The Prices to be allowed for the Coinage of every Pound weight Troy of Gold and Silver Monies are the same as those in the Indenture with Cadogan; but those prices to be received by a person appointed by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury; and the Master to make agreement with the Monayers for their labour, &c. as he can agree with them from time to time, provided that the prices should be approved of by the aforesaid Commissioners, and should not exceed those in the above-mentioned Indenture with Cadogan. Instead of the Fees which in that Indenture were allowed to the Forger of the Dies, the following allowances to the Melter appear in the following Schedule.

A Schedule of the highest Prices to be allowed to the Melter for every Pound Weight Troy of Gold and Silver Monies melted by him.

## Gold.

	£.	s.	d.
Five Guinea Pieces, <i>per</i> lb. - - - - -	0	0	$8\frac{2}{3}$
Double Guineas - - - - -	0	0	$8\frac{2}{3}$
Guineas - - - - -	0	0	10
Half Guineas - - - - -	0	0	$11\frac{1}{3}$
Seven Shilling Pieces - - - - -	0	1	3
Quarter Guineas - - - - -	0	1	$5\frac{1}{3}$

## Silver.

Crowns, <i>per</i> lb. - - - - -	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$
Half Crowns - - - - -	0	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$
Shillings - - - - -	0	0	3
Half Shillings - - - - -	0	0	$3\frac{2}{3}$
Groats - - - - -	0	0	4
Half Sixpences - - - - -	0	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$
Half Groats - - - - -	0	0	5
Pennies - - - - -	0	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$

All payments which heretofore were made by the Warden to be discharged in future by the Master.

The Indenture likewise established a Board (for the better management of the affairs of the Mint, and for ordering, examining, and avouching the accounts and expenditure of the same), to consist of the Master and Worker

or his Deputy, the King's Assayer, the Comptroller, the King's Clerk, and the Superintendant of Machinery. Any three of the said Officers, the Master or his Deputy being one, to be competent to act. The Board to meet every Wednesday, or on such other days as they should appoint, to determine the hours of attendance of the several Officers for the receipt of all such Bullion as should be brought to the Mint, and for the delivery out of the coined Monies, and all other business of the Mint, and to give directions in all matters wherein authority was given to them by the Indenture <sup>m</sup>.

October 31. On this day a great part of the New Mint was burned, and some of the lighter parts of the Machinery considerably injured<sup>n</sup>.

November. As the Spanish Dollars were at this time worth no more than about four Shillings and three Pence each, whilst the Bank Tokens circulated at five Shillings and six Pence, the former pieces were ingeniously altered so as to resemble in a great measure the latter.

1816. January 9. At the beginning of the next year a man was indicted for uttering and having in his possession a number of these counterfeits; and pleading guilty to the charge of uttering, the other charges were, on account of some favourable circumstances in his case, not proceeded upon, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and at the end of that time to find security for six months<sup>o</sup>.

April 25. On this day Notice was issued from the Bank (in compliance with a former Notice dated on the 18th of March 1811), that until the first day of November next the Bank Dollar Tokens would be received, and value given for them, by the Cashiers, &c. of the Bank, at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

To avoid confusion, the Governor and Company found it necessary to apprise the Publick that not less than eight Dollars would be received and paid for at the Bank <sup>p</sup>.

May 21. The Lords Committee of Council, appointed to take into consideration the state of the Coins of this Kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of his Majesty's Mint, presented their Report to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

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<sup>m</sup> Indenture printed by Order of Parliament May 30, 1816.

<sup>n</sup> St. James's Chronicle, Oct 28—31, 1815.

<sup>o</sup> St. James's Chronicle, Nov. 1815 and Jan. 9—11, 1816.

<sup>p</sup> Notice from the Bank of England.



They stated that they had availed themselves of the return of a general peace to resume the consideration of the important subject committed to them, which the unusually high prices of the precious metals, and other circumstances arising out of a state of war, had obliged them to suspend<sup>q</sup>; and humbly represented to his Royal Highness, that an immediate Coinage of Gold and Silver Monies would be of great public benefit: but that if his Royal Highness should be pleased to give directions for carrying the same into effect, they did not conceive it would be advisable to make any alteration, either in the standard, weight, or denominations of the Gold Coins<sup>r</sup>. They were, however, of opinion, that it should forthwith be proposed to Parliament, to pass an Act declaring the Gold Coin alone to be the standard Coin of this realm; and that the Silver Coins should hereafter be considered merely as representative Coins, and be a legal tender only in payment of sums not exceeding two Guineas<sup>s</sup>.

With respect to the Silver Coins, of which an immediate supply appeared to the Committee to be more indispensably necessary for the public convenience; they were of opinion that no alteration should be made either in the standard of fineness, or in the denominations of Coins; but that it would be adviseable to diminish the weight of the pieces, in order to prevent a recurrence of those inconveniences which had hitherto arisen from the melting the new and perfect Silver Coins as soon as they have appeared in circulation<sup>u</sup>, for the purpose of converting them into Bullion, in which state they have been generally more valuable than as Coin. They were therefore of opinion, that it should be proposed to Parliament to *authorize*<sup>t</sup> his Majesty

<sup>q</sup> Had they, instead of suspending their considerations, proceeded to a Coinage, founded upon the then state of the Bullion market, with a small allowance for the expense of Coinage, it should seem that a precedent might have been then fairly established for Coins which would probably have existed for many years, without any danger from the increased value of Bullion.

<sup>r</sup> This was done, and the Coins disappeared nearly as fast as they were issued.

<sup>s</sup> This was already done as far as the sum of £25. by Stat. 14 G. III. c. 42.

<sup>t</sup> It is wonderful that this regard for the preservation of the Silver Coins should not have suggested the propriety of some guard against the melting of the much more important Gold Money.

<sup>u</sup> Is this term correct? Was it *necessary* to authorize the King in the exercise of what Sir M. Hale declares to be his undoubted prerogative?



to direct, that in all future Coinages of Silver, sixty-six Shillings (and other Coins in proportion) should be struck from each pound weight troy of standard Silver, instead of sixty-two.

They were further of opinion, that the expense of coining the Gold Coins, now to be declared the standard Coin of the realm, should still be borne by the publick ; but that the charge of coining the Silver Coins, as well as a small allowance for Seignorage, ought to be deducted; and that his Majesty should be authorized to direct his Master of the Mint to retain four Shillings out of each Pound weight troy of Silver Coin, hereafter to be coined, for the charge of Brassage and Seignorage, and that the Money received for the same should be applied to the publick service in discharge of the interest of the sum expended in the erection of the new Mint, and in defraying the general expenses of the Mint Establishment. In thus stating the number of pieces to be struck from each pound of Silver, and the amount of the sum to be deducted for Brassage and Seignorage, the Committee stated that they had, to the best of their judgment, endeavoured to fix on such a rate as would on the one hand be sufficiently high to protect<sup>x</sup> the new Coins, by a small increase of their nominal value, from the danger of being melted down and converted into Bullion when the market price of Silver should rise ; whilst on the other, it would, they trusted, not be found to be so low as to afford any encouragement to the issue of counterfeit Coin<sup>y</sup>, if the market price of Silver should fall.

The Committee recommended that not less than £.2,500,000 in Silver Coin should actually be coined, before any issue of new Coin should take place ; viz. £.2,000,000 for the use of Great Britain, and £.500,000 for the use of Ireland. They likewise suggested, that it would be necessary, before any further progress could be made in the execution of a new Silver Coinage, on the above principles, that the legal prohibitions against coining any Silver Coins of the realm, or altering the weight of such Coins, arising out of the

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<sup>x</sup> From the prices which Silver Bullion attained a few years since, it is doubtful whether this rise be sufficient.

<sup>y</sup> This is an unnecessary caution. Counterfeiters do not use Silver, and therefore the weight of the Coins is not matter of consideration with them.

Acts of 18 C. II. ch. 5., 7 and 8 W. III. ch. 1. sec. 1 and 2, 14 G. III. ch. 42, sec. 1, 38 G. III. ch. 59, sec. 2., should be repealed.

When this should have been effected, the Committee would proceed humbly to recommend to his Royal Highness, the regulations which they conceived would be necessary with respect to the time and mode of calling in the Silver Coins then in currency; as well as with respect to the allowance (if any) to be made hereafter for reasonable wear, in each denomination of the proposed new Silver Coins.

They thought it fit, however, to state as their opinion, with respect to the Silver Coins then in circulation, that it should be proposed to Parliament to *authorize* his Majesty, whenever he should see fit to call in such Silver Coins, to direct that all such pieces as should be judged by the Officers of the Mint to have been actually coined in his Majesty's Mint, should be received by tale, and that the holders of the same should receive in return an equal value by tale of the new Silver Coins <sup>z</sup>.

May 28. In consequence of this Report, a Message was delivered from the Prince Regent, to both Houses of Parliament, stating that he had taken into his serious consideration the present defective state and inadequate amount of the Silver Coin of the realm, and for the purpose of applying an effective remedy to the evil, had given directions for a new and extensive Silver Coinage; and that he relied upon the concurrence of the two Houses in such measures as might be necessary to give effect to that important service <sup>a</sup>.

June 11. There having been some demur among the shopkeepers in Dumfries regarding the receipt of the Silver Currency, a meeting of the inhabitants was called, and a letter on the subject written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in course of post, returned the following satisfactory answer:

“ Mr. Vansittart presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and in reply to his letter of the 11th instant, begs to acquaint him, that all Shillings and Sixpences that can be considered as of the established standard in fineness (and it appears that large proportions of the plain ones are of this description),

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<sup>z</sup> Report. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30 May, 1816.

<sup>a</sup> St. James's Chronicle, May 28—30, 1816.



will be exchanged for the new Silver Coin when it is issued.—Downing-street, June 15, 1816.”<sup>b</sup>

June 17. As doubts still prevailed on various other places, whether the defaced Coins would be received in exchange for the new ones, the following Notice appeared in some of the publick papers :

“ *Whitehall, June 17, 1816.*

“ Sir,

“ I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to inform you, that his Lordship is aware that considerable inconvenience has arisen, in many parts of the country, from an apprehension that the defaced Silver Coin, now in circulation, will not be taken in exchange for the new Coinage, now preparing ; he therefore directs me to apprize you, that the defaced Coin of the realm will be taken in exchange for the new Coinage, as soon as the latter is compleated ; and he hopes that the Bankers and Tradesmen of ——— will continue to receive such defaced Coin in the mean time.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. BECKETT.

“ *To the Worshipful Mayor of ———.*”<sup>c</sup>

June 22. The Silver Coinage was now in so wretched a state that the reforming it could be no longer deferred. The Preamble to an Act which was now passed to provide for a New Silver Coinage, and to regulate the currency of the Gold and Silver Coin of the Realm, describes the Silver Coins as having, by long use and other circumstances, become greatly diminished in number and deteriorated in value, so as not to be sufficient for the payments required in dealings, under the value of the current Gold Coins, by reason whereof a great quantity of light and counterfeit Silver Coin and foreign Coin had been introduced into circulation within the realm ; the evils resulting from which could be remedied only by a New Coinage of Silver Money, to be made and issued under proper regulations for maintaining its value and preserving the same in circulation ; it was therefore enacted, that certain parts of the following Statutes should be repealed.

So much of 18 C. II. c. 5., and also so much of all other Acts as related to coining Silver brought to the Mint without charge.

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<sup>b</sup> St. James's Chronicle, June 22—25, 1816.

<sup>c</sup> Id. June 20—22, 1816.



So much of 7 and 8 W. III. c. 1., and of all other Acts as related to the weight and fineness of the Silver Coin, under Mint Indenture, and so much of 14 G. III. c. 42., as required 62 Shillings to the Pound troy.

And also so much of 38 G. III. c. 59, as suspended the Coinage of Silver for the present.

And further, that from and after the passing of the Act, it should and might be lawful for his Majesty's Master and Worker of the Mint, in London, to coin or cause to be coined any Silver Bullion, which at any time before or after the passing of the Act, should have been, or should be, brought to the said Mint, into Silver Coins of a standard and fineness of eleven ounces two pennyweights fine Silver, and eighteen pennyweights of Alloy in the pound troy, and in weight after the rate of sixty-six Shillings to every pound troy.

Further, that from and after such days, and during such period of time as should be appointed by any Proclamation made and issued by or in behalf of his Majesty, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, it should and might be lawful for any person to bring to the said Mint any old Silver Coin, which should be judged by the proper Officer to be the Silver Coin of the realm, and there to receive in exchange a sum of Money in the new Silver Coinage equal in amount to the sum at which the old Silver Coin was originally current.

Further, the Treasury was authorized to appoint persons to receive the old Silver Coins, and to exchange the same for new, at any places throughout the United Kingdom, during the period above-mentioned, and after the expiration of that time, all persons to whom any old Silver Coin deficient in value should be tendered in payment, were authorized and required to cut, &c. the same, the loss thereby to be borne by the person tendering the same. But if any piece so cut, &c. should appear to be of the full value which its denomination imported, then the person who should cut, &c. the same to take it at the rate it was coined for; and in case any dispute should arise, the same to be determined before a Magistrate, to whom power was given to summon any person or persons to appear and give evidence, and to administer an oath, as he should see convenient, to any person, for determining any question relating to the value and lawful currency of any such piece of Coin. The loss arising from the deficiency and re-coinage, and all

other expenses, to be provided for out of the aids or supplies granted for the year 1816, to the extent of £.500,000.

It was further provided that, after a day to be appointed by Proclamation, Silver Coin and Bullion might be brought to the Mint by any person, there to be assayed, reduced to standard, and coined at the rate of 66 shillings per pound troy, of the standard before-mentioned; of which 62 Shillings should be delivered to the party bringing in the Bullion, &c. and four Shillings retained for assaying, loss, and coinage; and if any surplus should remain after the payment of the expenses incident thereto, then it should be carried to and made part of the Consolidated Fund.

The Gold Coins, made according to the Indentures of the Mint, to be henceforth the sole standard measure of value, and legal tender for payment, without any limitation of amount; and the Silver Coins, from and after a day to be named by Proclamation, to be a legal tender to the limited amount of forty Shillings only at any one time<sup>d</sup>.

The weight and fineness prescribed by the present Indenture with his Majesty's Master and Worker of the Mint in London, declared to be and to remain the standard of and for the lawful Gold Coin of the realm, so far as relates to Gold Coins of the denominations at present in use, and specified in the said Indenture; and in case any Gold Coin of any other denomination should hereafter be coined at the said Mint, under any future Indenture, then such Gold Coin to hold the like standard in fineness as the Gold Coins of the present denominations, and to hold a weight proportionate to the weight of the present Gold Coins, according to the value for which such Gold Coin or Coins of any new denomination shall be declared to be current. And it was further enacted that the current Gold Coin should not be received or paid for less than the value according to its denomination, on pain of being guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on being convicted thereof, of suffering imprisonment for six calendar months, and to find sureties for good behaviour for one year, to be computed from the end of the said six months.

For a second offence one year's imprisonment, and surety for good beha-

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<sup>d</sup> So much of the Statute 14 G. III. c. 42, as made Silver Coin a lawful tender to £25, or a tender for any greater sum according to its value by weight, and all Acts continuing the same, to be repealed by the abovementioned Proclamation.



viour for one year more, to be computed from the end of the first ; and for any subsequent offence two years imprisonment.

The bill of indictment for such offences not to be traversed, but the Court to proceed forthwith to trial, unless good cause for postponement, to be allowed by the Court, should be showed.

And it was further enacted, that on any prosecution or trial for offences against the Act, it should not be necessary to prove the Gold Coin received, or paid, or uttered contrary to the same, to be the current Gold Coin of the realm, but that the same should be deemed and taken so to be, if received, or paid, or uttered as such, until the contrary thereof should be proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

All Acts respecting the Silver Coins in force immediately before the passing of the Act, not being expressly repealed by it, and not repugnant or contradictory to its enactments and provisions, to continue in full force and effect, and to be applied and put in execution with respect to the Silver Coin to be coined in pursuance of the directions of the Act.

Nothing contained in the Act to extend, or be construed to extend, to affect, alter, or repeal any Act respecting payments in Bank of England Notes, or the payment of Revenue in Ireland in Irish Bank Tokens, during the continuance of the restriction of payments in cash by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland<sup>e</sup>.

June 26. An Act was passed to enable his Majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in the United States of America<sup>f</sup>.

Sept. 21. As the new Silver Money was not yet ready for delivery, the following notice was issued from the Lord Mayor, in order to allay, if possible, the alarm respecting the defaced Coins :

“Take notice. The Bank of England does not refuse any Shillings or Sixpences on account of their being plain, provided they are English.”<sup>g</sup>

In consequence of this notice people assembled in crowds to take their Silver to the Bank, for which they received Bank of England Notes and Tokens. The Bank took every thing not clearly ascertained to be foreign

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<sup>e</sup> Stat. 56 G. III. c. 68.

<sup>f</sup> Id. c. 92.

<sup>g</sup> St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 21—24, 1816.



currency. The day passed over in the city without the least tendency to tumult, although the Bank was beset by crowds. In the afternoon the following fresh notice was posted at the Bank and Mansion-house.

“Take notice. All Shillings and Sixpences of the Coin of the Realm, whether PLAIN or NOT, will continue to be exchanged at the Bank of England as heretofore, till the issue of the new Silver Coinage, which will not take place before the month of February next.

“N. B. Those who refuse to take the current Coin of the Realm are liable to be prosecuted.”<sup>h</sup>

In the mean time, a rumour that the Bank would not receive plain Shillings and Sixpences occasioned a general cessation of retail dealing in Westminster; and the Police Office in Queen Square was thronged with tradesmen of almost every description, inquiring of the Magistrates how they must proceed. One person said he had taken £50 in plain Silver that morning, and he could not get any other tradesman to take any part of it from him in business. Several pawnbrokers said, that persons who had small pledges could not release them, in consequence of their not taking the Silver; and they could not receive a pledge, as none would take their money: persons offering the pledges said they could not get food with it. The bustle so increased that the Magistrates began to fear some serious result, if something were not speedily done. They sent an Officer to the Bank, and being informed by Mr. Hase that he should not refuse taking plain Silver, if not French or counterfeit, they in the course of an hour issued Bills to that effect, which greatly appeased the publick mind, and business was restored as usual. Similar complaints were received at the other Police Offices, and the same measure resorted to in order to tranquillize the populace<sup>i</sup>.

Sept. 26. The Bank of England by publick notice extended the time for receiving their Tokens at 5s. 6d. each to the first day of February following<sup>k</sup>.

Oct. 24. On this day a circular letter was sent from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Commissioners of Taxes, acknowledging the receipt of their Report (dated the 4th instant) as well respecting the extension of time for receiving Bank Dollar Tokens, by the Receivers General and Collectors, as respecting the receipt of other Silver Coin, and giving their

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<sup>h</sup> Hand Bill.

<sup>i</sup> St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 21—24, 1816.

<sup>k</sup> Hand Bill.

opinion that the Receivers General should receive from the Collectors of Taxes all the plain Silver Coin collected by them on account of Taxes, which should, upon examination, appear in the judgment of the Receiver General not to be base or counterfeit; and also all good Bank Dollar Tokens which should be collected by them before the 1st day of February 1817, provided they were paid over in the first payment to be made by the Collector after that day <sup>l</sup>.

December. The refusal to take the plain Shillings and Sixpences still being continued by many persons, it was found necessary to issue a Proclamation, by which it was declared, that all such Coins, although quite plain, and reduced in weight, as might be recognized to be Standard Silver, would be received in exchange for the new Silver Coinage, and that a great proportion of such Standard Shillings and Sixpences were in circulation.

All persons were cautioned against refusing to take in payment Coins of the above description, as they would answer the same at their peril <sup>m</sup>.

1817. Jan. 16. The time for receiving Dollar Tokens was again extended by the Bank to the first day of May in this year <sup>n</sup>.

17. On this day the following Notice was issued from the Mint:—"The New Silver Coinage being now very nearly finished, arrangements are making for enabling all his Majesty's subjects, in every part of Great Britain, to exchange, at the same period, the old for the new Silver Coin of the Realm. This exchange will commence on or before Monday the 3d of February next; and all Standard Silver Coin of the Realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, will be received in exchange for the new Coin by tale, at its nominal value. The Publick are requested to observe, that the new Silver Coin to be issued from his Majesty's Mint upon this occasion will be delivered in exchange to the HOLDERS of the old Coin.

<sup>l</sup> Letter signed C. Arbuthnot, Treasury Chambers, Oct. 24, 1816. St. James's Chronicle, Oct. 26—29, 1816.

<sup>m</sup> St. James's Chronicle, Dec. 26—28, 1816, where it is stated to have issued from the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, but I know not on what authority, as it is not dated from any place, and is signed with the words "by authority" only. The date of Dec. 29 cannot be correct, as the Proclamation is printed in the Newspaper of the date referred to above.

<sup>n</sup> Hand Bill.



“ It is therefore strongly recommended that all Silver Coin of the Realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, which is now in circulation, should continue to be given and received in payments, for the very short period that will elapse before the issue of the new Silver Coin. By this means no interruption of the circulation will arise.

“ *Note.*—The old Coin, as described above, is received in payments at its nominal value, by all branches of the Revenue, and at the Bank of England, and will continue to be so until it is exchanged for the new Silver Coinage.” <sup>o</sup>

Jan. 18. A Proclamation was issued (in compliance with the Statute which was passed in the last year, to provide for a new Silver Coinage, &c. &c.), to fix the third day of February next ensuing as the day from and after which, and from thence until the 17th day of the said month, old Silver Coin of the Realm might be brought to the Mint, there to be exchanged for new Silver Coins to the same amount <sup>p</sup>.

29. By a subsequent Proclamation these times were altered to the 13th and 27th of the same month <sup>q</sup>.

Feb. 1. To further the exchange, four principal places were appointed for the Metropolis and its vicinity — 1st. Bank of England, 2d. South Sea House, 3d. Guildhall, 4th. Goldsmiths' Hall. And the following sixteen auxiliary stations were appointed in aid of the above principal stations:

1. Fisher's Auction Room, King Street, Covent Garden.
2. N<sup>o</sup> 17, Pickett Street, near Temple Bar.
3. N<sup>o</sup> 61, Swallow Street, facing Conduit Street.
4. N<sup>o</sup> 248, Oxford Street, the corner of Park Street.
5. N<sup>o</sup> 22, Denmark Street, near St. Giles's Church.
6. N<sup>o</sup> 53, Hatton Garden.
7. Astley's Theatre, Lambeth.
8. The corner of Abbey Street, near Bermondsey Church.
9. Sessions House, near the King's Bench Prison.
10. N<sup>o</sup> 33, St. Thomas's Street, near St. Thomas's Hospital.
11. Mathematical Institution, Crispin Street, near Spital Fields.
12. The Angel and Crown, opposite Whitechapel Church.
13. N<sup>o</sup> 17, Worship Street.

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<sup>o</sup> Notice signed W. W. Pole, Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint.

<sup>p</sup> Proclamation.

<sup>q</sup> Proclamation.



14. N<sup>o</sup> 166, Wapping Street, at the end of Old Gravel Lane.
15. Mr. Luff's, Apothecary, 56, Fox's Lane, near Shadwell Church.
16. N<sup>o</sup> 4, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, facing Queen Street.

In order to prevent inconvenience or delay to the publick, the holders of the old Silver Coin of the Realm were most earnestly requested, when the Silver in their possession amounted to any considerable sum, to resort as much as possible to one of the four principal stations, where every accommodation existed, and every possible facility would be afforded for the dispatch of their business.

Notice was further given, that most of the Bankers in London and Westminster had promised their assistance, by exchanging such sums of the old Silver Coin of the Realm for the new Coin as might be tendered to them by their several friends and connexions<sup>r</sup>.

It appears from the publick papers that, notwithstanding the repeated declarations of Government, doubts were still entertained that the plain Sixpences, though Coins of the Realm, would not be taken in exchange for the new Silver Coins; and many persons, in consequence sold their Sixpences for four Pence each to the Jews<sup>z</sup>.

Feb. 12. On this day a Proclamation announced that the new Silver Coinage was completed.

It began with stating the provisions of the Act of the 56th year of the King, by which the Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint in London was authorized to coin Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences, at the usual standard of fineness, and in weight after the rate of sixty-six Shillings to the Pound Troy. That, in virtue of the powers so given, a Coinage of Half Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences, had been compleated, and was then ready for delivery. Every such Half Crown piece having for the Obverse impression the Head of his Majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA, and the date of the year, and for the Reverse the Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a Shield surrounded by the Garter, bearing the motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, and the Collar of the Garter, with the inscription BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF.; with a newly-invented

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<sup>r</sup> Notice from the Master of the Mint.

<sup>s</sup> St. James's Chronicle, Feb. 1—4, 1817.

graining on the edge of the piece<sup>t</sup>. Every such Shilling and Sixpenny piece having for the Obverse impression the head of his Majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITT. REX, F. D. and the date of the year; and for the Reverse the Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a Shield surrounded by the Garter, &c. &c. as in the description of the Half Crown, but without the Collar of the Order.

And it was ordained, declared, and commanded that the said Silver pieces should, from and after the 13th day of that instant February, be current and lawful Money of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and should pass and be received as current and lawful Money of the said Kingdom; the Half Crowns as of the value of two Shillings and Sixpence, and the Shillings and Sixpences according to their respective denominations, in all payments and transactions of Money. The Proclamation further declared the aforesaid 23d of February as the day, from and after which so much of the Act of the 14th of the King, entitled an Act to prohibit the importation of light Silver Coin, and to restrain the tender thereof beyond a certain Sum, as provided that a tender in Silver Coin of the realm should be legal to the amount of twenty-five Pounds, or a tender for any greater sum according to its value by weight, and also so much of any Act or Acts whereby the last recited Act was continued, revived, or made perpetual, should be repealed, and by virtue of the Act of the 56th of the King, above recited, the said 13th day of February was declared to be the day from and after which no tender of payment of Money made in the Silver Coin of the realm of any sum exceeding forty Shillings, at any one time, should be allowed to be a legal tender within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, either by tale or weight of such Silver Coin or otherwise howsoever<sup>u</sup>.

March 1. On the first of March so much of the above Proclamation as relates to the description of the Coins, and the authorizing of their currency, was repeated, with these variations only, that part of the Coins was said to have been delivered, and the remainder ready for delivery, and the time at which they were declared to be current, was the day of the date of the Proclamation<sup>x</sup>.

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<sup>t</sup> The die of the Half Crown was changed soon after the issue of those pieces which are here described. The bust was different, and the Collar of the Order of the Garter was omitted. These altered Coins were struck and issued by virtue of an Order of Privy Council.

<sup>u</sup> Proclamation.

<sup>x</sup> Id.



On the same day another Proclamation was issued to forbid the currency of any old Silver Coins current before the passing of the Act of the 56th of the King ; and to order that the directions in that Act, respecting the cutting &c. of such pieces as should be of less value than the denominations thereof respectively imported, should be observed ; but for the ease of his Majesty's subjects, and to prevent their sustaining any loss or inconvenience on account of the currency of the old Silver Coins being prohibited, the Officers of the Mint were authorized and commanded to receive by tale, for the space of three months after the date of the Proclamation, such old Silver-Coin as should be of or above the following several weights :

				dwts.	grs.
Crown Pieces of or above	-	-	-	18	4 Troy.
Half Crown	-	-	-	9	2
Shillings	-	-	-	3	15
Sixpences	-	-	-	1	19

and to deliver to all persons bringing in the same new Silver Coins equal to their amount, according to their respective denominations<sup>y</sup>.

March 20. Notice was given by the Bank of England, that, according to their previous notice, dated upon the 16th of January, all Dollar Tokens would be received at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* each, until the 1st day of May next ensuing, and that no further time would be given<sup>z</sup>.

April 26. An Order of Council was made for striking a new Half-Crown Piece, differing from the former in the bust, and in the omission of the collar of the Order of the Garter. These altered Coins were not made current by Proclamation.

May 10. The silence of the Notice of March 20, with respect to the determination of the Bank as to the receipt of the Dollar Tokens in future at the value of 5*s.* for which they were originally issued, having occasioned doubts upon the subject, a letter was printed in some of the publick newspapers in the name of Mr. Hase, the Chief Cashier, declaring that they would be received at the rate of 5*s.* each ; but at the same time apprising the publick, that every person was at liberty to decline taking them in payment<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> Proclamation.

<sup>z</sup> Hand Bill.

<sup>a</sup> St. James's Chronicle, May 20—22, 1817.



July 27. The private Tokens of Copper or mixed Metal were now circulated in such quantities as to attract the notice of Government; and accordingly an Act was passed to forbid the making of such in future, under the penalty of any sum not less than one Pound, nor more than five, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices of the Peace who should hear and determine such offence.

And it was further enacted, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1818, such Tokens should no longer pass or circulate on pain of forfeiting for every piece not less than two Shillings, nor more than ten, at the discretion, &c. &c. as before, whether the person so passing or circulating them should be or have been concerned in the original issuing or circulating of any such Token, or only the bearer or holder thereof for the time being. But nothing in the Act was to prevent any person from presenting such Token for payment to the original issuer thereof, or to discharge such original issuer from his liability to pay the same. And the Act was not to be construed as affecting any Tokens which had been, or might be, issued by the Bank of England.

And whereas such Tokens, bearing the superscription *Sheffield Penny Token*, had been issued, from time to time, during the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15, by the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Sheffield in the County of York, the immediate suppression of which would be attended with great loss to the said Township, and to the holders of such Tokens, being for the most part labourers and mechanicks, as well as with great inconvenience to the inhabitants of the said Township, and the neighbourhood thereof, it was therefore further enacted, that in case any such Sheffield Tokens, as had been issued by the Overseers of the Poor of that Township previous to the passing of the Act, should, after the 25th day of March, 1823, and previous to the 25th day of September in the same year, be presented to the said Overseers for the time being, or their Agent, at the workhouse of the said Township, the said Overseers should receive such Tokens, paying to the holder thereof one Penny of the current Coin of the realm for each of them. In case of their refusal so to do, one Justice of the Peace to have power, upon complaint, to summon the Overseers, and (should he see just cause) to order them to receive such Tokens, and to pay one Penny for the same, with all costs and charges. Provided always that it should and

might be lawful for the said Overseers to pay such Penny, but not the costs and charges, out of any money received by them for the relief and maintenance of the Poor of the said Township.

The Overseers to have power, should they deem it advisable, to call in any amount of such Tokens at any time previous to the said 25th day of March, 1823, paying for each one Penny, as aforesaid.

The like provision was made for Tokens bearing the superscription *Birmingham one Penny*, which had been issued from time to time during the years 1811, 12, 13, 14, and 15; but the time for bringing them in was limited to any time previous to the 25th day of March 1820, after which they were not to be passed and circulated.

Nothing in the Act to extend, or be construed to extend, to any Copper Monies of the realm at that time current, or hereafter to be current, by virtue of any Proclamation that had been or might be issued by his Majesty<sup>b</sup>.

June 29. The Gazette of this day contained a Proclamation ordering a change of the Royal Armorial Bearings, in consequence of the substitution of the title of King for that of Elector of Hanover, by which the Royal Hanoverian Crown was ordered to be placed over the Escutcheon of Pretence, instead of the Electoral Bonnet; but all Gold, Silver, and Copper Monies, and all Dies, Marks, and Stamps were left with their former validity<sup>c</sup>.

July 1. A new Gold Coin was made current by Proclamation upon this day. It was thus described: Each Piece to be of the value of Twenty Shillings, and of the weight of five pennyweights three grains  $\frac{2.740}{10000}$  troy weight of standard Gold, according to the weights approved of and confirmed in Council by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, in pursuance of an Act made in the 14th year of the King, entitled, An Act for regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in weighing the Gold and Silver Coin of this Kingdom. Every such piece of Gold Money to have for the Obverse impression the head of his Majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. and the date of the year; and for the Reverse the image of St. George armed, sitting on horseback, encountering the Dragon with a Spear, the said Device being placed within the ennobled Garter, bearing the motto HONI SOIT QUI

<sup>b</sup> Stat. 57 G. III. c. 46.

<sup>c</sup> Proclamation.



MAL Y PENSE, with a newly invented Graining on the edge of the Piece. The said Pieces of Gold to be current and lawful Money of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to be called a Sovereign or twenty Shillings Piece, and to pass and be received as of the value of twenty Shillings of lawful Money of Great Britain and Ireland, in all payments whatsoever<sup>d</sup>.

This was accompanied by another Proclamation, of the same date, for regulating the weight at which the Gold Coins of the realm should be current. It stated that great quantities of the Gold Coin of the realm, deficient in weight, were in circulation, contrary to the tenor of Proclamations issued on the 12th of April, 1776, and the 21st of September, 1787, and to the directions given in the Acts of Parliament still in force with respect to the cutting, breaking, or defacing of such Pieces as should be found to be of less weight than those declared and allowed by his Majesty's said Proclamation to be current and pass in payment; and then declared and commanded, in conformity with the said Proclamations, that all

				dwts.	gr.
Guineas	-	-	-	5	8
Half-Guineas	-	-	-	2	16
Quarter-Guineas	-	-	-	1	8
Seven Shilling Pieces	-	-	-	1	18
Sovereigns	-	-	-	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

should not be allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever. And all Officers, Collectors, and Receivers of his Majesty's Revenue were commanded to conform strictly to the Orders thereby given, and to the directions and regulations enacted and established in the several Acts of Parliament in force respecting the cutting, &c. such of the Gold Coin as should be found deficient in weight.

All Guineas, &c. &c. of the weights above described, were ordered to pass and be received as current and lawful Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in all payments whatsoever<sup>e</sup>.

July 7. By a Statute of this date it was enacted that, upon the termination of the present existing interest, the following alterations should take place in the Offices of the Mint, viz. : That the Office of Warden should be

<sup>d</sup> Proclamation.

<sup>e</sup> Id.



abolished, and the duties performed in future by the Master and Worker, or his Deputy, without any additional salary.

That the Comptroller should not in future appoint a Deputy, but that the Office should be executed in person.

That no Salary should be granted hereafter to the Stamper of Money Weights, and that the Fees, granted by Statute 15 G. III. c. 30, only should be taken.

That the Office of Governor of the Mint in Scotland should be held by the Master of the Mint in England, without any special appointment for that purpose, and without any salary, fee, or emolument in respect thereof, and that the buildings appropriated to the Mint in Scotland should be sold, and the clear proceeds be paid to the Receiver General in Scotland, to be accounted for by him in the same manner with any other publick Monies<sup>f</sup>.

July 11. The issue of the new Silver Coins being deemed sufficient for the purpose which it was intended to answer, an Act was passed upon this day, which declared that it was no longer necessary to continue the Dollars and Tokens of the Bank of England<sup>g</sup> in circulation, and ordering that they should not be paid or received after the 25th day of March 1818, on penalty of paying for every such Dollar, &c. uttered, offered, or tendered in payment, any sum not exceeding five Pounds, nor less than forty Shillings, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices of the Peace who shall hear and determine such offence. But nothing in the Act to prevent the said Tokens, &c. from being presented to the Bank of England for payment until the 25th of March, 1820, or to restrain or prevent any person from selling them as old Silver, at the current price, and without regard to the nominal or current value at which they were circulated.

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<sup>f</sup> Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 67.

<sup>g</sup> From an account which was delivered in by the Bank on the 13th of June 1816, it appears that from the year 1804 to 1815, both inclusive, the Bank had issued in Dollars at 5s. and 5s. 6d. each, in Tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d. to the amount of £4,457,649. 4s. 6d.; and that the Receipt of Bank Dollars and Tokens in 1816 had exceeded the issue by £105,859 3s. 6d. This excess must, I presume, have occurred upon calling in the Dollars at 4s. 9d. each, which were marked with the Goldsmiths' stamp in 1797, and recalled after the striking of Dollars by Boulton in 1804. Of these four and ninepenny pieces 2,325,099 were issued, amounting to £552,211 0s. 3d. [From the same account.]

All actions or suits to be commenced within three Calendar months next after the fact committed<sup>h</sup>.

July 17. In consequence of this Act, Notice was given by the Bank of England that from and after the 1st day of August all the Tokens, &c. would be exchanged at the Bank either for Gold or Silver current coin of the realm, or for the Notes of the said Governor and Company, at the option of the holder<sup>i</sup>.

July 22. This Notice was renewed.

Oct. 10. The Half-Sovereigns were made current upon this day by Proclamation.

Their weight was declared to be 2 pennyweights 13 grains  $\frac{637}{10000}$  troy weight of Standard Gold, and the Impress upon them was thus described:—The Obverse impression the head of his Majesty, with the inscription GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA, and the date of the year; the Reverse the Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a Shield, with the inscription BRITANNIARUM REX: FID: DEF: with a new invented Graining on the edge of the Piece.

Every such Piece, not weighing less than 2 pennyweights  $13\frac{1}{4}$  grains, to pass and be received as of the value of ten Shillings of lawful Money of Great Britain and Ireland in all payments whatsoever<sup>k</sup>.

Dec. 3. The Governor and Company of the Bank of England repeated the Notice of the 22d of July, respecting the Tokens, &c. issued by them<sup>l</sup>.

5. It was at last determined to call in and recoin all the Copper Half-pennies and Farthings, coined at his Majesty's Mint, and current by virtue of any Proclamation prior to the 26th day of July 1797.

It was therefore commanded by Proclamation, that no Copper Monies (except such as were then Current by virtue of his Majesty's Proclamation bearing date the 26th of July 1797, or by any Proclamation subsequent thereto) should be allowed to pass in any payment whatsoever, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And all persons holding any of the Copper Monies of the Realm, current by virtue of any Procla-

<sup>h</sup> Stat. 57 G. III. cap. 113.

<sup>k</sup> Proclamation.

<sup>i</sup> Notice in the publick papers.

<sup>l</sup> Notice in the publick papers.



mation prior to the said 26th day of July 1797, who should, on or before the 31st day of the month in which the Proclamation was issued, bring the same to the Officers of his Majesty's Mint, in bags containing 56 pounds Avoirdupois each, and in quantities not less than three of such bags, and in tale not exceeding 55 pieces to the pound, or 3080 pieces to each bag of 56 pounds, should thereupon receive for every such bag £6. 8s. 4d. For every bag averaging 54 pieces to the pound, £6. 6s. 0d.; and for every bag averaging 53 pieces, £6. 3s. 8d.; and so in proportion for any less average number of pieces to the pound<sup>m</sup>.

1818. Feb. 12. On this day the Governor and Company of the Bank of England repeated their Notice of the 22d of July 1817, respecting their Tokens, &c.<sup>n</sup> and the same was sent to all the Postmasters, with directions to put it up in some publick part of their respective towns<sup>o</sup>.

March 12. In order to supply the place of these Tokens, &c. when they should be taken out of circulation, the Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England gave notice, by publick Advertisement, upon the 12th of March, that from and after the 19th day of that month, they would be ready to issue to each of the Bankers in London current Silver Coin of the Realm, to the amount of £20,000, in exchange for Bank Notes, provided application should be made for the same before the 5th day of July<sup>p</sup>.

19. On this day an Act was passed to amend that of the 57th of the King, chapter the 113th. It extended the time for the circulation of Bank Dollars, &c. from the 25th of March (to which it had been limited by the former Act) to the 5th day of July in this year.

And it further enacted, that from and after the said 5th day of July, until and upon the 5th day of April 1819<sup>q</sup>, it should and might be lawful for any person to utter, &c. such Dollars, &c. in payment of any Taxes, &c. or of

<sup>m</sup> Proclamation.

<sup>n</sup> Notice from the Bank of England.

<sup>o</sup> Notice from the General Post Office.

<sup>p</sup> Notice in the publick papers. This was repeated in the London Gazette of the 17th of March, in a notice given by the Speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of the several Acts made for the continuance of the restriction on payments of cash by the Bank.

<sup>q</sup> By the former Act this period extended to March 25, 1820.



any Postage, or in the purchase of any stamped Paper, or in payment of any Rent, or of any parochial or other publick Rate, or in payment to any Banker, or any common Carrier, or to any other person or persons whomsoever, for the purpose of such Dollars, &c. being transmitted to the Bank of England; and that any person who should, during the said periods, respectively offer, utter, or tender in payment, any such Dollars, &c. according to the provisions of the Act, should not be liable to any penalty under the Act of the 57th of the King, which was to remain in full force, except only so far as it was altered by the express words of the Act now made.

And further it was enacted, that the Act now made might be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act or Acts which might be passed in the present Session of Parliament<sup>r</sup>.

June 1. According to an Account of this date, delivered in to the House of Commons, there had been coined to that day inclusive,

Gold.		Issued to the Bank in 1817.	
Sovereigns	- 5,406,517	-	£.3,224,025.
Half Ditto	- 3,103,474	-	£.1,037,295.
Of these there had been issued from the Bank,			
Sovereigns	- -	£.2,848,067	0s. 0d.
Half Ditto	-	£.646,942	10s. 0d.

<sup>r</sup> Stat. 58 G. III. c. 14.

In the Bill, as originally framed, there was a clause to prevent those who should receive such Dollars, &c. for the purposes specified in the Act, from uttering, &c. any such Dollars, &c. to any person or persons whatever except to such Receiver, or other person or persons to whom the person or persons receiving any such Dollars, &c. should be by law bound to account and to pay the same, or to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or to some Banker, or other person, for the purpose of their being transmitted directly to the Bank of England.

This restraint was, however, I presume, thought to be unnecessary, and therefore the clause was rejected. The alteration of the time for the final ceasing of the circulation of these pieces was with great propriety announced to the publick by a notice fixed up in all the Post Offices, by authority.

The total quantity of the Bank Tokens of both sizes was in weight 911,671 lb. 4 oz. 1 dwt. 20 gr. making in value £3,469,973 18s. 9d. Of this sum about £500,000 were struck with the first dies.

## Silver.

Number of Shillings	-	50,490,000.
———— Sixpences	-	30,436,560 <sup>s</sup> .

The number of Half Crowns is not specified in this Return ; but in a former Account of the Silver Coinage during the year 1817, which was presented on the 15th of April in this year, it appears that there had then been coined in those pieces £.1,125,630.

July 27. On this day was a Trial of the Pix, when Silver Coins to the amount of £.1,567,962, and Gold Coins of the value of £.6,434,032 10s. were tried, and the following Verdict returned by the Jury :

Silver Coins, in fineness	-	-	Standard.
in weight	-	Lack	lb. oz. dwt. gr.
			0 1 6 22
		within Remedy	0 7 8 4
Gold Coins, in fineness	-	-	Standard.
in weight	-	Lack	0 0 5 14
		within Remedy	0 4 0 18

The existing Laws being found insufficient to prevent the Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns from being taken out of currency, and either destroyed or exported, the Bank was under the necessity of putting a stop to the issue of those Coins, about the latter end of this month, and to substitute Guineas and Silver Coins in their stead<sup>t</sup>.

October. In this month the first Crown Pieces ever made current during the reign of his present Majesty were issued from the Bank<sup>u</sup>.

Four hundred of these pieces were delivered to each of the Bankers in London, with the following very singular caution, from which it should seem that the Mint considers them rather as Medals, to be placed in Cabinets, than as Coins for regular currency : “ The bag contains 10 paper

<sup>s</sup> According to an account delivered in upon the 10th of February 1818, there were coined from old Silver Coins £1,516,038 3s. 4d. and about half a million remained to be coined.

<sup>t</sup> St. James's Chronicle, July 28—30, 1818. The same paper stated the price of standard foreign Gold in bars to be £4. 1s. 6d. per ounce ; which will sufficiently account for the disappearance of the Sovereigns.

<sup>u</sup> A representation of them is given in Suppl. Part II. Plate XIV.



parcels, each parcel holding 40 pieces, making the whole contents of the bag 400 Crowns, or £.100. value. It being desirable in the first issues of the new Crowns, that the pieces should come into the hands of the publick as perfect as possible, it is recommended to the Bankers, in the distribution of them, that they should use precautions to prevent the impression being injured as much as possible.”<sup>x</sup>

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526, line 18, read, Gold and *Silver* Coins.

Line 21. Add, The Crown Piece has on the edge in raised letters DECUS ET TUTAMEN A. R. LVIII.\*

\* Instead of these barbarous Numerals the words Quinquagesimo octavo surely ought to have been adopted.

It is true that the Roman Numerals were used when this inscription first appeared upon the two larger Pieces in the 15th year of Charles II.; but the date was given in words at length in his 28th year, and the same has been continued without variation until the present time. See Folkes’s Table, p. 108.

Line 24. Add—the *Sovereign* and *Half Sovereign*.

Note [s]. Add—

For though the name of the Sovereign is familiar to the English Numismatist, yet it calls to his recollection a Coin perfectly dissimilar to the modern Sovereign.

Erase the last four lines in this page, and add to the above note—

With the vanity of an Author, who, having convinced himself on a particular point, thinks that all mankind must of necessity have formed the same opinion, I thus concluded the former Edition of this Work, which was brought down only to the end of the year 1810:

“ These Annals have at length reached the period fixed for their termination ; and it is a period of peculiar interest, as it is now allowed, I believe, on all hands, that the principles on which the Coinage has hitherto been conducted can be acted upon no longer, and that a new system must be adopted.”

But the Coinages of 1816 and 1817 have since taught me that experience and conviction are not inseparable companions.

Those Coinages, however, have in my eyes merit of a peculiar kind. Had they been formed for the express purpose of supporting my theory, they could hardly have done it

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<sup>x</sup> St. James’s Chronicle, Oct. 17—20, 1818. This recommendation was conveyed to the different Banking Houses through the medium of the Bank of England.



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more effectually than they have done by following it in one instance, and by abandoning it in others.

The Silver Coinage has, by a diminution of the weight, been hitherto preserved from the melting pot, whilst the coarseness of its workmanship afforded such facility to imitation, that the real Coins, and the Counterfeits, were ready for delivery almost at the same instant.

By the sudden disappearance of the Sovereigns, upon a rise in the value of Bullion, and the stop which is now put to the issue of them for the present, my opinion, that so long as Coin and Bullion are made of equal value, it will be impossible to retain the former in circulation, has been unfortunately corroborated.

Whether this recent experience will produce conviction more readily than the accumulation of facts, deduced from ancient times, has been able to do, I dare not presume to determine.

Past transactions lead me to fear that the case is hopeless, until absolute necessity shall enforce the alteration.

528, line 4. After together, put a mark of reference to this note. This error was reformed by calling in the Tower Halfpennies, &c. in 1817.

529, line 8 from the bottom. For as the present price of bullion, read—as the highest price which bullion has ever attained.

530, line 3. Add as note to price—

Louis d'ors and Napoleon d'ors\* have an extrinsic value as Coin of about one and a half per Cent.; the extrinsic value of Doubloons and Portugal Gold is above two per Cent. [A. A. Goldsmid's Evidence. Bullion Report, p. 65.]

\* They are worse than Sterling  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain. Bullion Report, p. 35.

## VOLUME III.

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vi. LINE 19. Erase what follows France, to the end of the paragraph, as the mint at Rouen does not come within the scope of this work, the Coins which are known of that mint being evidently struck before William's accession to the throne of England.

vii. Add to note [n]—but see the Annals under the year 1118.

xxx. For note [g] read, MS Collections by Sir J. Cæsar penes aut.

34, note [u]. Erase the latter part of the Note, as G. A. if the piece could be admitted as an abbatical Coin, would stand for the initials of Gulielmus Abbas.

44, line 9. Add as Note to Ethelvulf—

Unless the Monogram on the Reverse of Nos. 2 and 3 of Ecgbearht's Pennies be intended for DOROB. C.

Line 14. Add as note to seven—

Bromton makes these Moneyers eight, by giving three to the Archbishop. Col. 843.

51. Erase the List of Ceolnoth's Moneyers, and insert —

BEARNRED.	DIALA.	SVEBHEARD.
BIANERD.	ETHELVALD.	SVIBHEARD.
BIARNRED.	HEBECA.	TOCGA.
BIARNVLF.	HEREBEARHT.	VVINHERE.
BIORNMOD.	LI.	VVNERE.
CEALMOD.	LIABING.	VVNHERE.
CENVAN.	LIL.	VVNRE.
CIALMOD.	SVEBNEARD.	VVVNHERE.

After line 13, insert, A single Coin only is known of his successor ETHERED, who was Archbishop from 871 to 891. It has on the Obverse

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his name and title, and on the Reverse ETHERED as the Moneyer. See Appendix, Plate XXX.

100, line 1, erase the word unique. Mr. Dimsdale's select Cabinet possesses another specimen.

111, note [n], line the last, insert the word *printed* before copy.

142. Erase note [b].

143. Add to note [c]—

The Escallop is struck upon Coins of Elizabeth, her Portrait and the Royal Arms being nearly obliterated. See Supplement, Part II. Plate XVI.

156. After line 8, add, Moneyers EADVVLFF. EDILVEARD.

After line 11, Vigmund's Moneyers —

COENRED.	FROINNE.
EDILHARD.	HNVLAF.
EDILVEARD.	HVNLAFF.
EVLPHHELM.	

Vulfhere's Moneyer. VVLFFRED.

160, line 11, for 1423, read 1523.

169. Add after the last line, This Mint was abolished in 1817. See the Annals under that year.

219, note [h]. Erase all between *but* in the first line, and *exist* in the second, and add —

A flaw in the Die has been taken for a Boar's head. See the Explanation of Plate XXXIV.

258. N<sup>o</sup> 12. Obv. EDVEXEANA.

266. Add as note to N<sup>o</sup> 4 of Ceolnoth's Coins —

One of this type, in Mr. Dewdney's possession, reads—

Obv. CEOLNOTH ARHIEP.

Rev. BEARNRED MONETA. In the centre CIVITAS. This Coin is remarkable for the omission of Dorovernie, though Civitas is retained.

268. N<sup>o</sup> 2 of Vigmund's Coins —

Obv. VIGMVND AREP.

270. N<sup>o</sup> 3 of Ethelvulf's Coins — A specimen of this Coin in the Cabinet of I. L. Sheppard, Esq. is perfect in the legend.



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272. Add after line 6, The cross stroke, which occasioned the appropriation of this Coin to Aethelred, should be upon the curve, and not upon the upright line of the D.

319. N<sup>os</sup> 17 and 18 have on the Reverse a Rose for the M. M.

324. An unique Groat in Mr. Willett's Cabinet reads on the Obverse HENRIC. SEPTIM. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FR. Reverse, POSVI, &c. M. M. a Fleur de Lis.

367. Plate XXX. N<sup>o</sup> 2. the letter of reference [g] belongs to N<sup>o</sup> 1.

376. Add to note [i]—

It appears, from Mr. Evelyn's Diary, that the drawing of the King's portrait for these Coins was made by Cooper ["ye rare limner"], on the 10th of January, 1661. [Memoirs of Evelyn, vol. I. p. 331.]

Note [k], line 5, for *either in figures or in words at length, and the same has*, read — at first in figures, but afterwards in words at length ; and the latter have.

377, note [m], line 6. Add after shield —

Excepting N<sup>o</sup>. 14, in Plate XXXV. where France is in the last quarter of the single shield.

Note [p]. Erase what follows *Appendix* ; and insert —

Since the first Edition was printed, I have been favoured with a sight of two of these Coins, one of which is in the Bodleian Collection. That which has been taken for a Mint Mark is, I think, evidently occasioned by a flaw in the Die, which has produced an impression somewhat resembling the head and neck of an animal, approaching the similitude of those of a dog, but not bearing the least likeness to those of a boar, which in the engraving has no appearance of a neck.

400, note [a], line 10. Put a mark of reference after 181 to the following sub note —

This extract from Leake, which is quoted for the purpose of giving his opinion respecting the Sovereign, contains some few inaccuracies, especially respecting the Indenture, an account of which may be seen in the Annals, vol. II. p. 57.

418, note [o], line 3. After *borne*, add —

Until the arrangement of the Arms in four distinct Shields, which took place in 1663, when the precedence was given to the Arms of England, and those of France were marshalled the last in order. See page 376, note [m].

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456. Add to note [z] —

As this note refers to Nos 3 and 4, I presume that one pennyweight is omitted in the weight of the latter piece.

474. Add to note [a] —

The Plate represents very accurately Dr. Hunter's Coin. In Mr. Martin's very select Cabinet is another beautiful specimen, which differs from the above in these particulars on the Obverse: the figure of the Lion is so extended that the Crown ranges with the Legend, and the tail of the animal is considerably lengthened; the front of the Helmet is highly ornamented, and the Mantle is adorned with Tassels.

476, 477. The references in notes [g] [h] and [i] should be to Volume II.

477, N<sup>o</sup> 16. Put a mark of reference after Britannia, and add this note —

These Coins were engraved by Roetier, and the figure of Britannia is said by Evelyn to bear a strong resemblance to the Duchess of Richmond. "Monsieur Roti (Graver to his late Majesty Charles II.) so accurately expressed the countenance of the Duchess of R. in the head of Britannia in the Reverse of some of our Coins, and especially in a Medal, as one may easily, and almost at first sight, know it to be her Grace." [Numismata, page 27.] Walpole says, he believes this was Philip Rotier, and that he, "being in love with the fair Mrs. Stuart, Duchess of Richmond, represented her likeness, under the form of Britannia; on the Reverse of a large Medal with the King's head." [Anecdotes of Painting, 8vo. vol. III. p. 173.] For this he quotes Evelyn, as above, page 27, and also page 137, where the Medal is very coarsely engraved. A better representation of it is in the second edition of Snelling's Medals, Plate XXXI. N<sup>o</sup> 1. But neither of them gives any striking appearance of personal beauty.

511, line 3 from the bottom, for <sup>M</sup> read <sup>M</sup><sub>VIII</sub>.

## APPENDIX.

Add to Page 529.

Time of Trial.	Indentures in force.	Date of Trial Pieces used.	Standard weight.		Money by tale.			Weighed.		Fineness.		
			lb.	oz. dwt. gr.	£.	s.	d.	lb.	oz. dwt. gr.	S.	B.	W.
*1805, March 4.	8 Nov. 1770.	Oct. 15, 1618.	15	0 2 16	701	8	0	15	0 2 12	S.		
1806, July 9.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2	6 8 12	118	9	6	2	6 8 12	S.		
1815, July 25.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5	3 17 7	248	13	6	5	3 18 0	S.		
Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17	0 18 21	798	0	0	17	1 1 0	S.		
Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	14	4 17 23	673	4	6	14	4 18 0	S.		
1817, July 14.	6 Feb. 1817.	Ditto.	21	5 16 23	1004	0	0	21	5 15 0	S.		
Silver, Ditto.	Ditto.	April 11, 1728.	307	7 0 0	1015	0	6	307	4 19 0	S.		
1818, July 27.	Ditto.	Oct. 15, 1688.	172	8 13 14	8070	10	0	172	8 8 0	S.		
Silver, Ditto.	Ditto.	April 11, 1728.	175	1 5 22	577	17	0	174	11 19 0	S.		

The Maundy Monies being so inconsiderable, are not noticed in these accounts. The Pix seldom exceeded two Shillings in value, and the Monies were always found Standard in fineness.

\* The following Trials are given in a form somewhat different from that which Mr. Pollett adopted; the Standard weight, the value by tale, and the actual weight, of the contents of each Pix being entered, instead of the value of each pound weight of Gold and Silver when coined. That, if required, will be found in the Tables of Seignorage.



## PLATE XXIX.

## BRITISH.

## SILVER.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
1	{ Obv. Rude head. Rev. Horse, &c.	18½	Welsh.
2	Obv. and Rev. Horse, &c.	9	Welsh.

BOADICEA ? <sup>a</sup>

## GOLD.

3	{ Obv. BODVOC across the field. Rev. Horse and Wheel.	Sharp.
---	--	--------

## SILVER.

4	{ Obv. BODVOC. Head occupying nearly the whole area of the Coin. Rev. Horse, Wheel, &c.	Dimsdale.
---	---	-----------

## SEGONAX.

## SILVER.

5	{ Obv. SEGO. in an oblong compartment, within a chained border. Rev. A naked man on horseback.	British Museum.
---	--	-----------------

<sup>a</sup> These Coins are given to Boadicea, in compliance with general opinion, but the propriety of the arrangement is very questionable. The letters cannot be easily reconciled with the usual spelling of the name, and the head on No 2 is by no means feminine in its appearance.

I rather incline to think them Gallic, and struck by BODVOGNATVS, who is mentioned by Cæsar in the second Book of the War in Gaul.

## CUNOBELINE.

## SILVER.

- |   |  |         |                 |
|---|--|---------|-----------------|
|   |  | Weight. | Cabinet.        |
| 6 | { Obv. CVN. A human figure standing, naked,<br>except a kind of scarf, which is thrown over<br>the shoulders. In the left hand a spear, in<br>the right, possibly a human head.<br>{ Rev. SOLIDO <sup>b</sup> within a circular border inter-<br>linked. |         | British Museum. |
| 7 | { Obv. CVNOBELINI. Bust to the left.<br>{ Rev. TASC. Horse with a Crescent over it.  |         | Shepherd.       |

## TASCIO, OR TASCIA.

## GOLD.

- |   |  |  |           |
|---|--|--|-----------|
| 8 | { Obv. TASC in an ornamented oblong.<br>{ Rev. Horse with a Pellet under it. |  | Shepherd. |
|---|--|--|-----------|

## SILVER.

- |   |  |    |  |
|---|--|----|--|
| 9 | { Obv. Head with the hair and beard singularly<br>disposed.<br>{ Rev. TASCIA. A Warrior on horseback, with<br>a Spear in the right hand. Above a blazing<br>Star or Sun. | 18 |  |
|---|--|----|--|

## BRASS.

- |    |   |  |           |
|----|---|--|-----------|
| 10 | { Obv. Profile to the left. Hair and Beard<br>flowing.<br>{ Rev. TASC. over the back of a Horse. Above<br>and below a Rose of dots. |  | Dimsdale. |
|----|---|--|-----------|

## SCEATTA.

- |    |  |  |          |
|----|--|--|----------|
| 11 | { Obv. Head with flowing beard and surrounded<br>by what appears to have been intended for a<br>Glory.<br>{ Rev. In the centre a Cross. On each side of<br>it a rude human figure and a small Cross. |  | Willett. |
|----|--|--|----------|

---

<sup>b</sup> Possibly the name of a Monéyer. Mr. Dimsdale has this Coin, with SOLIDV on the Reverse.

## ANGLO-SAXON.

## KING OF KENT.

BALDRED.

- |    |  |         |                   |
|----|--|---------|-------------------|
|    |  | Weight. | Cabinet.          |
| 12 | { Obv. .ALDRED REX. Head rudely drawn.<br>Rev. +ETHEL . . D MONETA. Double Cross with<br>an Annulet in the centre. } |         | Bodleian Library. |

## KING OF WEST SAXONS.

AETHELWEARD.<sup>c</sup>

- |    |   |                 |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 13 | { Obv. +ETHELVVEARD REX. In the centre a<br>figure exactly similar to that on a Coin of<br>Eadmund King of the East Angles, Plate<br>IX. N <sup>o</sup> 9.<br>Rev. +TWICCA MON. In the centre a Cross<br>with a Pellet in each angle. } | British Museum. |
|----|---|-----------------|

## KINGS OF MERCIA.

OFFA.

- |    |   |           |
|----|---|-----------|
| 14 | { Obv. OFFA REX M. in three lines across the<br>field.<br>Rev. REGNIHT. } | Dimsdale. |
|----|---|-----------|

---

<sup>c</sup> For the probability that this Coin should be referred to East Anglia, see Additions and Corrections, page 6.



## COENVULF.

- |    |  |         |                        |
|----|--|---------|------------------------|
|    |  | Weight. | Cabinet.               |
| 15 | { Obv. CENVULF REX M. As N <sup>o</sup> 28 Plate VII.<br>Rev. DIOLA. Nearly similar to N <sup>o</sup> 24. }                |         | Dewdney <sup>d</sup> . |
| 16 | { Obv. COENVULF REX M. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1.<br>Rev. VVILHVN. Type nearly resembling N <sup>o</sup> 28 in Plate VII. } |         | Bodleian Library.      |

## CIOLVULF I.

- |    |   |  |          |
|----|---|--|----------|
| 17 | { Obv. + CIOLVULF REX M. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 1 Plate VII.<br>Rev. + EALHLAN. MONET. In the centre A. } |  | Dewdney. |
|----|---|--|----------|

## BEORNVULF.

- |    |   |  |                 |
|----|---|--|-----------------|
| 18 | { Obv. + BEORNVULF REX M. <sup>e</sup> Rude head confined within the inner circle.<br>Rev. + MONNA. A Cross Crosslet in the centre of the inner circle. } |  | British Museum. |
|----|---|--|-----------------|

WIGLAF.<sup>f</sup>

- |    |  |  |          |
|----|--|--|----------|
| 19 | { Obv. + VVIGLAF REX M. Head as the preceding.<br>Rev. + HVNOELL. In the centre a Cross Crosslet, without an inner circle. } |  | Dewdney. |
|----|--|--|----------|

## BERHTULF.

- |    |   |  |                 |
|----|---|--|-----------------|
| 20 | { Obv. BERHTVULF REX M. Large Bust.<br>Rev. + EANRALD <sup>g</sup> MONET. A large ornamented A. } |  | Dewdney.        |
| 21 | { Obv. BERHTVULF REX.<br>Rev. + SIIEHEA H. <sup>h</sup> A different A. }                          |  | British Museum. |

<sup>d</sup> One of the Coins found near Dorking in 1817.

<sup>e</sup> The last letter appears to be compounded of x and m.

<sup>f</sup> Sir Andrew Fountaine has engraved a Penny of this Monarch, without a head, in his ninth Plate. See the Annals.

<sup>g</sup> Possibly for EANBALD.

<sup>h</sup> The third letter appears to have been intended for G, and the whole legend SIGEHEAH, one of Berhtulf's Moneyers, already known.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
22	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Rev. + EAX M + AM. A Cross moline. }		British Museum.
23	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. Rev. + SIGEHEAH. In the centre a Cross with two nails in each quarter. }		British Museum.
24	{ Obv. BERHTVVLF REX. Rev. + EAHHA MONETA. A Cross Crosslet, the arms of which are linked together by curved lines near to the centre. }		British Museum.
25	{ Obv. + BERHTVVLF REX. Small bust. Rev. + SIGEHEAH. Cross with three Pellets in one quarter, and one in each of the remain- ing ones. }		British Museum.
26	{ Obv. + BERHTVVLF REX M. A Cross Potent, and a plain Cross conjoined. Rev. + TATEL MONETA. A Cross Potent. }		Dewdney.

## SAINTS.

27	{ Obv. SCIPETRI. A large Cross above, and a smaller one below. Rev. + EBORACECI. Cross Patee. }		Bodleian Library.
28	{ Obv. SCHIETIIHO. As N <sup>o</sup> 1 Plate XII. Rev. IOBEVRIT. A Cross Calvary. }	—	Miles.

## PLATE XXX.

1	{ Obv. + RAHOCLT. A Hand. Rev. + EIOACECA. A monogram <sup>i</sup> . }	—	Willett.
2	{ Obv. ACHIOIATR. As Rev. of N <sup>o</sup> 2. Rev. + RABIOCIT. A Bow and Arrow. }	—	Willett.

<sup>i</sup> I am unable to explain this Monogram, and that which appears upon Nos 3 and 4.

		Weight.	Cabinet.
3	{ Obv. SCIETRN. Rev. + EBRAI CIT. In the centre a monogram. }	—	Willett.
4	{ Obv. RAHEIIAT. Rude head. Rev. EARICFCT. A monogram. }	—	Willett.

## ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

### ETHERED.

5	{ Obv. + ETHERED. ARCHIEPI. The Bust, probably, of Coenvulf. Rev. ETHERED MONETA. }	British Museum.
---	--	-----------------

## SOLE MONARCHS.

### ECGBEORHT.

6	{ Obv. + ECGBEOBHT REX. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, Appendix, Plate XXVII. Rev. + EDEL + MOD. Cross, with a nail in each quarter. }	British Museum.
7	{ Obv. + ECGBEORHT REX. Rev. + EDELMOD MONETA. Cross crosslet on both sides. }	British Museum.

### ETHELVULF.

8	{ Obv. + EDELVVLF REX. Bust to the left. Cap with two Fillets of Pearls. Rev. + MANNA MONETA. Cross, a nail in each quarter. }	British Museum.
9	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. + OSMVND MONETA. As N <sup>o</sup> 1. }	British Museum.
10	{ Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. + As N <sup>o</sup> 2. In the centre A. }	British Museum.



	Weight.	Cabinet.
11 { Obv. + EFLVVLETHEX. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, but the cap unadorned. Rev. + HEREBEAED. MONET. Six lines cross-wise. }		British Museum.
12 { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. + DEINEVN. MONETA. Labarum. }		British Museum.
13 { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1. Rev. DIAR MONETA. Cross Crosslet. }		British Museum.
14 { Obv. ETHELVVLF RE. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, but more rudely drawn. Rev. BEAGMVND MO. Cross with a Pellet in each quarter. }		British Museum.
15 { Obv. + EDELVVLF RE. Rude head, included within the inner circle. Rev. + vvILHEAH. Small Cross. }		British Museum.
16 { Obv. + AETHELVVLF REX. Cross with a nail in each quarter. Rev. + DVN MONETA. Cross moline. }		British Museum.
17 { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. + WILHEAH. A large A. }		British Museum.
18 { Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9. Rev. DVN MONETA. Type on both sides as Obverse of N <sup>o</sup> 7. }		British Museum.
19 { Obv. ETHELVVLF RE. In the centre a Monogram CANT. Rev. + HEBECA MONETA IOR. In the quarters of a Cross C. M. A. N. }		British Museum.
20 { Obv. + ERIIVVLE REX. Monogram as N <sup>o</sup> 12. Rev. + HVNBEANT. MONET. In the centre D. B. O. P. }		British Museum.
21 { Obv. + ETHELVVLF REX. In the centre D. O. R. I. B. I. read backwards. Rev. + DIAR. MONETA. A large A. }		British Museum.

## AETHELSTAN.

- |    |   |         |          |
|----|---|---------|----------|
|    |   | Weight. | Cabinet. |
| 22 | { Obv. + AETHELSTAN. REX. In the centre a<br>Cross, with three Pellets triangularly placed.<br>Rev. WVLFSIG. The area divided by a line<br>into two parts nearly equal. In the upper<br>one a building with three Pellets in a trian-<br>gular form on each side. In the lower the<br>name of the Moneyer, with one Pellet under<br>it. |         | Barker.  |

## EADGAR.

- |    |  |  |         |
|----|--|--|---------|
| 23 | { Obv. + EADGAR RE. In the centre a Rose of<br>Dots.<br>Rev. ONFERD MO. in two lines, with three<br>Roses of Dots between. A Cross Patee<br>above and below. |  | Barker. |
|----|--|--|---------|

## ÆTHELRED II.

- |    |  |  |          |
|----|--|--|----------|
| 24 | { Obv. + AETHELRAED REX ANGL. Type as N <sup>o</sup><br>2, Plate XXII.<br>Rev. + SYMERLIDA MO EOFR. York. As N <sup>o</sup><br>2, Plate XXII. except a Cross Pate in the<br>first, and a Pellet in third, quarter of the<br>Cross. |  | Roberts. |
|----|--|--|----------|

PLATE XIV.<sup>a</sup>

GEORGE III.

SILVER.

Species. Crown.		Weight.	Cabinet.
1. Obv.	GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARVM. REX. F. D. 1818. Head to the left, laureate, the neck bare <sup>b</sup> .		

<sup>a</sup> I cannot but regret, that the almost general re-coinage of the precious metals, which is represented by Nos 1—7 of this Plate, should have passed without any attempt to render the Reverses of our Coins historical records.

I have said without any attempt, because, although, in two instances, heraldic ensigns have been relinquished, yet I presume that what has superseded them does not claim the rank of an historical event.

That something more appropriate and dignified might have been adopted, I have a proof now before me in a pattern Crown, by Mr. W. Wyon, which, in the true spirit of classic historical Coinage, commemorates the legislative Union with Ireland.

The Obverse is inscribed, GEORGIUS III. BRITANNIARUM REX F. D. 1817, and bears a spirited, and, to my eye, a faithful portrait of our venerable Sovereign.

On the Reverse, which has this motto, FOEDUS INVIO LABILE, the Union of the Kingdoms is happily expressed by three female figures, of chaste design and masterly execution, representing Britannia, Hibernia, and Scotia, distinguished by St. George's Cross, the Thistle, and Harps, and their heads adorned with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock respectively. Britannia is drawn with considerable dignity of character, and appears to be the eldest sister of the three; the other two look towards her with affection and respect.

Of all the three figures, Scotia has the most originality and grace; but should she not, as the elder sister of Hibernia, so far at least as union goes, have been placed on the right-hand of Britannia?

I was pleased to see that, at this time of exclusive military exultation, our naval character was not entirely overlooked, a small rudder, crossed by a palm-branch, being placed in the Exergue.

Could our Shillings and Sixpences have boasted of design and workmanship equal to this pattern, the issue of them would not have been disgraced by the circulation of counterfeits without the Bank, whilst the genuine Coins were delivering within its walls.

<sup>b</sup> Until the Silver Coinage of 1816, the neck of the Monarch was invariably clothed, upon the larger pieces, down to the Sixpence inclusive.



Species.

Weight. Cabinet.

Rev. HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, on the Garter which occupies the usual place of the legend. St. George, the Patron Saint of England, combating the Dragon<sup>c</sup>.

On the rim DECUS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI.

LVIII.<sup>d</sup>

Half Crown.

2. Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. 1817. Bust to the left, laureate.

Rev. BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. Armorial Ensigns of the United Kingdom<sup>e</sup>, in a Shield surrounded by the Garter (bearing the motto) and the Collar of the Order<sup>f</sup>.

3. Obv. Legend as before. Date 1817. The lower part of the Bust is omitted.

Rev. as N<sup>o</sup> 2, but the Collar of the Order of the Garter, and the initials w. w. p. omitted.

Shilling.

4. Obv. GEOR III D. G. BRITT.<sup>g</sup> REX. F. D. 1816.  
Head as N<sup>o</sup> 3.

<sup>c</sup> Nearly as the device upon the Reverse of the Sovereign. See N<sup>o</sup> 6.

<sup>d</sup> For the propriety or impropriety of these Numerals, see the Additions and Corrections, p. 54. This piece is the work of Signior Pistrucci solely, being both designed and executed by him. His name, at length, is placed, in small characters, on the Obverse and the Reverse. No other instance of this is to be found in the Series of English current Coins, where initials only appear. It occurs indeed upon pattern-pieces of competition between individual artists.

<sup>e</sup> See the Annals, vol. III. p. 514.

<sup>f</sup> On the lower part of the ornament of the Shield, upon the right side, are stamped, in small characters, w. w. p. being the initials of the name of the Master of the Mint, William Wellesley Pole.

These first appeared upon the Shilling and Sixpence of 1816, and were censured by some as an innovation and impropriety. But those persons could not have known that the Master is authorized, by the Indenture, to put a Privy Mark or Marks upon the Money, and that precedents are not wanting of the initial of the Master's name having been used for that purpose. See Silver Coins, Plate IX. N<sup>o</sup> 10, Plate X. N<sup>o</sup> 1, Plate XXIV. N<sup>o</sup> 7; and Gold Coins, Plate VII. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

<sup>g</sup> The addition of the second *r* to this abbreviation of *Britanniarum* was much criticized,

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
	Rev. Type as N <sup>o</sup> 3, with w. w. p. as N <sup>o</sup> 2. <sup>h</sup>		
Groat.	5. Obv. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. 1818. Rev. BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. In the centre 4. under a Crown.		
	GOLD.		
Sovereign <sup>i</sup> .	6. Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. 1817. Rev. As N <sup>o</sup> 1, except that St. George holds in his right hand the remainder of his broken Spear, instead of a Sword <sup>k</sup> .		
Half Sovereign.	7. Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. 1817. Rev. BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. Arms in a plain Shield.		

## BANK TOKENS.

8. Obv. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX. Bust in  
Armour. The portrait affords rather a singu-

and objected to, when the Coins were issued. But the objectors could not have been aware that the people whose language we have thought fit to adopt for our Coins; used, in various instances, that mode of expressing the plural number in abbreviated words. For instance AVGG. AVGGG. COSS. &c.; and that in these times we put MSS. for Manuscripts, and pp. for pages.

<sup>h</sup> The Sixpence is of the same type.

<sup>i</sup> Those who are conversant with the former Coinage of this Kingdom, will be surprized at the adoption of this title, from Coins of a type totally dissimilar to this. They derived their name from the figure of the Monarch, on the Obverse, seated upon his throne, with all the insignia of sovereignty.

It appears from N<sup>o</sup> III. of the Annals of the Fine Arts, that the design for the Sovereign was executed by Signor Pistrucci in Jasper. From this design the die was sunk by the late Mr. Wyon, whose memory therefore must not be charged with the want of resemblance to our venerable Monarch, which cannot escape even the most cursory inspection. It is remarkable that through the whole of this Coinage the outer tressure in the Arms of Scotland is plain, not fleury.

<sup>k</sup> "The image of St. George armed," are the words of the Proclamation; but I presume that *armed*, in the times contemporaneous with the Warrior Saint, would have been intended to express something more than a *naked* figure *armed* only with a Spear.

Species.

Weight. Cabinet.

lar variety from the other almost innumerable representations of his Majesty.

Rev. BANK TOKEN 3 SHILL. 1811, within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns<sup>1</sup>.

9. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 8, but with a much better Portrait. The neck unclothed.

Rev. Legend as N<sup>o</sup> 8, with a wreath composed of oak and laurel.

## BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN.

10. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 9.

Rev. BANK TOKEN 10 PENCE IRISH. 1815. surrounded by a wreath of shamrock.

## GOLD.

Five Thaler.

11. Obv. GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIARVM REX. F. D. Arms in a plain Shield, crowned, with the Garter loosely thrown over it.

Rev. BRVNSVICENS ET. LVNEBVVG DVX. S. R. I. AT. ET E. In the centre V THALER. 1813.

T. W.<sup>m</sup>

Sainthill.

<sup>1</sup> On the Bank Tokens of 1804 first appeared that glaring impropriety of an inscription composed of two different languages, which is repeated upon this piece, and also on Nos 9 and 10 in this Plate, and on Nos 1, 2, 3, and 6 in the following Plate.

<sup>m</sup> Thomas Wyon.



## COINS FOR THE COLONIES.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

## COPPER.

Species.

Weight. Cabinet.

12. Obv. An Elephant.

Rev. GOD PRESERVE NEW ENGLAND. 1694.<sup>n</sup>

## GEORGE III.

13. Obv. GEORGIVS III. REX. Portrait of the King.

The neck unclothed.

Rev. VIRGINIA. 1773. Arms in an ornamented  
Shield crowned. 1st. England, impaling Scot-  
land. 2d. France. 3d. Ireland. 4th. Elec-  
toral Dominions.

Sainthill.

14. Obv. GEORGIVS III D G REX. Another imperfect  
resemblance of his Majesty. Upon the lower  
part of the Bust DROZ F.<sup>o</sup>

Rev. BERMUDA. A Ship of War in full sail to  
the right, with land in the distance. In the  
exergue 1793. - - - -

Sainthill.

15. Obv. as N<sup>o</sup> 14, but the Bust clothed, and exhi-  
biting a grotesque attempt at a portrait. Date  
1806.

Rev. BAHAMA. A Ship as N<sup>o</sup> 14, but sailing to  
the left. Land, and two small vessels in the  
offing. Exergue. EXPULSIS PIRATIS RESTITUTA  
COMMERCIA P. - - - -

Sainthill.

<sup>n</sup> See Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. N<sup>o</sup> 1. A similar Coin for Carolina.

<sup>o</sup> This Engraver was employed by Mr. Boulton in the Soho Mint.

<sup>p</sup> As I was unable to explain this motto, I applied to my friend Mr. George Chalmers

## PLATE XV.

## DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO.

Species.	SILVER.	Weight.	Cabinet.
Three Shillings Token.	1. Obv. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to the left laureate and in armour.		
	Rev. COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY TOKEN 1809. In the centre 3 under a Crown, between two branches of oak <sup>q</sup> .	-	Wyon.
	2. Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX. Bust laureate and in Roman costume. Under the Bust T. W.		
	Rev. UNITED COLONY OF DEMERARY & ESSE-		

for information, who obligingly furnished me with the following very satisfactory historical detail:

"In the reign of King William, the West Indies were overwhelmed by Pirates. In the subsequent reign much was done to suppress them.

"Mean time the Bahamas were in the hands of Proprietaries, under a grant of Charles II., who [i. e. the Proprietaries] neglected, and abused them.

"In 1717 the Government was taken into the hands of the Crown.

"During the same year, a Commission was granted, by George I., to Captain Woodes Rogers (the Navigator and Voyager), appointing him Governor of the Bahamas. He of course carried out a Great Seal with him, and the motto, on such occasions, is generally given by one of the Clerks of the Council, or the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

"The occasion supplied the inscription, in the Exergue. The Pirates had been driven away, or suppressed, and Rogers was sent over to re-settle the Bahamas, and to restore their commerce.

"The same inscription remained on the Great Seal in 1806, when the motto was transferred from the Seal to the Coin, partly by the Assembly of the Bahamas, which granted £500 sterling for supplying a Copper Coin for the petty dealers within their jurisdiction, who did not thank them."

This Coin was engraved by Kuckler, and struck in Mr. Boulton's Mint.

<sup>q</sup> By Pingo. Of this type there are pieces of 2 and 1 Stiver, and the half and quarter.

Species.

Weight. Cabinet.

QUIBO. 1816. Type as N<sup>o</sup> 1, but the inner  
circle omitted<sup>r</sup>. - - - Sainthill.

## COPPER.

One Stiver  
Token.

3. Obv. GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX. Bust laureate.  
Neck clothed.  
Rev. COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMARARY  
TOKEN. 1813. Under a Crown, ONE STIVER,  
between two branches of oak. - - - Sainthill.

## CEYLON.

## SILVER.

4. Obv. An Elephant. Beneath 1809.  
Rev. CEYLON GOVERNMENT. In the centre <sup>96</sup>/<sub>sr</sub>. Young.

## COPPER.

5. Obv. An Elephant. In the Exergue 1802.  
Rev. CEYLON GOVERNMENT. In the centre 48. Miles.  
6. Obv. GEORGIUS III D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX.  
Bust to the left laureate in Roman costume.  
Rev. An Elephant. Above it CEYLON ONE  
STIVER, beneath it 1815.<sup>s</sup> - - - Sainthill.

Stiver.

<sup>r</sup> By T. Wyon. There are the same pieces of this type as of N<sup>o</sup> 1. The two smaller have  
w only under the bust.

<sup>s</sup> The two Stiver piece has the initials of the Engraver, T. W. Thomas Wyon. There is also  
an half Stiver of the same type.



## BARBADOES.

## COPPER.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Penny.	7. Obv. Bust of a Negro, in profile to the right, adorned with the Coronet and Feathers of the Prince of Wales. Under the Bust SERVE.		
	Rev. BARBADOES PENNY. 1788. A Pine Apple <sup>t</sup> .		Sainthill.
	8. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 1.		
	Rev. BARBADOES PENNY. His Majesty, in the character of Neptune, seated in a Car drawn by two Sea Horses <sup>u</sup> . In the Exergue, 1792.		Sainthill.

## SIERRA LEONE.

## COPPER.

Penny.	9. Obv. SIERRA LEONE COMPANY. A Lion. In the Exergue AFRICA.		
	Rev. ONE PENNY PIECE. 1791. Two hands conjoined.	- - - -	Sainthill.

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<sup>t</sup> 1788, Oct. 4. The first Barbadoes Penny done for Sir Philip Gibbs, Bart. 5376 struck, weighing half an ounce of Copper each. [Extract from the late Mr. Milton's MS List of his works.]

<sup>u</sup> 1792, July 25. Coined 39,000 Pence, 39 to 16 oz. of Copp.  
46,800 Halfpence, 78 to 16 oz. do.

The Reverse is a Copy of the Great Seal of the Island. [As note d.]

## JERSEY.

Species.	SILVER.	Weight.	Cabinet.
Three Shillings Token.	10. Obv. STATES OF JERSEY 1813. Gules three Leopards passant guardant. Rev. THREE SHILLINGS TOKEN within a wreath of oak <sup>x</sup> . - - - - -		Sainthill.

## CHARLES II.

## EAST INDIA.

	SILVER.	
Rupee.	11. Obv. IND ORI HON SOC. ANG. Arms of the East India Company. Rev. A DEO PAX & INCREMENTVM. In the centre MON. BOMBAY ANGLIC REGIMS. A°. 7°.	Martin.

## JAMES II.

12. Obv. Arms as before: Rev. BOMBAIENSIS. MONETA. 1687. In the centre PAX DEO. - - - - -	Martin.
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## CHARLES II.

## COPPER.

Pice.	13. Obv. Arms with apparently the Legend of the Reverse of N <sup>o</sup> 11.
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<sup>x</sup> By Mr. T. Wyon. They were struck by Order of Council. There is also an eighteen Penny Token of the same Type.

Species.

Weight. Cabinet.

Rev. Legend apparently as Obverse of N<sup>o</sup> 11.

In the centre MOET BOMBAY ANGLIC REGIM

A<sup>o</sup>. D. 9<sup>o</sup>. - - - - - Martin.

## GEORGE II.

14. Obv. A large Crown with G. R. above, and BOMB below.

Rev. AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS. ANGLIÆ.

1728. - - - - - Martin.

## PLATE XVI.

## SILVER.

Half Pa-  
goday.

1. Obv. HALF PAGODA. Half a Hoon (or Pagoda) in Persian characters. In the centre the elevation of a Pagoda.

Rev. Inscription as on Obverse, in Tamil and in Talinga characters. An Idol, or Pagoda.

Dr. Wilkins.

## COPPER.

A Company's  
Coin, or  
Sicca <sup>z</sup>.

2. Obv. ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY. on a broad raised border. In the centre, Sicca of the Company, year of Christ. 1743.

Rev. as Obverse. - - - - - Young.

TwoKapang.

- 3.<sup>a</sup> Obv. UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1787. Arms of the Company.

Rev. Do Kapang—value 2 Kapang. - - - Martin.

<sup>y</sup> Coined at Madras for that Presidency. There are the half and quarter of this.

<sup>z</sup> As both the Author and his Engraver were ignorant of the language which is impressed upon this Coin, the legend is by mistake turned upside down.

<sup>a</sup> A Coin struck for the Company's Settlement in Sumatra. The legend on the Reverse of this Coin also is inverted.



Species.

	Weight.	Cabinet.
4 <sup>b</sup> . Obv. The Company's Bale Mark. - - 19		
Rev. Adil, i. e. Justice, 1219. in Arabick characters. A Balance. - - -		Dr. Wilkins.
5. Obv. only. AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ. Arms of the Company <sup>c</sup> . Under it 48, and on a scroll, to one Rupee.		
Rev. UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1794. Bale Mark as in N <sup>o</sup> 4. <sup>d</sup> - - -		Dr. Wilkins.
6. Obv. only. EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1803. Arms <sup>e</sup> .		
Rev. 20 Cash are equal to 4 Faloos. In Persian characters. Coined for Madras.		
7. Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. 1804. Arms.		
Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 4. <sup>f</sup>		
8. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 7.		
Rev. only. Ampat Kapang (the name of the Coin) 1219. in Malay characters. Coined for Sumatra, value 4 Kapang.		
9. Obv. Arms 1810.		
Rev. Púlú Pinang, i. e. Prince of Wales's Island, in Malay characters. <sup>g</sup>		
10. Obv. as N <sup>o</sup> 9.		
Rev. as N <sup>o</sup> 9, differing only in the border. <sup>h</sup>		
11. Obv. The Company's Crest. Under it 1803.		
Rev. Kas, i. e. CASH. in Persian characters. Coined for Madras.		

Cash.

<sup>b</sup> This is likewise a Coin for Sumatra.

<sup>c</sup> On the scroll under the arms, UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY. Coined by Boulton for the Indian Peninsula.

<sup>d</sup> Another Coin of the same date has the Crest only on the Obverse.

<sup>e</sup> On the scroll under the Arms, AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ, which is continued as the motto on all the other Coins in this Plate which bear the Arms.

<sup>f</sup> By Mr. Boulton, for the Island of Sumatra.

<sup>g</sup> For Prince of Wales's Island, by Mr. Boulton.

<sup>h</sup> By Mr. Pingo.

Species.	JOHN. <sup>i</sup>	Weight.	Cabinet.
Irish Farthing.	12. Obv. NOBM. Rev. A Mascle pointed with treble knots. Pellet in the centre. -	A - - 6	Martin.

## COUNTERFEIT STERLING.

13. Obv. HENRICV . . . DEI : GRA. Type of Henry IV. V. or VI.  
Rev. ROMANORVM REX. Cross and Pelletts.  
M. M. an Eagle displayed.<sup>k</sup> - - - Willett.

## EDWARD IV.

- Farthing. 14. Obv. EDW . . . VS REX. Usual Bust.  
Rev. C . V . . . . . ONDON. Cross and Pelletts. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  Martin.
- Irish Groat. 15. Obv. EDWARDVS DEI GRA REX AGL. Z FRAC.  
... Usual Bust with a Rose and Sun on each side, placed alternately.  
Rev. POSVI DEVM AD . . . . . MEV. In the inner circle CIVITAS DVBLINIE. On the centre of the Cross a Rose. M. M. a Coronet and Sun. - - - - Martin.

<sup>i</sup> The legend should probably be NORM. for Norman, the name of one of King John's Moneyers. There are other specimens of the same type which read respectively TOMA, NICO, ALEX, and ADAM. [See Additional Plates to Simon's Irish Coins, 2d edition.] Of the above-mentioned names, Norman, Tomas, and Alexander, alone are found upon the Coins of John.

Norman, Tomas, Nicol, and Adam, occur as Moneyers of Henry III.

<sup>k</sup> This is given as a specimen of the counterfeit Sterlings which were circulated all over the Continent of Europe, and sometimes brought into England in large quantities. It is possibly one of the Eagles mentioned in vol. I. p. 386. Various representations of these counterfeits, whose number shows the estimation in which the English Sterling was then held, may be seen in Snelling's work upon the subject.

## HENRY VII.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Groat.	16. Obv. HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC. Usual type with the open Crown. Rev. POSVI, &c. In the inner circle CIVITAS LONDON. On the centre of the Cross a Portcullis with chains. M.M. a Fleur de Lis. - - - - -		Shepperd.

## HENRY VIII.

Portcullis Farthing.	17. Obv. HENRICRDI. A Portcullis. Rev. A Cross with a Rose in the centre. barely 2gr. Dimsdale.		
	18. Obv. RVT . . . . ROSA. Portcullis. Rev. H D GRATI. A Cross with a Pellett in each quarter. - - - full 2gr. Martin.		
Irish Half- penny.	19. Obv. H D G ROSA SINE SPI. Bust full-faced. Rev. CIV . . . . DVBLIN. Cross and Pelletts. 5½gr. Martin.		

## ELIZABETH.

Sixpence.	20. Obv. ELIZABETH D. G ANG FR ET HI REGINA. In the centre an Escallop Shell which obliterate almost entirely the Queen's Bust. Rev. POSVI, &c. 1569. The Shield of Arms obscured by the incuse impression of the Escallop. M.M. on both sides a Coronet <sup>1</sup> . Martin.		
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<sup>1</sup> I have caused this piece to be re-engraved, because the former representation of it, in Plate XV. of Silver Coins, gave the Obverse only, and the Explanation having said that the Reverse was the same as the preceding Coin, it could not be known that the impression on both sides was nearly obliterated by the stamp of the Escallop. This device could never be the work of a counterfeiter of the Coins, whose interest it must be to make them resemble the originals as nearly as possible; nor do I think it probable that Elizabeth would have defaced her own image, for the purpose of making the Coins current in Ireland at an advanced rate. Indeed, had that been intended, the stamp of an Harp seems much more likely to have been adopted.

In this doubt as to the cause of the singular appearance of this Coin, I would suggest the possibility that it was struck by Lennard Dacres, during his rebellion in 1569. The Escallop was,



## CHARLES I.

Species.		Weight.	Cabinet.
Half Crown.	21. Obv. CAR . . . . . AG BRI FR ET HI REX. An uncouth figure of the King on horseback. M. M. a Coronet. Rev. EX . . . . . R INIMICI. Across the field in two lines RELI PRO LE AN LI F. Above three Plumes of Feathers, below 1644. M. M. the Feathers <sup>m</sup> .	- - - - -	Willet.

## SIEGE PIECES.

Five Shillings.	22. A rude piece of Plate, being part of a Salver, the moulding of which remains, stamped with a Castle. Under it $\frac{v}{s}$ .	- - -	Martin.
Sixpence.	23. Another Castle, with $\frac{p}{vi}$ under it.	- - -	Martin.

## HENRY VIII.

Farthing.	24. Obv. H E D G. . . AE. A Cross with a Rose in the centre. Rev. RVTILANS . . . A. A Portcullis. M. M. a Bolt.	- - - - -	Brit. Mus.
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I presume, his ensign, as being the charge of his coat armour \*; and if Carte's account be true, that the rebellion in which he engaged failed for want of supplies of money, &c.† the common appellation of Shilling, which these Sixpences bear, will probably be the true one, and will show why a stamp to erase the portrait and arms of Elizabeth was adopted, as an insult to her, and to prevent the original current value of the Coin from appearing. All this, however, is merely conjecture, and will most readily give way to any thing of a more plausible appearance.

<sup>m</sup> This is a curious specimen of a rude imitation of the Exurgat Money, nearly similar, in point of workmanship, to that which is given in Plate XXVI. of Silver Coins, N<sup>o</sup> 5, and which is generally called the Blacksmith's Half-Crown.

<sup>n</sup> This, and Nos 17 and 18, are all the specimens at present known of the Portcullis Farthing, which is mentioned in vol. II. p. 72. N<sup>o</sup> 18 is remarkable for its variation from the description in the Statute, the Rose being omitted.

\* Sir William Dacre de goules, e iii eschalops de Argent. Temp. E. I. [Rowe Mores, Nonina & Insignia, &c. &c. p. 14.]

† Hist. of England, vol. IV. p. 491.

## A TABLE OF REFERENCE TO THE VARIOUS PLATES OF COINS.

AS the Plates have been engraven at different times, the arrangement of the Coins is necessarily irregular. The following Table will, it is trusted, render the reference to them easy.

## BRITISH.

Gold, I. II. Appendix 26.

Silver, III. Appendix 29.

Brass, III.

Tin, III. IV.

Boadicea? { Gold, Appendix 29.  
Silver, Appendix 29.

Segonax, IV. Appendix 29.

Cunobeline { Gold, IV. Appendix 29.  
Silver, IV. V. Appendix 29.  
Brass, V. Appendix 29.

## ANGLO SAXON.

Sceattæ, I. II. Appendix 26. 29.

## KINGS OF KENT.

Ethilberht I., III.

Ecgberht, III. Appendix 26.

Ethilberht II., III.

Eadbearht, III. Appendix 26.

Cuthred, III. Appendix 26.

Beldred, III. Appendix 29.

## KINGS OF THE WEST SAXONS.

Aethelward, III. Appendix 26. 29.

Beorhtric, III.

## KINGS OF MERCIA.

Eadvald, IV.

Offa, IV. V. Appendix 27, 28, 29.

Cenethreth, V.  
 Ecgberht, V.  
 Coenvulf, VI. VII. Appendix 29.  
 Ciolvulf I., VII. Appendix 29.  
 Beornwulf, VII. Appendix 27. 29.  
 Ludica, VII.  
 Wiglaf, Appendix 29.  
 Berhtulf, VII. Appendix 27. 29.  
 Burgred, VII. VIII.  
 Ceolvulf II., VIII.

## KINGS OF THE EAST ANGLES.

Beonna, IX.  
 Eadmund, IX. Appendix 27.  
 Ethelstan, IX.

## KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Ecgfrith, Appendix 28. Styca.  
 Eanred, Silver, Appendix 27.  
 Eanred, X. Appendix 27.  
 Ethelred, X. XI. Appendix 27. } Stycas.  
 Redulf, XI. Appendix 27.  
 Osbercht, XI. Appendix 27.  
 Regnald, XI.  
 Anlaf, XI.  
 Eric, XI.

## SAINTS.

St. Peter, XII. Appendix 29, 30.  
 St. Martin, XII.  
 St. Eadmund, XII.

## ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Jaenberht, XII.  
 Aethilheard, XII. XIII.  
 Vulfred, XIII.  
 Ceolnoth, XIII. Appendix 27.  
 Plegmund, XIII.  
 Ethered, Appendix 30.  
 Uncertain, XIII.

## ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

Eanbald II., XIV. Appendix 28.  
 Vigmund, XIV. Appendix 27. } Stycas.  
 Vulphere, XIV.



## SOLE MONARCHS.

Ecgbearht, XIV. Appendix 27. 30.  
 Ethelvulf, XIV. XV. Appendix 27, 28. 30.  
 Aethelbearht, XV.  
 Aethelred, XV.  
 Aelfred, XV. XVI. Appendix 28.  
 Eadweard I., XVI. XVII.  
 Aethelstan, XVII. XVIII. Appendix 28. 30.  
 Eadmund, XVIII. XIX.  
 Eadred, XIX. XX. Appendix 28.  
 Eadwig, XX.  
 Eadgar, XX. XXI. Appendix 28. 30.  
 Eadweard II., XXI.  
 Aethelred II., XXII. Appendix 28. 30.  
 Suein, Appendix 28.  
 Cnut, XXII. XXIII. Appendix 28.  
 Harold, I. XXIV. Appendix 28.  
 Harthacnut, XXIV.  
 Edward the Confessor, XXIV. XXV. XXVI. Appendix 28.  
 Harold II., XXVI.

## ANGLO-NORMAN KINGS.

William I., I. Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13. Supplement, I. 1, 3, 4, and Supp. Part II. I. 1, 2.  
 William Rufus, I. 9, 10, 11. Supplement, I. 2. Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 1, 2.  
 Henry I., I. 14, 15. II. 5, 6, 7. Supplement, I. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Supplement, II. 2, 3. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Plate II. 3—14.  
 Stephen I. 16, 17, 18, 19. Supp. I. 5, II. 4. Supp. Part II. Plate I. 8. Plate II. 15—20.  
 Robert, I. 20.  
 Henry, Bp. I. 21.  
 Eustace, II. 1, 2.  
 Stephen and Henry, II. 3.  
 Baronial? Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 21.  
 Henry II., II. 4. Supplement, II. 5. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 9. Ang. Gallic, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 1.  
 Alienora, Dutchess of Aquitaine, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 2.  
 Henry Jun.? II. 7. Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 7.  
 Richard I., II. 8. Supplement, I. 14. Anglo-Gallic, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 3—9.  
 John, II. 9, 10, 11, 12. Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 22. XVI. 12.

Henry III., Gold, Supplement, VI. 18.

Silver, II. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Supplement, I. 15, 16. II. 7. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Plate II. 23. Irish, II. 19. Anglo-Gallic, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 10. —.

Ecclesiastical, Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 24, 25, 26.

Edward I., II. 20, 21, 22, 23. III. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26.

Supplement, I. 19, 20. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27. Plate II. 27, 28, 29. Irish, II. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. Anglo-Gallic, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 11, 12, 13.

Edward II., I. 4. Supplement, I. 21, 35. II. 8. Supplement, Part II.—Plate I. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. Irish? II. 25, 26.

Edward III., Gold, I. 1—9, II. 1, 2. Supplement, VI. 19. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 5, 6. Silver, III. 7—18, 22, 23, 24, 27—32. Supplement, I. 36, 37, 38. II. 9, 10. Supplement, Part II. Plate I. 21. Plate II. 30. Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 14—24. XIII. 17, 18. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XII. 10—13.

Edward the Black Prince, Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate X. 25, 26, 27. XI. 1—6. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 1—5.

John, King of Castille and Leon? Supplement, Part II. Plate XI. 7.

Richard II., Gold, I. 10, 11, 12. II. 4, 5.

Silver, IV. 1—7. Supplement, I. 39. II. 12.

Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate XI. 8, 9, 10. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 6, 7.

Henry IV., Gold, I. 13, 14. II. 6. Supplement, VI. 20.

Silver, IV. 8. Supplement, II. 40, 41.

Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II.<sup>a</sup> Plate XI. 12—18. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 8, 9.

Henry V., Gold, I. 15, 16, 17.

Silver, IV. 9—13. Supp. II.?

Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate XI. 19—23. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 10—13.

Henry VI., Gold, II. 9, 10. III. 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 16. Supplement, VI. 21.

Silver, IV. 14—21, and possibly 22. Supplement, II. 13—18. Henry IV. V. or VI. and Henry VI. 19—33. III. 1—11.<sup>b</sup> Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 31.

Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 9, 10.

Anglo-Gallic, Silver, Supplement, Part II. Plate XII. 1—8. Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate XIII. 14, 15, 16.

<sup>a</sup> See the conclusion of this and the two following reigns, respecting the difficulty of appropriating the Coins of Henry IV. V. and VI.

<sup>b</sup> See Note [b] at the end of this reign relating to the Mints at Bristol and York.

- Edward IV., Gold, III. 4—13. Supplement, VI. 22.  
 Silver, V. 1—14. Supplement, III. 12—29. Supplement, Part II. Plate II. 32.  
 XVI. 14.  
 Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 11—19. XVI. 15.
- Richard III., Gold III. 17, 18. IV. 1, 2.  
 Silver, V. 15—20. Supplement, III. 30—32. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 1.  
 Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 20.
- Henry VII., Gold, IV. V. 1. Silver, VII. Supplement, III. 34, 35. IV. 1—10. XVI. 16.  
 Perkin Warbeck? Supplement, III. 33.
- Henry VIII., Gold, V. VI. Silver, VII. VIII. Supplement, IV. 11—25. XVI. 17, 18. 24.  
 Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 21. XVI. 19.  
 Anglo-Gallic, Silver, VII. 13, 14. Supplement, Part II. Plate XII. 9.
- Edward VI., Gold, VII. VIII. Silver, IX. X. Supplement, IV. 26—30.
- Mary, Silver, XI. 1—4. Gold, IX. 1—4. Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 1.
- Philip and Mary, Gold, IX. 5, 6. Silver, XI. 5—18. Supplement, IV. 31. Irish, Supplement,  
 Part II. Plate V. 2.
- Philip, Gold, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 8.
- Elizabeth, Gold, IX. 7—11. X. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 7. Silver, XII. XIII. XIV. XV.  
 Supplement, IV. 32—37. Part II. Plate XVI. 20. Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate  
 V. 3, 4, 5. Copper, 6.
- James I., English, Gold, XI. XII. Silver, XVI. XVII. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate  
 III. 14.  
 Scottish, Gold, XIX. 1—5. Silver, XLI. 1—4. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate  
 VII. 3.  
 Irish, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 7.  
 West India, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 14.
- Charles I., Gold, XIII. XIV. Supplement, VI. 25. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 9. Silver,  
 XVIII.—XXIX. Supplement, V. VI. 1—9. Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 4. XVI.  
 21, 22, 23. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 15.  
 Irish, Brass, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 8, 9.  
 Lord Baltimore, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 12.
- Commonwealth, Gold, XIV. 4, 5, 6. Silver, XXXI. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8. Copper Patterns, XXXI.  
 12—15.
- Cromwell, Gold, XIV. 7. Supplement, VI. 26. Silver, XXXII. 4—8. Copper Patterns, XXXII.  
 9—12.
- Charles II., Gold, XIV. XV. Silver, XXXIII. XXXIV. Supplement, VI. 10, 11, 12. Copper,  
 Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 16.  
 Scottish, Silver, XLII. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 4—7.  
 Irish, Brass, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 10.  
 East India, Silver, Supp. Part II. Plate XV. 11. Copper, 13.



- James II., Gold, XV. 13—20. Silver, XXXV. 1—8. Pewter, Supplement, Part II. Plate IV. 8.  
 Scottish, Silver, XLII 10, 11.  
 Irish, Brass, Supplement, Part II. Plate V. 11, 12. Plate VI. 2. Pewter, Plate VI. 10, 11. Plate VII. 1, 2.  
 West India, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 13.  
 East India, Silver, Supp. Part II. Plate XV. 12.
- William and Mary, Gold, XVI. 1—16. Silver, XXXV. 10—18 XXXVI. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 17, 18.  
 Scottish, Gold, XIX. 12, 13. Silver, XLII. 12—21. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate VII. 8—11.  
 Irish, Brass, Supplement, Part II. Plate VI. 3.  
 West India. Supplement, Part II. Plate VIII. 1. XIV. 12.
- Anne, Gold, XVI. 17—20. XVII. 1—11. Supplement, VI. 27. Silver, XXXVII. XXXVIII. Copper, Supplement, Part II. Plate III. 19, 20, 21. Plate IV. 1, 2.  
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